

# UNIT

# 4

## PUBLIC AGENDA

### Unit Outcomes

After studying this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain the harmful traditional practices that expose people to HIV/AIDS and its impact in Ethiopia;
- Analyze the impact of rapid population growth;
- Describe the features of good governance and child rights;
- Relate accidents to their safety mechanisms.

**Competencies:** At the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Explain harmful traditional practices which expose people to HIV/AIDS.
- Analyze the effects of traditional practices such as abduction, female genital mutilation and tattooing.
- Discuss why orphanage and street life are effects of HIV/AIDS.

### Key Terms

- Harmful traditional practices
- Virus
- Orphan
- Epidemic

### ◆ HIV/AIDS and Harmful Traditional Practice

*Do you know what HIV/AIDS is?* Yes, in grade 4 you have learnt some ideas about HIV/AIDS. It is a fast spreading epidemic disease in the Horn of Africa. HIV/AIDS ranks among the diseases causing high deaths in the region.

Do you know what makes HIV/AIDS more dangerous? Yes, it is lack of vaccine or medical treatment for the epidemic. HIV/AIDS is not curable like cancer and diabetes. But it has a vaccine that prevents the prevalence of the virus in the blood. Like the aforementioned diseases, a person infected with HIV virus can prolong his/her life by using the ART vaccine.

The words HIV and AIDS are short names for a virus and a disease. HIV is the name of a virus that causes a disease called AIDS. An infected person can live for long period of time with the virus showing no outwardly visible symptom. But when symptoms begin to show up it is the stage of AIDS. That means the infected person is an AIDS patient.

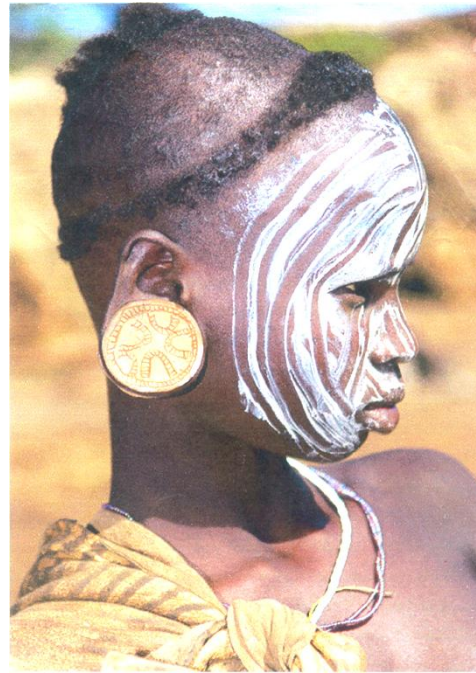
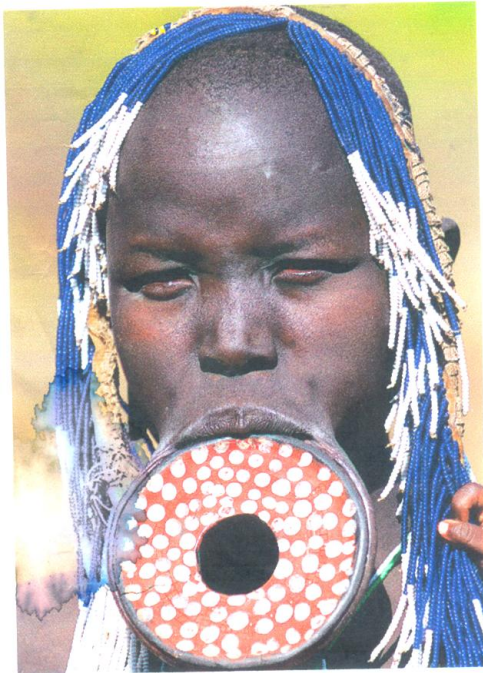
#### • Do you know what harmful traditional practices are?

One thing has to be clear before asking whether traditional practices are harmful or not. That is you have to know first about traditional practices themselves. Traditional practices are part of the culture of a given society. They refer to ways of doing certain things of life which are common among the society for long period of time. For example, a traditional practice can be related to child rearing. It can be the way in which a sick child is treated or marriages are conducted.

