

Awareness of Public Elementary School Parents on the Legal Provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law: Basis for Intervention Plan

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Abstract

The Philippine Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658) is a statutory law aimed at protecting children under 15 years old from working in public or private establishments. It consists of two areas: Information Dissemination and Penalties. The law aims to promote awareness and prevent violations, with penalties such as fines or imprisonment. A study was conducted to determine the level of awareness of public elementary school parents in a second-class municipality during the 2021-2022 school year. The results showed that the majority of respondents were older, female, and from larger families. The overall awareness of parents on the law was "High," with a high level of awareness grouped by age, sex, family size, and average family income. However, there was no significant difference in awareness among respondents based on age, sex, family size, or average family income. The findings suggest that barangay authorities and school administration do not collaborate to address child labor issues, as the community lives in poverty and relies on cheap manual labor. Additionally, older respondents should be made aware of the penalties for violating provisions of Article 12 of the law.

Keywords: Anti Child Labor Law, child labor, children, legal provision, information dissemination, and penalties.

Introduction

The Department of Education emphasizes the importance of cherishing children as precious gifts and recognizing their merit as future leaders. The Anti-Child Labor Law, a statutory law in the Philippines, protects children under 15 from child labor that harms them or exploits them, limiting their access to education. The law consists of two areas: Information Dissemination and Penalties. Information dissemination promotes awareness about the law, while penalties are imposed for violating it. As a public elementary school teacher adviser, the researcher has encountered student-related problems, such as absenteeism and lack of commitment to their studies. This poses a threat to young children who choose cheap manual labor, especially during the sugar milling season. The study aims to assess the awareness of public elementary school parents on the Anti-Child Labor Law and provide appropriate intervention.

Objectives of the Study

This study aimed to determine the level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of the Anti-Child Labor Law in one of the public elementary schools, in a second-class municipality, in Central Negros, during the School Year 2021-2022 as the basis for an Intervention Plan.

Materials and Methods

Research Design

This study utilized a descriptive research method to assess public elementary school parents' awareness of the Anti-Child Labor Law in a second-class municipality in Central Negros. This approach provides accurate and systematically described information, allowing for a comprehensive intervention plan. The

descriptive research design ensures accurate data interpretation and a better understanding of the current situation.

Respondents

The respondents of the study were all 50 public elementary school parents chosen via convenient sampling.

Instruments

This paper used a self-made questionnaire to gather data to determine the level of Awareness of Public Elementary School parents on the Legal Provisions of Anti Child Labor Law. It was subjected to validity (5=excellent) and reliability (0.966=excellent). Part I of the questionnaire deals with the profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, size of the family, and average family income. Part II is the questionnaire properly dealing with the two major study variables using the rating scale of 5 as Always, 4 as Oftentimes, 3 as Sometimes, 2 as Rarely, and 1 as Rarely.

Gathering Procedure

The researcher administered questionnaires to respondents, distributed with permission from the Barangay Captain, and analyzed them for problems and hypotheses. Confidentiality was maintained for respondents' responses.

Data Analysis

The study used various procedures to analyze data, including determining teacher respondents' age, sex, family size, and average monthly income. It also assessed public elementary school parents' awareness of Anti-Child Labor Law legal provisions in areas such as Information Dissemination and Penalties. The descriptive analytical scheme was used for grouped data, while the comparative analytical scheme was used for comparing groups based on specific variables.

Ethical Consideration

The study involved respondents signing an informed consent form, ensuring their privacy, anonymity, and confidentiality during data gathering. The consent was discussed in Hiligaynon for five minutes to ensure an understanding of the study's purpose and rights. If the researcher violated these agreements, they could file a complaint. Data and information were treated strictly, and no participant information was disclosed unnecessarily. After data gathering, debriefing was not conducted

Results and Discussion

This section analyzes data from questionnaire responses, presenting, analyzing, and interpreting findings to achieve study objectives, focusing on tabulation and statistical interpretation.

Profile of the respondents in terms of the following variables Age, Sex, Size of The Family, and Average Family Income

Table 2 : Profile of Respondents

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Age	Younger (Below 34 years old)	21	42.00
	Older (34 years old and above)	29	58.00
	Total	50	100
Sex	Male	17	34.00

	Female	33	66.00
	Total	50	100
Size of the Family	Small (less than 5 members)	23	46.00
	Big (5 members and more)	27	54.00
	Total	50	100
Average Family Monthly Income	Lower (lower than P5, 500.00)	31	62.00
	Higher (P5, 500.00 and above)	19	38.00
	Total	50	100

Level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 according to the following areas of Information Dissemination, and Penalties

Table 3 : Level of Awareness of Public Elementary School Parents on the Legal Provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the area of Information Dissemination

Items	Mean	SD.	Interpretation
I am aware that...			
1. The school provides information on Anti-Child Labor which is posted on walls and inside the classrooms.	4.00	1.309	High Level
2. The Guidance Office of the school provides counseling for parents about the threats of Child labor.	4.12	1.081	High Level
3. The Teacher Adviser of each classroom educates the pupils about the worst effects of engaging in absenteeism for the sake of manual work at an early age.	4.16	.976	High Level
4. The Teacher Adviser is providing colored reading materials on discouraging Child Labor.	3.94	1.168	High Level

