

Video and Audio Attachments

I. Podcasts for Children and Youth

◆ Podcast 1: Playing is Cool. Topic: Right to Play

[Street Interview]: None

Host: (Starts at 1:55) Hello, everyone. Welcome back to Playing is Cool. I'm your host. Yesterday, my classmate told me he wanted to go somewhere to have some fun and relax because of his heavy load of schoolwork. But the places he thought of are either too far or too expensive to afford. This reminds me that there are still many deficiencies in the existing recreational spaces for teens. So, we have two teenagers and one college student as our guests on today's podcast to talk about the issues of "recreational spaces for teenagers" and "teenagers' right to play." Welcome~

Student 1: Hi, everyone. I'm XXX. I'm studying in OO Elementary School and I'm in Class O and in the O grade.

Student 2: Hello, everyone. I'm glad to be here sharing my views. I am XXX, studying in OO Elementary School, and I'm in Class O and in the O grade.

College student: Hi, everyone. I'm XXX. I'm a O student studying OO at OO University.

Host: First of all, I would like to ask you this: Do you think teenagers need recreational spaces?

Student 1: Yes, I think so because we have a lot of homework to do and feel the pressure to pursue higher education. We do need places to relax.

Student 2: I think so, too. We need recreational spaces in particular that are safe and convenient for us to have fun and let off steam.

College student: I agree with them. Many people nowadays advocate for children and youth's right to play. We thus need a good space to enjoy ourselves without worrying our parents.

Host: Do you find that the existing spaces cannot meet the needs of teenagers?

Student 1: I think the problem is that there are no sufficient spaces and facilities, like educational entertainment spaces combining amusement arcades and sports facilities for us to play after class.

Student 2: Yes. And the existing playgrounds such as slides or swings in parks are intended for younger kids. When teens like us play on them, other people may roll their eyes. The nearby courts may be filled with adults, causing the teens to have no good recreational spaces.

Host: Overall, according to the guests, we can find that the existing facilities for play, entertainment, socializing and exercise are not fully separated based on age groups. If you are going to design a recreational space, what features would you like to have for the space or how would you design it?

Student 1: My dream recreational space would be a space integrated with my interests like comics and video games. Ecological areas would be good because I love observing insects. Museums, libraries, and planetariums where we can gain knowledge and learn relevant careers are quite nice.

Student 2: I want to have those places that the student mentioned, too. In addition to that, since it may not be suitable for us to go to private karaoke rooms, I would like to have karaoke rooms for teens only. It's also quite nice to have free campsites.

College student: I think we can organize escape rooms, board game competitions or pop-up events such as cultural and creative markets and flea markets to allow teenagers to brainstorm, cultivate their interests, and exchange their used clothes with others to reduce clothing waste.

Host: Let's summarize. We can know that they seek entertainment and exercise, relaxation, and even educational entertainment in their recreational spaces. Here comes the last question: What can you do to urge the government or corporates to pay attention to the issue and have them build these recreational spaces and manage them well?

Student 1: I think this podcast would be a good channel that allows our voices to be heard. We can recommend the podcast to the adults around us in order for them to know our real thoughts.

Student 2: We can convey the concept of children's right to play to our parents and friends in daily chats. People will pay more attention to relevant issues when they understand what the right is. If our friends become famous entrepreneurs or politicians in the future, they can use their power to spread the concept more widely.

College student: In addition, international review meetings serving as an international dialogue platform for human rights are held regularly to discuss a variety of issues related to the protection of human rights. Teenagers are allowed to voice their opinions in person at the meetings so that the government will take our needs more seriously.

Host: From their answers, we can see that these teenagers have put a lot of effort into promoting the idea of the right to play through the podcast. They also mentioned the international review meetings where teenagers can speak out to let more people know the issue and understand why the right to play has to be implemented to gain more support and further

strive for the rights of teenagers. It is hoped that this program enables people to know teenagers' requirements for play spaces. They have faced difficulties finding suitable recreational spaces, and the difficulties have not been resolved. We look forward to having people understand these teenagers and even do something for them through the podcast. Thank you for listening. We thank our guests for coming today.

◆ Podcast 2: La La La. Topic: Right to Development

Host Yu-Sheng: Hello, everyone. Welcome to La La La. I'm your host, Yu-Sheng.