As already stated, traditional practices are part of the culture of a given society. But some practices are harmful both to the individuals who practice them and to the society at large. They may affect the health of the individuals, causing permanent pain or death. This kind of result may create economic or social burden to the community at large.

Harmful traditional practices are mostly based on wrong beliefs. Do you know that there are numerous harmful traditional practices in Ethiopia and the Horn? The following table gives some of the practices which are common in the region.

S. No	Harmful Traditional Practice	How the practice is performed
1	Abduction	Forceful taking of young girls for marriage by groups of young men. Abduction is carried out without the will of girls or their parents.
2	Cutting or Scraping Epiglottis	Epiglottis is part of our body which is found just below the tongue. This organ has important function. It is lowered when swallowing to prevent food and liquid materials from entering the wind pipe. But this organ is cut or scraped as a result of wrong belief.
3	Early or unmatchable marriage	Both male or female may be bound to marriage ties before reaching a mature age. Most of the time males may be adults. In both cases the victim is the female.
4	Female Genital Mutilation	This refers to cutting part of the female genital organ. This is female circumcision. The practice is based on wrong belief that claims to correct girl's behavior.
5	Milk Teeth Extraction	Cutting or pricking the gums of an infant baby. This is again practiced on the basis of wrong belief that considers it as a source of illness.
6	Tattooing	Cutting skin on the face, at the back and other parts of human body to leave permanent scars.



*Fig 4.1. Harmful traditional practices in Ethiopia and the Horn*

### **Transmission of HIV/AIDS Related to Harmful Traditional Practices**

- In what ways is HIV/AIDS transmitted from one person to another?
- How do you protect yourself from HIV/AIDS?

- HIV/AIDS is transmitted from one person to another in four main ways; namely:
  - Unprotected sexual intercourse.
  - Blood transfusion. This means taking or giving blood for medical treatment.
  - From mother who lives with HIV/AIDS to her child before or after birth.
  - Sharing skin piercing tools like needle.
- There are practices which are common in social life. However, these practices do not expose people to HIV/AIDS. One cannot be infected by living or sitting together or shaking hands with persons affected by the virus. Sharing toilets and vessels, and mosquito bites do not transmit HIV/AIDS. So, it is necessary not to stigmatize or discriminate persons affected by the virus.

### **◆ How do Harmful Traditional Practices Expose People to HIV/AIDS?**

At present most marriages are conducted only after medical examinations. This is to make sure that the couples are free from the virus. This procedure is absent in abduction. The same is true with early marriage. One cannot expect a community that practices early marriage to accept the procedure of medical examination. So in both abduction and early marriage, there is high risk of exposure to HIV/AIDS.

The remaining harmful traditional practices share one common feature. They involve cutting or piercing human skin. Their operation is also conducted under poor sanitary conditions. This includes using a single tool to operate different persons. In this condition, there is a risk of HIV infection. So fighting against harmful traditional practices is fighting against HIV/AIDS.

### ◆ Impact of HIV/AIDS Resulting in Orphanage and Street Life

It is not correct to consider HIV/AIDS as a health problem only. It is more than that. As already stated, the epidemic is among the diseases causing high deaths. Who are the victims? They are mostly young people with education and skills. Loss of such people affects economic growth of a country. Persons affected by the virus need medicine which is very expensive. The death of parents is a source of different social problems. It leaves many children orphaned or with a single parent. The orphans also need a community support. This may be additional economic burden to the community. In the absence of community support, the children may turn to street life. In short, HIV/AIDS is the source of complex problems which affect the economic and social development in the Horn.

## Lesson

## 4.1

## Review

### Activity

#### A. Questions based on facts:

- What are traditional practices?
- What makes traditional practices harmful?
- Identify harmful traditional practices in Ethiopia and the Horn.
- What is the difference between HIV and AIDS?
- How is HIV/AIDS transmitted from one person to another?
- How does HIV/AIDS become a source of economic and social problems?
- What solutions do you suggest to end harmful traditional practices?
- Why is a fight against harmful traditional practices is part of a fight against HIV/AIDS?