5. The Teacher Adviser provides story-telling or sort of drama that portrays the horrors of Child Labor for elementary pupils.	4.14	.970	High Level
6. The Teacher Adviser uses ICT in playing videos about the suffering of children who worked in manual labor at an early age.	3.92	1.226	High Level
7. The Teacher Adviser monitors the attendance of the pupils every milling season and calls the attention of their parents during their absences.	4.22	1.036	High Level
8. The School administration provides information about Child Labor.	3.94	1.150	High Level
9. The School administration works hand-in-hand with the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office for the campaign against Child Labor.	4.08	1.085	High Level
10. The MSWD provides flyers and reading materials at school, which promotes Child-Labor Free Community.	3.96	1.049	High Level
11. The School and the barangay authorities are providing consciousness to the community members about Child Labor.	3.90	1.111	High Level
12. The barangay authorities and the school administration are working hand-in-hand in enforcing the implementation of the Anti-Child Labor Act in the community.	3.84	1.076	High Level
13. Parents who send their children to manual work every milling season, which resulted in their	3.76	1.238	High Level

absences from school, receive notice from the school authorities.			
14. Parents who are sending their children to manual work during milling season, which resulted in their absences from school, receive notice from the MSWD Office.	3.98	1.169	High Level
15. That the MSWD provides admonition to the parents whose absences due to Child Labor will result in their prohibition as members of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4P's).	3.92	.986	High Level
Overall Mean	3.99	0.817	High Level

The Level of Awareness of Public Elementary School Parents on the Legal Provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658) in the area of Information Dissemination is "high (M=3.99, SD=0.817). The highest mean score is in the seventh item, which states, "The Teacher Adviser monitors the attendance of the pupils every milling season and calls the attention of their parents during their absences." (M=4.22, SD=1.036), interpreted as a high level. The lowest mean score is 3.48 (SD=1.076), interpreted as a high level for the twelfth item, which states, "The barangay authorities and the school administration are working hand-in-hand in enforcing the implementation of the Anti-Child Labor Act in the community." This implicit that the barangay authorities and the school administration need to collaborate in responding to the problem of Child Labor in the area. Radfar et al.'s 2018 study suggests a multidisciplinary approach to tackle child labor issues, including holistic education, early childhood development, rural education task forces, adult wage increases, and consumer disapproval of forced child labor products.

Table 4 : Level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the area of Penalties.

Items	Mean	SD	Interpretation
I am aware that...			
1. If my child is exploited at the working place, there are employers, and the persons involved will face the consequences prescribed by the law.	4.00	1.107	High Level
2. If the employer committed exploitation of our children working for him or her, he or she will pay	3.82	1.273	High Level

damages as prescribed by the law.			
3. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer the penalty of a fine of not less than One Thousand Pesos (Php.1000.00) but not more than Ten Thousand (10.000).	3.56	1.343	High Level
4. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer penalty of imprisonment of not less than 3 months but not more than 3 years.	3.52	1.389	High Level
5. Any person who will repeatedly violates any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) the offender's license to operate can be revoked.	3.98	1.220	High Level
6. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) is subject to investigation by the local police authorities.	3.76	1.271	High Level
7. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall face charges from the Violence Against Women and Children Desk.	3.88	1.100	High Level
8. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall face court hearings as prescribed by	4.04	1.177	High Level

the law.			
9. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658), if found guilty, cannot avail License to Operate anymore.	3.78	1.200	High Level
10. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by 10. Republic Act 7658), if found guilty and revoked of his or her license to operate, will be forced to shut down his or her business and -establishment.	3.98	1.059	High Level
11. Any violation of this Republic Act is punishable but must undergo recommendation from the Office of the Guidance Counselor following the specific steps of intervention.	4.08	1.140	High Level
12. Any violation of this Republic Act which is in accordance with the policies of the school shall undergo recommendation from the office of the Principal or Barangay Council.	4.06	.956	High Level
13. Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime and can be subject to litigation in the lower or higher courts of the land.	3.72	1.278	High Level
14. Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime that can affect the dignity and moral standing of the defendant or the accused.	4.10	1.055	High Level
15. Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime and can affect the image of the defendant whose	4.14	1.125	High Level

acts destroy the future of our young citizens.			
Overall Mean	3.89	.888	High Level

The level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of the Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658) in the area of Penalties is at a high level (M=3.89, SD=.888). The highest mean score of 4.14 (SD=1.125), interpreted as high level, for the fifteenth item which states, "Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime and can affect the image of the defendant whose acts destroy the future of our young citizens." The lowest mean score is for the fourth item stating, "Any person who will violate any provisions of the Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer the penalty of imprisonment of not less than 3 months but not more than 3 years." (M=3.52, SD=1.389), interpreted as a high level. The result implies that poverty will rise and there will be more child labor cases in the coming years. Lim's 2022 study on child labor in the Philippines highlights economic and societal issues, recommending comprehensive educational campaigns, increased education accessibility, and increased local government capacity for addressing the issue.

Level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the areas of Information Dissemination, and Penalties when grouped according to variables Age, Sex, Size of The Family, and Average Family Income

Table 5 : Level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the area of Information Dissemination when grouped according to Age

Items	Younger			Older		
	Mean	SD	Interpretation	Mean	SD	Interpretation
I am aware that...						
1. The school provides information on Anti-Child Labor which is posted on walls and inside the classrooms.	4.43	.978	High Level	3.69	1.441	High Level
2. The Guidance Office of the school provides counseling for parents about the threats of Child labor.	4.05	1.244	High Level	4.17	.966	High Level
3. The Teacher Adviser of each classroom educates the pupils about the worst effects of engaging in absenteeism for the sake of manual work at an early age.	4.10	.995	High Level	4.21	.978	High Level
4. The Teacher Adviser is providing colored reading materials on discouraging Child Labor.	3.86	1.236	High Level	4.00	1.134	High Level
5. The Teacher Adviser provides storytelling or sort of drama that portrays the horrors of Child Labor for elementary pupils.	4.29	.845	High Level	4.03	1.052	High Level
6. The Teacher Adviser uses ICT in playing videos about the suffering of children who worked in manual labor at an early age.	3.90	1.375	High Level	3.93	1.132	High Level
7. The Teacher Adviser monitors the attendance of the pupils every milling season and calls the attention of their parents during their absences.	4.24	1.261	High Level	4.21	.861	High Level
8. The School administration provides	3.81	1.289	High Level	4.03	1.052	High Level

