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| Ko, Maverick B. | RIZAL GEED 10013 |
| BSIT 4-1 | PROF. RODRIGO DOLOROSA |

ASSIGNMENT #4

Republic Act No. 1425, also known as the Rizal Law, was enacted on June 12, 1956. This law mandates the inclusion of Dr. José Rizal’s life, works, and writings—particularly his two novels, "Noli Me Tangere" and "El Filibusterismo"—in the curriculum of all schools in the Philippines. Authored by Senator Claro M. Recto, the purpose of the law is to inspire patriotism and instill the values of nationalism in students by teaching them about Rizal’s contributions to the country’s fight for independence.

For me, Republic Act No. 1425 is an essential law because it ensures that every Filipino student learns about the legacy of Dr. José Rizal. His writings offer a deep reflection on the struggles faced by the Filipino people during colonial rule, and these insights remain relevant today in fostering a sense of national pride and responsibility. By reading his works, students are exposed to critical thinking, social awareness, and the importance of standing up for justice and freedom.

Rizal’s philosophy of achieving reform through education resonates with the development of an informed citizenry. Teaching the younger generation about the abuses of the past and the sacrifices of our heroes reminds us of the importance of safeguarding our independence, our rights, and our dignity as a nation. The law is not just about honoring Rizal, but about instilling values that will help Filipinos continue striving for a better and more just society.

I believe the Rizal Law is a vital part of our educational system, fostering a strong connection to our history and inspiring students to become active participants in the ongoing narrative of our nation.