#### B. Things to do:

*Group harmful traditional practices under the headings shown in the table below:*

Harmful traditional practices related to	
Marriage	Child rearing



**Competency:** At the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Describe the scarcity of social services and shortage of farmlands as impacts of rapid population growth in Ethiopia.

### Key Terms

- ↔ Social service
- ↔ Scarcity
- ↔ Population

### ◆ What is population growth?

Population growth refers to increase in the number of peoples living in a specific place or country. There was rapid population growth in Ethiopia during the last three decades. This was known from censuses conducted three times during those decades. The first was in 1984. In that year the total population was 42, 184,952. The second was made in 1994. At the time Ethiopian population grew to 53,764,421. The last census was in 2007. This time the Ethiopian population rose to 73,918,508. It is understandable from the three censuses that Ethiopia's population has the fastest rates of increase. This is what we call rapid population growth.

Lesson

4.2

Review

#### Activity A

*Compare the present population of your school community with the one that existed ten years before or when the school started to function.*

- Collect information from the school administration to complete the blank space in the table below.
- Based on the result of your information, discuss the effect of continuous increase in the number of students.

Population type	Total Number		Increase in percentage
	5 years ago	Current academic year	
Total number of students			
Total number of teachers			
Total number of classrooms			



## ◆ How does Population Growth Cause Scarcity of Social Services?

Population means all people living in a country at a given time. For example, in 1984, Ethiopia's population was 42,184,952. This figure rose, in 2010, to 88,013,491. That means in a matter of 26 years, Ethiopia's population has more than doubled. But there was no similar growth in Ethiopia's economy. In that case the country's economy has no capacity to support additional people. The result is shortage of social services. Why does this happen?

### ◆ Scarcity of Social Services

- What are social services?

Those services which government provides to all members of its community are called social services. There are different kinds of social services. One is health service. Providing health service requires building hospitals, health centers and clinics and training persons who provide the service. Education is another social service. This service requires building schools, training teachers and preparing text books as well as related materials. Other social services include housing, and the provision of pure water and electricity.

The cost of providing social services is very expensive. Let us take education and health services, for example. Health service requires building hospitals, training physicians and supplying medicine. The same is true for education. The cost of providing these services is very expensive. This problem becomes worse when there is rapid population growth. The amount of social services that was supplied for the population of 1984 cannot be sufficient for the population of 2010. As the population doubled, the services must also be doubled. But the country's economy did not grow in the same rate as population. Therefore, it is difficult for the country to provide sufficient social services. As a result, there will be scarcity of social services.

### ◆ Shortage of Farmland

- Why does population growth cause shortage of farmland?

To make this point clear, let us begin with what is already stated. Ethiopia's population increased from 40 million to 80 million. But the size of our country cannot change. That means there are 40 million additional people to the country. But the carrying capacity of the country is the same as it was twenty-four years ago. Population growth raises many demands. One is land. People need land on which to live and work. In our case, the work is of two kinds, farming and livestock breeding. But population growth results in shortage of land for farming and grazing.

Shortage of land causes various other problems. One is decrease in agricultural crops. This causes shortage of food. Shortage of land also causes environmental degradation. How does this happen? In

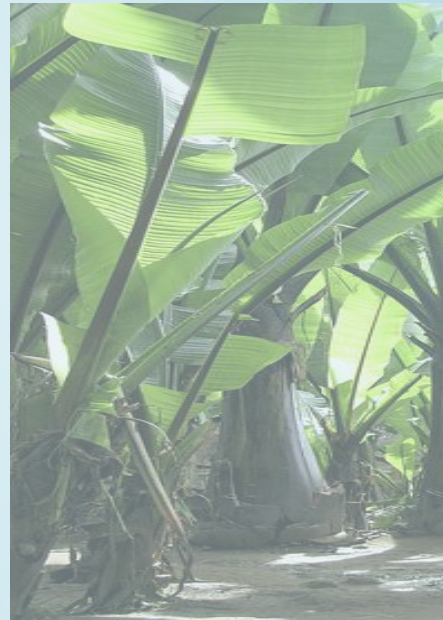
search of land, people ruthlessly cut down trees and forests. This causes soil erosion and drought which leads to famine. Thus, we can conclude that population growth raises complex problems that affect every sector of life. In the case of Ethiopia, the impact of population growth is visible in two major ways. That is scarcity of social services and shortage of farmland.