information about Child Labor.						
9. The School administration works hand-in-hand with the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office for the campaign against Child Labor.	4.05	1.023	High Level	4.10	1.145	High Level
10. The MSWD provides flyers and reading materials at school, which promotes Child-Labor Free Community.	4.10	.944	High Level	3.86	1.125	High Level
11. The School and the barangay authorities are providing consciousness to the community members about Child Labor.	3.90	1.221	High Level	3.90	1.047	High Level
12. The barangay authorities and the school administration are working hand-in-hand in enforcing the implementation of the Anti-Child Labor Act in the community.	3.90	1.044	High Level	3.79	1.114	High Level
13. Parents who send their children to manual work every milling season, which resulted in their absences from school, receive notice from the school authorities.	3.81	1.167	High Level	3.72	1.306	High Level
14. Parents who are sending their children to manual work during milling season, which resulted in their absences from school, receive notice from the MSWD Office.	4.19	.873	High Level	3.83	1.338	High Level
15. That the MSWD provides admonition to the parents whose absences due to Child Labor will result in their prohibition as members of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4P's).	3.95	1.071	High Level	3.90	.939	High Level
Overall Mean	4.04	0.850	High Level	3.96	0.806	High Level

In the area of Penalties, the level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of the Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658) when grouped according to age, is at a high level for the younger group ($M=4.04$, $SD=.850$) and a high level for the older group ($M=3.96$, $SD=0.806$). The first item, "The school provides information on Anti-Child Labor which are posted on walls and inside the classrooms," received the highest mean score of 4.04 ($SD=0.978$) from the younger group, interpreted as a high level. For the older group, Item No. 3, states "The school provides information on Anti-Child Labor which is posted on walls and inside the classrooms." Was given the highest mean score of 4.21 ($SD=.978$) and Item No. 7 which also states "The Teacher Adviser monitors the attendance of the pupils every milling season and calls the attention of their parents during their absences", was also given the highest mean score of 4.21 ($SD=.861$), both interpreted as a high level.

The lowest mean score for the younger group is 3.81 for both items no. 8 ($SD=1.289$) and no. 13 ($SD=1.167$), interpreted as a high level, which states "The School administration provides information about Child Labor" and Parents who send their children to manual work every milling season, which resulted in their absences from school, receive notice from the school authorities". For the older group, the lowest mean score is 3.69 ($SD=1.441$), also interpreted as a high level for item No. 1, which states, "The school provides

information on Anti-Child Labor which is posted on walls and inside the classrooms". This implies that both younger and older respondents should have paid more attention to the information and notices given. The result highlighted that Rausky's study on child labor challenges suggests analyzing relevant documents, and incorporating theoretical assumptions, and empirical approaches to strengthen the information, based on selected articles, book chapters, and conference communications.

Table 6 : Level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the area of Penalties when grouped according to Age

Items	Younger			Older		
	Mean	SD	Interpretation	Mean	SD	Interpretation
I am aware that...						
1. If my child is exploited at the working place, there are employers, and the persons involved will face the consequences prescribed by the law.	4.05	1.161	High Level	3.97	1.085	High Level
2. If the employer committed exploitation of our children working for him or her, he or she will pay damages as prescribed by the law.	3.90	1.261	High Level	3.76	1.300	High Level
3. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer the penalty of a fine of not less than One Thousand Pesos (Php.1000.00) but not more than Ten Thousand (10.000).	3.76	1.374	High Level	3.41	1.323	Moderate Level
4. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer penalty of imprisonment of not less than 3 months but not more than 3 years.	3.57	1.287	High Level	3.48	1.478	Moderate Level
5. Any person who will repeatedly violates any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) the offender's license to operate can be revoked.	4.14	1.276	High Level	3.86	1.187	High Level
6. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) is subject to investigation by the local police authorities.	3.90	1.179	High Level	3.66	1.344	High Level
7. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall face	3.95	1.117	High Level	3.83	1.104	High Level

charges from the Violence Against Women and Children Desk.						
8. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall face court hearings as prescribed by the law.	4.10	1.179	High Level	4.00	1.195	High Level
9. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658), if found guilty, cannot avail License to Operate anymore.	3.71	1.231	High Level	3.83	1.197	High Level
10. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by 10. Republic Act 7658), if found guilty and revoked of his or her license to operate, will be forced to shut down his or her business and - establishment.	4.10	.944	High Level	3.90	1.145	High Level
11. Any violation of this Republic Act is punishable but must undergo recommendation from the Office of the Guidance Counselor following the specific steps of intervention.	4.14	1.153	High Level	4.03	1.149	High Level
12. Any violation of this Republic Act which is in accordance with the policies of the school shall undergo recommendation from the office of the Principal or Barangay Council.	4.29	.784	High Level	3.90	1.047	High Level
13. Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime and can be subject to litigation in the lower or higher courts of the land.	3.76	1.338	High Level	3.69	1.256	High Level
14. Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime that can affect the dignity and moral standing of the defendant or the accused.	4.38	1.024	High Level	3.90	1.047	High Level
15. Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime and can affect the image of the defendant whose acts destroy the future of our young citizens.	4.29	1.056	High Level	4.03	1.180	High Level
Overall Mean	4.00	.814	High Level	3.82	.944	High Level

It is shown that the level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the area of Penalties when grouped according to age is high for both age groups (younger M=4.00, SD=0.814, older M=3.82, SD=0.944). The highest mean score for the younger respondents is for the fourteen items, " Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime that can affect the dignity and moral standing of the defendant or the accused", interpreted as a high level (M=4.38, SD=1.024). For the older respondents, Item No. 11, which states " Any violation of this Republic

Act is punishable but must undergo recommendation from the Office of the Guidance Counselor following the specific steps of intervention" was given the highest mean score of 4.03 (SD=1.149) and Item No. 15 which also states "Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime and can affect the image of the defendant whose acts destroy the future of our young citizens.", was also given the highest mean score of 4.03 (SD=1.180), both interpreted as a high level.