### Case Study

#### **Kambata and Tembaro**

Kambata and Tembaro is one of the nine administrative zones in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples regional state of Ethiopia. This zone is located 280 km south of Addis Ababa. Its total surface area is 2,434 km<sup>2</sup>. Its population is close to one million. More than half of the total area is classified as hilly and mountainous. Kambata's economy is based on enset. Enset covers about one third of the total area of land in Kambata and Tembaro. Kambata is one of the most densely populated areas of the country. A recent base line research (survey) has revealed an average crude density of 277 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. However, the agricultural densities exceed 400 persons per km<sup>2</sup>.

The agricultural densities indicate that man-land ratio is the highest in the Kambata zone. This results in environmental degradation of natural resources which brings about imbalance between population and land resource. Evidences show that every corner of the land is inhabited, tilled for generation and hence severely degraded. No public land is left for preservation. Grazing and forest lands have vanished. Even the hillsides and mountain tops are intensively farmed and badly degraded. Thus, there is acute shortage of farm land which becomes a push factor for the population of the zone.



*Fig 4.2. Enset plant*



## Lesson

## 4.2

## Review

**Activity B****A. Questions based on facts:**

- What is population?
- What is social service?
- Identify most important social services.
- How does population growth lead to scarcity of social services?
- Explain how the shortage of land leads to famine.

**B. Things to do:**

Present to your classroom half a page report on the nature of environmental and natural resources in Kambata and Tambaro zone.

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**Competencies:** At the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Recognize that laws and school rules are there for a serious purpose.
- Explain the features of good governance.
- Define the meaning of accountability, responsibility, transparency and avoidance of corruption.
- Explain that children's rights are protected by the international rights of the child (UNESCO).
- Name your basic rights.
- Identify potential risks of accident in your surroundings.
- Express and write safety rules.
- Advise others about how to protect themselves.

### Key Terms

↔ Governance

↔ Accountability

↔ Accident

↔ Transparency

↔ Corruption

↔ Safety

↔ Rule of law

↔ Responsibility

↔ Bully

### 4.3.1 Good Governance

**Attempt the following:**

- Identify the duties of each of the following persons in your school:
  - Director
  - Deputy director
  - Unit leader
  - Homeroom teacher
- Using student's regulations of your school, answer the following questions:
  - List the rights of students on one side of your exercise book.
  - List the responsibilities of students on the other side of your exercise book.
  - Are the regulations fair?
  - What is the purpose of rules and regulations?
- What institutions exist in your village?

There are different institutions in your village. The most common are school, woreda administration and police station. These institutions provide various services for the people of your village. Educational

service is obtained from school. The woreda administration provides such services as housing and land to build houses or for cultivation. The police station keeps peace and security of your village. How do these institutions function? School is nearer to you than the other institutions. So let us see the function of your school.

Your school is a social institution. It is set up to provide education for young people of your village. The most important function of your school is conducting teaching learning process. This function is based on rules and regulations. School functions are performed by unit leaders, homeroom teachers, and subject teachers. There are also people in the administrative services. These include director/directress, deputy director/directress, cashier, record officer and guards. At the other end are students who obtain educational services from their school. There are rules and regulations that guide students' behavior in the school premises. The rules and regulations ensure peace and security of each student. They protect students from rough and unruly classmates of theirs. Thus, school rules and regulations help create suitable environment for conducting the teaching-learning process in the school.

- **What is good governance?**

- This question is related to the manner in which school functions are performed. To answer this question, it is necessary to raise further questions.
  - **How are decisions passed?**
  - **How does school community be informed about decisions and actions?**
  - **How do teachers conduct the teaching learning process?**
  - **How are services rendered to students?**
  - **How are school resources managed and utilized?**
- These questions are important to explain the meaning of good governance. But good governance has certain basic features. The presence or absence of good governance in any institution, including schools, is evaluated against those basic features. The following are the most important basic features of good governance. Explanation is based on school functions.

### **Accountability**

Director/directress, deputy directors/directress, unit leaders, homeroom teachers, subject teachers and members of school administration are responsible to low or higher authority for their decisions or actions. In case their decisions or actions are against law or rules and regulations, they are liable for punishment. The practice of accountability is one feature of good governance.

### **Transparency**

Every decision and action of directors/directress and other persons in school leadership have to be clearly known to members of school community or to the higher authority. This is another feature of good governance.

### **Rule of law**

Every decision and action are checked and controlled by the law, rules and regulations. So in conducting school functions, rules and regulations have to be respected. All persons are to abide by the law. The practice of rule of law is an important feature of good governance.

## Avoiding corruption

Corruption is a harmful practice. It affects the country, the community and every individual. Corruption means misuse of authority or decision making position for personal benefit. Corruption has different forms. Bribery is the most important form of corruption. Doing favor to ones relative or intimate friend is another form. It also includes unfair practice of giving or taking services as well as employing ones relative by denying the opportunity to others who are even more capable or fit.

When these basic features are clearly visible in the conduct of school functions, then one can say there is good governance.

### Case Study

Hailu Belay is a grade 5 student at Karalo Elementary School in Addis Ababa. He shared a desk with another student called Mebratu Wolde who is tougher and stronger than him. But Hailu is one of the fast learners and good scorers of the class. Mebratu often forced Hailu to do his homeworks. He also threatened him to show him answers at times of tests. One day Hailu appealed to the school. On the same day, Mebratu was called to the office. The school director asked him about his dealings with Hailu. Mebratu was told that what he did to Hailu violates the school's rule. He was advised not to do again such deeds. Mebratu agreed and signed a format that was attached to his file. Since then, Hailu faced no more bullying. So, school rules protect weak students from being bullied by stronger ones.

### Section

## 4.3

### Review

#### Activity A

*Write in the blank spaces the correct features of good governance to which the following statements refer.*

- Posting the decisions of staff meetings on notice board to inform every member of school community \_\_\_\_\_ .
- School director demanded explanation from a teacher who wasted one of his weekly periods \_\_\_\_\_ .
- All students come to school wearing their uniforms \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Everybody in our school opposes the practice of bribing to obtain unfair service \_\_\_\_\_ .

#### Activity B

*Discuss the following questions with your classmates.*

- What does governance mean?
- What are the main features of good governance?
- What do we mean by rule of law?
- Explain transparency.



### 4.3.2 Children's Rights

- **What do you want to be in the future?**

Children like you at lower grade levels are often asked this question. In fact, the question reflects the desire of a society. Every community wants to have better society in the future. It is today's children including you who fulfill that desire. But you have to be prepared for the responsibility you shoulder tomorrow. The most important task in preparing you is protecting your basic rights.

- **What rights do you have?**

You are citizens of your country. Thus, you share all rights respected to citizens of your country. In addition, you have special rights. The following are your basic rights.

- You have the right to get name and nationality from the time of birth.
- You have the right to receive free and compulsory elementary education.
- Children of your age who are physically, mentally and socially handicapped have to receive special treatment, education and care.
- You have to get opportunities and facilities that enable you to develop physically, mentally and socially.
- You are protected against all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation. You have the right to be free from corporal or physical punishment. You are not admitted to employment before reaching a mature age.

- **Who protects your rights?**

There are different institutions which are concerned with the protection of your rights. International organizations known as UNESCO and UNICEF are institutions that work for the protection of your rights. But more than these institutions, it is your own government that protects your rights. In Ethiopia your rights are protected by law. All basic rights listed above are declared in article 36 of the 1995 Federal Constitution of Ethiopia. The Ministry of Children's, Women's and Youth Affairs makes sure that your rights are respected.