The lowest mean score for younger respondents is 3.57 (SD=1.287), interpreted as a high level, for item No. 4 which states, "Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer penalty of imprisonment of not less than 3 months but not more than 3 years.". For the older respondents, the lowest mean score is 3.14(SD=1.323) also interpreted as a moderate level for item No. 3 which states, " Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer the penalty of a fine of not less than One Thousand Pesos". It implies that both respondents are knowledgeable and aware that any violation of Republic Act 7610 is a crime and can destroy the future of young minds. Donovan et al.'s study on the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) reveals that the act prohibits oppressive child labor, defining it as the employment of youth under 16 in hazardous occupations or any occupation. However, exemptions exist, based on factors like age, school hours, work nature, and parental involvement.

Table 7 : Level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the area of Information Dissemination when grouped according to Sex

Items	Male			Female		
	Mean	SD	Interpretation	Mean	SD	Interpretation
I am aware that...						
1. The school provides information on Anti-Child Labor which is posted on walls and inside the classrooms.	4.00	1.173	High Level	4.00	1.392	High Level
2. The Guidance Office of the school provides counseling for parents about the threats of Child labor.	4.12	.857	High Level	4.12	1.193	High Level
3. The Teacher Adviser of each classroom educates the pupils about the worst effects of engaging in absenteeism for the sake of manual work at an early age.	4.06	1.088	High Level	4.21	.927	High Level
4. The Teacher Adviser is providing colored reading materials on discouraging Child Labor.	4.00	1.000	High Level	3.91	1.259	High Level
5. The Teacher Adviser provides storytelling or sort of drama that portrays the horrors of Child Labor for elementary pupils.	4.06	1.029	High Level	4.18	.950	High Level
6. The Teacher Adviser uses ICT in playing videos about the suffering of children who worked in manual labor at an early age.	3.82	1.185	High Level	3.97	1.262	High Level
7. The Teacher Adviser monitors the attendance of the pupils every milling season and calls the attention of their parents during their absences.	4.06	1.029	High Level	4.30	1.045	High Level
8. The School administration provides information about Child Labor.	3.71	1.105	High Level	4.06	1.171	High Level

9. The School administration works hand-in-hand with the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office for the campaign against Child Labor.	4.18	.809	High Level	4.03	1.212	High Level
10. The MSWD provides flyers and reading materials at school, which promotes Child-Labor Free Community.	4.06	.827	High Level	3.91	1.156	High Level
11. The School and the barangay authorities are providing consciousness to the community members about Child Labor.	3.82	1.015	High Level	3.94	1.171	High Level
12. The barangay authorities and the school administration are working hand-in-hand in enforcing the implementation of the Anti-Child Labor Act in the community.	3.82	.951	High Level	3.85	1.149	High Level
13. Parents who send their children to manual work every milling season, which resulted in their absences from school, receive notice from the school authorities.	3.82	1.015	High Level	3.73	1.353	High Level
14. Parents who are sending their children to manual work during milling season, which resulted in their absences from school, receive notice from the MSWD Office.	4.00	1.061	High Level	3.97	1.237	High Level
15. That the MSWD provides admonition to the parents whose absences due to Child Labor will result in their prohibition as members of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4P's).	4.12	.600	High Level	3.82	1.131	High Level
Overall Mean	3.98	.696	High Level	4.00	.883	High Level

In the area of Information Dissemination, the level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of the Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 when grouped according to sex is at a high level ($M=3.98$, $SD=.696$ and $M=4.00$, $SD .883$) for the male and female. The highest mean score for male respondents is 4.18 ($SD= .809$) for item no. 9 which states "The School administration works hand-in-hand with the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office for the campaign against Child Labor", interpreted as a high level. For the female respondents, the highest mean score is 4.30 ($SD=1.045$), interpreted as a high level for item no. 7 which states, "The Teacher Adviser monitors the attendance of the pupils every milling season and calls the attention of their parents during their absences."

The lowest means score for the male respondents is 3.71 ($SD=1.105$), interpreted as a high level, for item no. 8 which states, " The School administration provides information about Child Labor." On the other hand, the lowest mean score for the female respondents is 3.73 ($SD=1.353$) interpreted as a high level for item no. 13 which states, "Parents who send their children to manual work every milling season, which resulted in their absences from school, receive notice from the school authorities." It entails that both respondents paid less attention to the information about child labor provided by the School Administrator. Shah's 2016 study highlights the growing issue of child labor, a socio-economic problem causing social and moral damage. Factors contributing to child labor include poverty, location, child status, family status, and teacher

behavior. To eradicate child labor, strategies should focus on education, societal safety, and employment opportunities for mature family members.

Table 8 : Level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658) in the area of Penalties when grouped according to Sex.

Items	Male			Female		
	Mean	SD	Interpretation	Mean	SD	Interpretation
I am aware that...						
1. If my child is exploited at the working place, there are employers, and the persons involved will face the consequences prescribed by the law.	3.82	1.074	High Level	4.09	1.128	High Level
2. If the employer committed exploitation of our children working for him or her, he or she will pay damages as prescribed by the law.	3.82	1.185	High Level	3.82	1.334	High Level
3. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer the penalty of a fine of not less than One Thousand Pesos (Php.1000.00) but not more than Ten Thousand (10.000).	3.35	1.121	Moderate Level	3.67	1.384	High Level
4. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer penalty of imprisonment of not less than 3 months but not more than 3 years.	3.65	1.367	High Level	3.45	1.416	Moderate Level
5. Any person who will repeatedly violates any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) the offender's license to operate can be revoked.	3.53	1.375	High Level	4.21	1.083	High Level
6. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) is subject to investigation by the local police authorities.	3.71	1.359	High Level	3.79	1.244	High Level
7. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall face charges from the Violence Against Women and Children Desk.	4.06	1.029	High Level	3.79	1.139	High Level
8. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the	3.76	1.200	High Level	4.18	1.158	High Level

Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall face court hearings as prescribed by the law.						
9. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658), if found guilty, cannot avail License to Operate anymore.	3.71	.985	High Level	3.82	1.310	High Level
10. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by 10. Republic Act 7658), if found guilty and revoked of his or her license to operate, will be forced to shut down his or her business and - establishment.	3.82	1.014	High Level	4.06	1.088	High Level
11. Any violation of this Republic Act is punishable but must undergo recommendation from the Office of the Guidance Counselor following the specific steps of intervention.	4.00	1.225	High Level	4.12	1.111	High Level
12. Any violation of this Republic Act which is in accordance with the policies of the school shall undergo recommendation from the office of the Principal or Barangay Council.	4.00	.866	High Level	4.09	1.011	High Level
13. Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime and can be subject to litigation in the lower or higher courts of the land.	4.12	.0928	High Level	3.52	1.395	High Level
14. Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime that can affect the dignity and moral standing of the defendant or the accused.	4.18	1.074	High Level	4.06	1.059	High Level
15. Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime and can affect the image of the defendant whose acts destroy the future of our young citizens.	4.24	.970	High Level	4.09	1.208	High Level
Overall Mean	3.85	.757	High Level	3.92	.959	High Level

It is shown that the level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the area of Penalties when grouped according to sex is high for both males and females (male M=3.85, SD=.757, female M=3.92, SD=0.959). The highest mean score for the male respondents is for item no 15, " Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime and can affect the image of the defendant whose acts destroy the future of our young citizens.", interpreted as a high level (M=4.24, SD=0.970). For the female respondents, Item No. 5, which states " Any person who will repeatedly violates any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) the offender's license to operate can be revoked." was given the highest mean score of 4.021 (SD=1.083), interpreted as a high level.

The lowest mean score for male respondents is 3.35 (SD=1.287), interpreted as a high level, for item No. 3 which states, "Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer the penalty of a fine of not less than One Thousand Pesos (Php.1000.00) but not more than Ten Thousand (10.000)". For the female respondents, the lowest mean score is 3.45 (SD=1.416) also interpreted as a high level for item No. 4 which states, " Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer penalty of imprisonment of not less than 3 months but not more than 3 years.". The respondents both male and female are erudite in the information that any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime and can affect the image of the defendant whose acts destroy the future of our young citizens. Dulin's 2018 study highlights Philippine laws protecting children's rights against abuses and exploitation, including the Revised Penal Code, and suggests strict enforcement and government education programs.

Table 9 : Level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the area of Information Dissemination when grouped according to the Size of the Family

Items	Small			Big		
	Mean	SD	Interpretation	Mean	SD	Interpretation
I am aware that...						
1. The school provides information on Anti-Child Labor which is posted on walls and inside the classrooms.	4.09	1.164	High Level	3.93	1.439	High Level
2. The Guidance Office of the school provides counseling for parents about the threats of Child labor.	4.09	1.125	High Level	4.15	1.064	High Level
3. The Teacher Adviser of each classroom educates the pupils about the worst effects of engaging in absenteeism for the sake of manual work at an early age.	4.00	1.000	High Level	4.30	.953	High Level
4. The Teacher Adviser is providing colored reading materials on discouraging Child Labor.	3.83	1.114	High Level	4.04	1.224	High Level
5. The Teacher Adviser provides story-telling or sort of drama that portrays the horrors of Child Labor for elementary pupils.	3.96	1.022	High Level	4.30	.912	High Level
6. The Teacher Adviser uses ICT in playing videos about the suffering of children who worked in manual labor at an early age.	3.83	1.154	High Level	4.00	1.301	High Level
7. The Teacher Adviser monitors the attendance of the pupils every milling season and calls the attention of their parents during their absences.	3.83	1.230	High Level	4.56	.698	Very High Level
8. The School administration provides information about Child Labor.	3.65	1.402	High Level	4.19	.834	High Level
9. The School administration works hand-in-hand with the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office for the campaign against Child Labor.	3.74	1.010	High Level	4.37	1.080	High Level

10. The MSWD provides flyers and reading materials at school, which promotes Child-Labor Free Community.	3.83	1.114	High Level	4.07	.998	High Level
11. The School and the barangay authorities are providing consciousness to the community members about Child Labor.	3.78	1.204	High Level	4.00	1.038	High Level
12. The barangay authorities and the school administration are working hand-in-hand in enforcing the implementation of the Anti-Child Labor Act in the community.	3.70	1.063	High Level	3.96	1.091	High Level
13. Parents who send their children to manual work every milling season, which resulted in their absences from school, receive notice from the school authorities.	3.48	1.275	Moderate Level	4.00	1.177	High Level
14. Parents who are sending their children to manual work during milling season, which resulted in their absences from school, receive notice from the MSWD Office.	3.74	1.096	High Level	4.19	1.210	High Level
15. That the MSWD provides admonition to the parents whose absences due to Child Labor will result in their prohibition as members of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4P's).	3.78	1.085	High Level	4.04	.898	High Level
Overall Mean	3.82	.909	High Level	4.14	.715	High Level

The results show that the awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the area of Information Dissemination when grouped according to Size of the Family is at a high level ($M=3.82$, $SD=0.909$ and $M=4.14$, $SD= 0.715$) for those small and big family. For small family sizes, items no. 1 and 2 state " The school provides information on Anti-Child Labor which is posted on walls and inside the classrooms" and "The Guidance Office of the school provides counseling for parents about the threats of Child labor", received the highest mean scores ($M=4.09$, $SD= 1.164$, $M=4.09$ and $SD=1.125$). For the big family size, item no. 7 which states, "The Teacher Adviser monitors the attendance of the pupils every milling season and calls the attention of their parents during their absences.", received the highest mean score ($M=4.56$, $SD=0.698$) interpreted as a very high level.