### 4.3.3 Accident and Safety

**Attempt the following:**

*Debate on the following issues in your classroom*

- **Accident is met only outside home areas.**
- **Accidents are preventable.**

Wherever human activities take place, there is potential risk of accident. One can meet accident in home areas, in school grounds, in the street or on the high ways. The sources of accidents are also many and diverse. In our country the following are the most important sources of accidents in both urban and rural areas.

- |           |                   |
|-----------|-------------------|
| - Vehicle | - Floods          |
| - Fire    | - Hostile animals |

Each year thousands of people are killed and wounded in automobile accidents. Parts of the victims are pedestrians or persons walking in streets. Accidents are not beyond human control. They are preventable. Accidents occur because of ignorance and lack of concern for others' wellbeing.

- How do you protect yourself from accident?
- There is a popular slogan which can be taken as a safety rule where one lives. Here it is:

**Watch your step, be careful, think, then do!**

This slogan can be applied to different situations. For example, when walking along streets or on high ways, the following traffic rules must be respected.

- Always use the pavements or sideways assigned for pedestrians. In their absence, take the extreme left side of the road. Walking in that position enables you to follow the movement of automobiles coming towards you.
- When crossing streets, first see carefully both the right and left sides of the road.
- Never cross streets behind or in front of a standing vehicle. In either direction you cannot see in distance automobiles moving towards you. Always cross along the narrowest street. It is also important to use zebra crossings when these are available.
- Respect traffic lights for people. The red says stop and the green says go.
- Do not play along the road.
- Do not cross the road in risky places.

**Fire** is another source of accident which causes much destruction in life and material. The accident may occur in home areas and outside home areas. Again, ignorance and lack of concern initiate most fire accidents. In home, fire is caused by mishandling of easily flammable materials. For example, petroleum products and dry woods are easily flammable materials. They must be kept away from where fire is used for domestic purpose. Carelessly tossed match sticks, large fire made outdoors and hot charcoals may ignite fire outside home areas. The risk of fire accidents can be reduced by careful handling of flammable materials. Young children, like you, must always be careful about fire starting materials. When fire starts, number one rule is getting out of its reach very quickly. Do not be nervous and do not try to save assets and belongings. If your cloth catch on fire never run. Running will worsen the fire. Therefore, don't be nervous. Rather, drop to the floor and roll back and forth and cover your face with your hands. This will help you to cease the fire. Then, cool the burn and call for help. Making calls to fire fighting brigade is another urgent measure. It is necessary to have telephone addresses of such institutions.



**Fig 4.3. Materials that can cause fire accident**

- **What other sources of accident are available?**

Floods are a potential source of accident. In rainy seasons streams become full of floods. Gullies and low grounds can also be flooded. One has to be careful about such accidents. Floods are mostly temporary incidents. But they cause much destruction. So it is necessary to know risk situations that cause such accidents. When you see flood you have to take the following actions.

- first run away from the river side.
- never play near flood areas.
- never try to swim in flood water, do not cross the river before the flood goes down.

Animals such as dogs are also dangerous. If they are infected with rabies, their bite may cause infectious disease called rabies. In case such an accident occurs, one has to quickly get medical treatment.

Wild animals can also be a source of fatal danger. In rural areas and in small rural towns, wild animals can be met moving at night. Even in the day time leopards, foxes, hyenas and monkeys can be met in forest and grassland areas. So, you have to keep away yourself from dangerous animals. One way of doing this is asking adults of your village to tell you as to how to keep yourself away from the dangers caused by wild animals. In general, wherever human activities take place, there is potential risk of accident. You can escape most accidents if you apply the safety measures. That is do not forget the famous slogan wherever you are: Watch your step, be careful, think, then do!

## Lesson

## 4.3

## Review

**Activity B****A. Questions based on facts:**

- Tell, at least, three basic children's rights.
- What are sources of fire accident in home areas?
- What safety measures reduce the risk of fire accident in both home and outside home areas?
- What advice would you give to your classmate who always comes to school by crossing streets?
- On the basis of your local situations, how do you protect yourself from floods and wild animals.

**B. Things to do:**

- Identify potential accidents in home areas, school grounds, on street and highways.
- Develop a chart describing safety measures for each of the accidents you identified.