The lowest mean score for small family size is 3.48 ($SD=1.275$), interpreted as a high level, for item no. 13, which states, "Parents who send their children to manual work every milling season, which resulted in their absences from school, receive notice from the school authorities". For the big family size, the lowest mean score is 3.96 ($SD=1.091$, interpreted as a high level, for item no. 12, which states, "The barangay authorities and the school administration are working hand-in-hand in enforcing the implementation of the Anti-Child Labor Act in the community". Nelson et al.'s study reveals that school dropout rates decrease with reduced working hours and heavy physical work. Working for relatives or unpaid workers doesn't affect schooling. Health issues in agricultural and industrial sectors include exposure to parasites, bacteria, extreme temperatures, and harmful chemicals.

Table 10 : Level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the area of Penalties when grouped according to the size of the Family

Items	Small			Big		
	Mean	SD	Interpretation	Mean	SD	Interpretation
I am aware that...						
1. If my child is exploited at the working place, there are employers, and the persons involved will face the consequences prescribed by the law.	4.04	1.065	High Level	3.96	1.160	High Level
2. If the employer committed exploitation of our children working for him or her, he or she will pay damages as prescribed by the law.	3.48	1.473	Moderate Level	4.11	1.013	High Level
3. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer the penalty of a fine of not less than One Thousand Pesos (Php.1000.00) but not more than Ten Thousand (10.000).	3.30	1.396	Moderate Level	3.78	1.281	High Level
4. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer penalty of imprisonment of not less than 3 months but not more than 3 years.	3.26	1.421	Moderate Level	3.74	1.347	High Level
5. Any person who will repeatedly violates any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) the offender's license to operate can be revoked.	3.65	1.369	High Level	4.26	1.023	High Level
6. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) is subject to investigation by the local police authorities.	3.48	1.377	Moderate Level	4.00	1.144	High Level
7. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall face charges from the Violence Against Women and Children Desk.	3.78	1.166	High Level	3.96	1.055	High Level
8. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall face court	3.57	1.308	High Level	4.44	.892	High Level

hearings as prescribed by the law.						
9. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658), if found guilty, cannot avail License to Operate anymore.	3.57	1.199	High Level	3.96	1.192	High Level
10. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by 10. Republic Act 7658), if found guilty and revoked of his or her license to operate, will be forced to shut down his or her business and - establishment.	3.78	1.166	High Level	4.15	.949	High Level
11. Any violation of this Republic Act is punishable but must undergo recommendation from the Office of the Guidance Counselor following the specific steps of intervention.	3.78	1.241	High Level	4.33	1.000	High Level
12. Any violation of this Republic Act which is in accordance with the policies of the school shall undergo recommendation from the office of the Principal or Barangay Council.	3.91	.900	High Level	4.19	1.001	High Level
13. Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime and can be subject to litigation in the lower or higher courts of the land.	3.70	1.259	High Level	3.74	1.318	High Level
14. Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime that can affect the dignity and moral standing of the defendant or the accused.	4.17	.984	High Level	4.04	1.126	High Level
15. Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime and can affect the image of the defendant whose acts destroy the future of our young citizens.	3.70	1.295	High Level	4.52	.802	Very High Level
Overall Mean	3.68	.944	High Level	4.08	.809	High Level

The level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of the Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the area of Information Dissemination when grouped according to the Size of the Family is at a high level ($M=3.68$, $SD=0.944$ for those small family and $M=4.08$, $SD= 0.809$ for those big family. The fourteen item, "Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime that can affect the dignity and moral standing of the defendant or the accused" received the highest mean score of 4.17 ($SD= 0.984$) from small families, interpreted as a high level. For the big family size, item no. 15 which states, "Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime and can affect the image of the defendant whose acts destroy the future of our young citizens.", was given the highest mean score of 4.52($SD= 0.802$), interpreted as a very high level.

The lowest mean score for small families is 326 ($SD=1.421$), interpreted as a high level, for item no. 4, which states, "Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer the penalty of imprisonment of not less than 3 months but not

more than 3 years.". For the big families, the lowest mean score is 3.74 for item no. 4 and 13(SD=1.347 and SD= 1.38), interpreted as a high level, which states, "Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer the penalty of imprisonment of not less than 3 months but not more than 3 years" and "Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime and can be subject to litigation in the lower or higher courts of the land". Lim's 2022 study highlights the need for children to have a healthy environment, formal education, and a loving family, but poverty forces them to work on dangerous streets. Despite legislation and UN declarations, many children still face limited access to basic services, impairing their development.

Table 11 : Level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the area of Information Dissemination when grouped according to Average Family Monthly Income

Items	Lower			Higher		
	Mean	SD	Interpretation	Mean	SD	Interpretation
I am aware that...						
1. The school provides information on Anti-Child Labor which is posted on walls and inside the classrooms.	3.65	1.450	High Level	4.58	.769	Very High Level
2. The Guidance Office of the school provides counseling for parents about the threats of Child labor.	3.84	1.214	High Level	4.58	.607	Very High Level
3. The Teacher Adviser of each classroom educates the pupils about the worst effects of engaging in absenteeism for the sake of manual work at an early age.	3.97	1.048	High Level	4.47	.772	High Level
4. The Teacher Adviser is providing colored reading materials on discouraging Child Labor.	3.65	1.280	High Level	4.42	.769	High Level
5. The Teacher Adviser provides story-telling or sort of drama that portrays the horrors of Child Labor for elementary pupils.	4.03	1.048	High Level	4.32	.820	High Level
6. The Teacher Adviser uses ICT in playing videos about the suffering of children who worked in manual labor at an early age.	3.71	1.419	High Level	4.26	.733	High Level
7. The Teacher Adviser monitors the attendance of the pupils every milling season and calls the attention of their parents during their absences.	4.03	1.197	High Level	4.53	.612	Very High Level
8. The School administration provides information about Child Labor.	3.71	1.296	High Level	4.32	.749	High Level
9. The School administration works hand-in-hand with the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office for the campaign against Child Labor.	3.90	1.300	High Level	4.37	.496	High Level
10. The MSWD provides flyers and reading materials at school, which promotes Child-Labor Free	3.74	1.237	High Level	4.32	.478	High Level

Community.						
11. The School and the barangay authorities are providing consciousness to the community members about Child Labor.	3.65	1.253	High Level	4.32	.671	High Level
12. The barangay authorities and the school administration are working hand-in-hand in enforcing the implementation of the Anti-Child Labor Act in the community.	3.74	1.210	High Level	4.00	.817	High Level
13. Parents who send their children to manual work every milling season, which resulted in their absences from school, receive notice from the school authorities.	3.74	1.413	High Level	3.79	.918	High Level
14. Parents who are sending their children to manual work during milling season, which resulted in their absences from school, receive notice from the MSWD Office.	3.94	1.289	High Level	4.05	.970	High Level
15. That the MSWD provides admonition to the parents whose absences due to Child Labor will result in their prohibition as members of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4P's).	3.81	1.046	High Level	4.11	.875	High Level
Overall Mean	3.81	.934	High Level	4.30	.456	High Level

When grouped according to average family monthly income, the level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the area of Information Dissemination is at a high level ($M=3.82$, $SD= 0.934$ for families with lower income, and $M=4.30$, $SD=0.456$ for families with higher income). For the families with lower family income, items no. 5 and 7 received the highest mean score of 4.03 ($SD= 1.048$ and $SD=1.197$) which states, " The Teacher Adviser provides story-telling or sort of drama that portrays the horrors of Child Labor for elementary pupils" and "The Teacher Adviser monitors the attendance of the pupils every milling season and calls the attention of their parents during their absences", both interpreted as a high level. For the families with higher income, items no. 1 and 2 received the highest mean score of 4.58 ($SD= 0.768$ and $SD=0.607$) which states, "The school provides information on Anti-Child Labor which is posted on walls and inside the classrooms" and "The Guidance Office of the school provides counseling for parents about the threats of Child labor", both interpreted as a very high level.

The lowest mean score among those with lower income of 3.65 ($SD= 1.450$, $SD=1.280$, $SD=1.253$) interpreted as a high level for items n0. 1, 4, and 11, which states, "The school provides information on Anti-Child Labor which are posted on walls and inside the classrooms," "The Teacher Adviser is providing colored reading materials on discouraging Child Labor," "The School and the barangay authorities are providing consciousness to the community members about Child Labor". For those with higher income, the lowest mean score is 3.79 ($SD=0.918$) also interpreted as a high level, for item no. 13, which states, " Parents who send their children to manual work every milling season, which resulted in their absences from school, receive notice from the school authorities. Edmonds's 2020 study highlights that 218 million working children negatively impact economic growth by reducing wages, worsening poverty, and discouraging skill-intensive technologies. In the long run, work negatively impacts child development, leaving countries with a future adult labor force poorly positioned for growth opportunities.

Table 12 : Level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the area of Penalties when grouped according to Average Family Monthly Income

Items	Lower			Higher		
	Mean	SD	Interpretation	Mean	SD	Interpretation
I am aware that...						
1. If my child is exploited at the working place, there are employers, and the persons involved will face the consequences prescribed by the law.	3.90	1.165	High Level	4.16	1.015	High Level
2. If the employer committed exploitation of our children working for him or her, he or she will pay damages as prescribed by the law.	3.81	1.302	High Level	3.84	1.259	High Level
3. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer the penalty of a fine of not less than One Thousand Pesos (Php.1000.00) but not more than Ten Thousand (10.000).	3.42	1.311	Moderate Level	3.79	1.398	High Level
4. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer penalty of imprisonment of not less than 3 months but not more than 3 years.	3.55	1.312	High Level	3.47	1.541	Moderate Level
5. Any person who will repeatedly violates any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) the offender's license to operate can be revoked.	3.90	1.300	High Level	4.11	1.100	High Level
6. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) is subject to investigation by the local police authorities.	3.61	1.256	High Level	4.00	1.291	High Level
7. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall face charges from the Violence Against Women and Children Desk.	3.68	1.077	High Level	4.21	1.084	High Level
8. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall face court	3.90	1.300	High Level	4.26	.933	High Level

hearings as prescribed by the law.						
9. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658), if found guilty, cannot avail License to Operate anymore.	3.58	1.311	High Level	4.11	.937	High Level
10. Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by 10. Republic Act 7658), if found guilty and revoked of his or her license to operate, will be forced to shut down his or her business and - establishment.	3.81	1.109	High Level	4.26	.933	High Level
11. Any violation of this Republic Act is punishable but must undergo recommendation from the Office of the Guidance Counselor following the specific steps of intervention.	4.13	1.024	High Level	4.00	1.333	High Level
12. Any violation of this Republic Act which is in accordance with the policies of the school shall undergo recommendation from the office of the Principal or Barangay Council.	3.97	.948	High Level	4.21	.976	High Level
13. Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime and can be subject to litigation in the lower or higher courts of the land.	3.42	1.336	Moderate Level	4.21	1.031	High Level
14. Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime that can affect the dignity and moral standing of the defendant or the accused.	4.00	1.095	High Level	4.26	.991	High Level
15. Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime and can affect the image of the defendant whose acts destroy the future of our young citizens.	3.87	1.284	High Level	4.58	.607	Very High Level
Overall Mean	3.77	.876	High Level	4.10	.893	High Level

In the area of Penalties, the level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658) when grouped according to average family monthly income is at a high level ($M=4.77$, $SD=0.876$ for those with lower monthly income and $M=4.10$, $SD=0.893$ for the families with higher income). Item no 11, which states "Any violation of this Republic Act is punishable but must undergo recommendation from the Office of the Guidance Counselor following the specific steps of intervention.," received the highest mean score of 4.13 ($SD=1.024$) for families with lower family monthly income, interpreted as a high level. For the families with higher monthly income, item No. 15, which states "Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime and can affect the image of the defendant whose acts destroy the future of our young citizens.." was given the highest mean score of 4.58 ($SD=0.607$), interpreted as a very high level.