## Summary

- **HIV/AIDS is the epidemic disease causing high deaths in the Horn of Africa. It is the source of complex social and economic problems in the region. One of the factors that are causing rapid spread of the epidemic is the prevalence of harmful traditional practices in the region. So the fight against HIV/AIDS must include strategies to eliminate harmful traditional practices.**
- **Rapid population growth is another source of problem in the Horn of Africa. The countries of the Horn are unable to cope with this problem. This is because their economies are not growing in the same rate as their populations. As a result, they could not provide sufficient social services to their people. Because of this, there is always acute shortage of social services. Another pressure of population growth is shortage of farmlands and grazing lands in the Horn.**
- **Good governance refers to manners in which institutional or governmental functions are performed. There are four basic features of good governance. They include accountability, transparency, rule of law and avoiding corruption.**
- **Children are builders of tomorrow's society. This is why every society gives special attention to the growth and education of its children. This attention is mostly expressed in two ways. One is protecting children's rights. The other is equipping them with the necessary life skills. One such life skill is how to protect themselves from various accidents. As part of their education, children have to be acquainted with potential risks of accidents in their surroundings. They also need to know safety rules against accidents. It is through such tasks that today's children are prepared for the responsibilities they shoulder in the future.**



## Glossary

- **Accident:** unexpected event that results in damage, injury or upset of something.
- **Accountability:** the state of being responsible.
- **Bully:** person who uses his strength or power to frighten or hurt those who are weaker.
- **Corruption:** dishonesty or illegal behavior mainly of people in authority.
- **Epidemic:** fast spreading disease.
- **Governance:** the activity or manner of governing; government.
- **Harmful traditional practices:** common practices in social life which are considered dangerous to the well being of a given society.
- **Orphan:** a child who has lost his/her parents or animal kids whose parents are not with them.
- **Population:** people living in given areas.
- **Responsibility:** the state of being answerable to somebody.
- **Rule of law:** law by which every decision and action are checked and controlled.
- **Safety:** freedom from danger.
- **Scarcity:** shortage
- **Social Service:** Service for welfare of community
- **Transparency:** the state or quality of being transparent (clear); openness
- **Virus:** is a microscopic parasitic particle which causes disease

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which of the following is one form of corruption?
- a) Rule of law
  - b) Bribery
  - c) Accountability
  - d) Transparency
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. What do we call all people living in a country at a given time?
- a) Society
  - b) Citizens
  - c) Community
  - d) Population

#### **IV. Short Answer Item**

**Give short answers to the following questions:**

16. Describe two practices which do not expose you to HIV/AIDS.
17. Identify the most important ways in which HIV/AIDS is transmitted from one person to another.
18. List your basic rights.
19. What are the main features of good governance?
20. What are social services?
21. Explain how HIV/AIDS becomes the source of economic problem in the Horn of Africa.
22. How does population growth result in environmental degradation?
23. How does population growth cause shortage of social services?

#### **V. Things to do**

1. Write down the possible ways of providing the following social services to the community of your village:
  - a) Health service
  - b) Education
  - c) Electricity
  - d) Pure water
2. List safety rules to reduce potential accidents caused by the following:
  - a) Automobile
  - b) Fire
  - c) Floods
  - d) Dogs

## Check List

*Put a tick (✓) mark in each of the boxes for activities you can perform*

### I can:

1. Explain harmful traditional practices which expose people to HIV/AIDS.
2. Analyze the effects of traditional practices such as abduction, female genital mutilation and tattooing
3. Describe why orphanage and street life are effects of HIV/AIDS.
4. Describe the scarcity of social services and shortage of farmlands as impacts of rapid population growth in Ethiopia.
5. Recognize that laws and schools rules are there for a serious purpose
6. Explain the features of good governance.
7. Define the meaning of accountability, responsibility, transparency and avoid corruption.
8. Explain children's rights are protected by the international rights of the child (UNESCO).
9. Name my basic rights.
10. Identify potential risks of accident in my surroundings.
11. Express safety rules
12. Advise others about how to protect themselves.