The lowest mean score for families with lower monthly income is 3.42 both item no. 3 (SD=1.311) and no. 13 (SD=1.336), interpreted as a moderate level, which states 'Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer the penalty of a fine of not less than One Thousand Pesos (Php.1000.00) but not more than Ten Thousand (10.000)" and "Any violation of this Republic Act is considered a crime and can be subject to litigation in the lower or higher courts of the land". For families with higher monthly income, the lowest mean score is 3.47 (SD=1.541), also interpreted as a moderate level for item No. 4, which states, "Any person who will violate any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610 (as amended by Republic Act 7658) shall suffer penalty of imprisonment of not less than 3 months but not more than 3 years". This implies that the respondents are oblivious to the penalties for the violation in any provisions of Article 12 of the Republic Act 7610. They are unacquainted with any violation of the Republic Act 7610. This relates to the study of Quayefio et al. (2021) which concluded that the robust effect of child labor on poverty and food insecurity is particularly relevant for policies and strategies to reduce the phenomenon of child labor and poor working conditions and occupational hazards place these young workers at risk of accidents and injuries.

Comparative analysis in the level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the areas of Information Dissemination, and Penalties when grouped and compared according to variables Age, Sex, Size of The Family, and Average Family Income

Table 13 : Difference in the level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the area of Information Dissemination when grouped and compared according to variables

Variable	Category	N	Mean Rank	Mann Whitney U	p-value	Sig. level	Interpretation
Age	Younger	21	26.86	276.000	0.575	0.05	Not Significant
	Older	29	24.52				
Sex	Male	17	23.65	249.000	0.518		Not Significant
	Female	33	26.45				
Size of the Family	Small	23	22.80	248.500	0.227		Not Significant
	Big	27	27.80				
Average Family Monthly Income	Lower	31	23.06	219.000	0.131		Not Significant
	Higher	19	29.47				

Statistics in Table 13 show the Difference in the level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of the Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658) in the area of Information Dissemination when grouped and compared according to variables.

The computed p-values of 0.575 for age, 0.518 for sex, 0.227 for the size of the family, and 0.131 for average family monthly income were greater than the level of significance, which is 0.05; therefore, the hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the area of Information Dissemination when grouped and compared according to variables, is thereby, "accepted."

This implies that the variables did not significantly affect the level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of the Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658) in the area of Information Dissemination as perceived by the respondents. This also implies that respondents have the same level of understanding towards the legal provisions of the Anti-Child Labor Law. This implies that the level of awareness experienced by the respondents is of the same degree.

The result can be linked to the study of Mansur (2019) "Child, School, and Labor: A Multi-Vocal Study of Working Children in Bangladesh." This study shows the realities for working children in a society where ending child labor is neither a need nor a priority of the State. Labor unions are silenced. But economic growth is the related relevance of their goals. Symbolic policymaking is an important tool of the state for generating development machinery and continuing economic growth. By contrast, economic growth gives rise to child labor. Child rights norms are not culturally based but are regulated through economic needs. The state can monitor child labor - the state lacks incentive, and 342 draws on an invisible social contract for the poor to choose the route for their children.

Table 14 : Difference in the level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the area of Penalties when grouped and compared according to variables

Variable	Category	N	Mean Rank	Mann Whitney U	p-value	Sig. level	Interpretation		
Age	Younger	21	26.90	275.000	0.561	0.05	Not Significant		
	Older	29	24.48						
Sex	Male	17	24.03	255.500	0.608		0.05	Not Significant	
	Female	33	26.26						
Size of the Family	Small	23	21.89	227.500	0.105			0.05	Not Significant
	Big	27	28.57						
Average Family Monthly Income	Lower	31	23.10	220.000	0.135	0.05			Not Significant
	Higher	19	29.42						

Statistics in Table 14 show the Difference in the level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of the Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658) in the area of Penalties when grouped and compared according to variables.

The computed p-value of 0.561 for age, 0.608 for sex, 0.105 for the size of the family, and 0.135 for average family monthly income were greater than the level of significance, which is 0.05; therefore, the hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658 in the area of Information Dissemination when grouped and compared according to variables, is thereby, "accepted."

This implies that the variables did not significantly affect the level of awareness of public elementary school parents on the legal provisions of the Anti-Child Labor Law (Republic Act 7658) in the area of Information Penalties as perceived by the respondents. This also implies that respondents have the same level of understanding towards the legal provisions of the Anti-Child Labor Law.

These results can be linked to the study by September 2014, "Children's Rights and Child Labor: A Comparative Study of Children's Rights and Child Labour Legislation in South Africa, Brazil, and India" The authors concluded that the "total eradication of child labor is possible, affordable and achievable." Beyond political will and leadership at all levels, comprehensive approaches are required that "address the conditions of poverty that spawn and perpetuate the practice, rehabilitation, alternative and remunerative employment for the parents, enforcement of legislative and administrative measures, education and vocational training. An enforcement approach that does not address the root causes of poverty will not succeed and can result in the aggravation of the situation of the child. This dissertation has shown the close link between children's rights more generally and the interconnectedness of addressing child labor with broader human rights issues. "Child labor has long been recognized as a significant violation of children's rights, fundamental labor rights, and human rights, as well as a substantial barrier to national development.

Conclusion

The study concludes that in order to solve child labor in the area, barangay officials and school administration must work together. It is a severe problem because of the community's poverty and reliance on low-cost manual labor. Male respondents should be more educated about child labor, but older respondents should be more aware of school information. Dropouts, failures, and poverty will decline as a result. The Anti-Child Labor Program may not be supported by lower-income parents because they are unaware of anti-child labor facts.

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