Host Yu-Tzu: I'm your host, Yu-Tzu. Yu-Sheng, you know what? I just saw that the school's selection of extraordinary 12th grade students was being held today.

Host Yu-Sheng: I knew that. The selection of extraordinary students is a way universities enroll students with diverse talents. Each university will set its own enrollment standards to select students based on their special talents and offer them early admission.

Host Yu-Tzu: I envy them so much. They've had talents they can be proud of since they were kids. Unlike me, I was only able to apply to universities through the General Scholastic Ability Test (GSAT) and Advanced Subjects Test system.

Host Yu-Sheng: Yeah, I got admitted to the university that I am studying at through the GSAT only because I was good at studying.

Host Yu-Tzu: Do you know how to find our talents?

Host Yu-Sheng: Maybe go to cram schools, after-school classes or something. But my mom didn't send me to these places when I was little. So studying was my only option.

Host Yu-Tzu: Yeah, I feel like I have shortcomings in this regard as well. It seems that such talents have to be developed when children are at a young age. Therefore, today's topic is about children's right to development. We will talk about how children identify their ambition in life.

Host Yu-Sheng: Yes. And we invite four teenagers at different ages today to share their opinions about their right to development.

A1 Toast: Hello, everyone. My name is Toast, and I'm a 10th grade student.

A2 Yu-Hsin: Hi, everyone. I'm Yu-Hsin, and I'm a 10th grade student, too.

A3 Mochi: Hello, everyone. My name is Mochi. I'm in the eighth grade.

A4 Hsiao-Kuang: Hi, I'm Hsiao-Kuang, and I'm an 8th grade student.

Host Yu-Sheng: Our guests today seem to be pretty young. To get started, let's set up a scenario, and you can think about the relationship between it and the right to development.

(A kid playing games on his phone)

Mom: Hey, son. Would you like some fruit? (Open the door)

Kid: Mom, give me a second. I'm about to finish this page.

Mom: What? What are you doing? You are not studying? Why are you using your phone? (Angry)

Kid: (Complaining) I was looking for references and studying. I couldn't understand what my physics teacher taught us.

Mom: (Doubting) I doubt that you weren't playing games on your phone.

Kid: (Trying to explain) I wasn't. I was really studying. Just because I'm using my phone doesn't mean I am playing games on it.

Mom: (Taking his phone away) (Impatient) Stop explaining and give me your phone. Go study and stop watching such useless stuff.

Kid: (Going crazy) No, no, no. Arghhhhhhhhh!

Host Yu-Sheng: I think this exciting story must remind you of a lot things.

A1 Toast: I feel like something similar happens in our house. As I often use my cellphone to look for information after I started high school, my mom always sees me looking at my phone and blames me for not studying every time she opens my door. I need to explain to her over and over. Otherwise, my phone will be taken away and I will end up being unable to search for information.

Host Yu-Tzu: Yeah, we end up being like the kid in the scenario whose phone is taken away and who picks a fight with his parent. Yu-Hsin, have you ever fought with your mother like this?

A2 Yu-Hsin: I don't usually use my cellphone to look for information. I basically use it for fun, so such a situation is not quite common for me.

Host Yu-Sheng: It's the same with me. Whenever I'm playing on my phone, my mom happens to open my door. However, she never shows up while I am hitting the books. Therefore, she always sees me playing games on my phone. I don't even know how to explain to her.

Host Yu-Tzu: Me too. My mom always catches me taking a peek at my social media and is under the impression that I play on my phone in my room all the time.

Host Yu-Sheng: Yeah, especially when she sees me looking at my phone once in the morning and once in the afternoon, she assumes that I spend time on my phone from morning till night.

Host Yu-Tzu: Who would spend all day on their phone? I think no one would study day and night.

Host Yu-Sheng: It seems like we all can relate to this scenario pretty much. Now, let's welcome Yu-Tzu to guide us through the evolution of children's right to development.

Host Yu-Tzu: The right to development emphasizes that "the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration and that the opinions of the child shall be respected." To trace the origin of the right, Ms. Eglantyne Jebb from England found that most children who went through physical and mental trauma in World War I were not physically, psychologically and morally well developed. She believed that these deficiencies would obstruct the advancement and well-being of humankind. Therefore, Ms. Jebb established a foundation for children called "Save the Children International Union" in 1919. Child-saving movements emerged from then on. Orphanages were built, schools and education were developed, and legislative actions for child protection were taken.

Host Yu-Sheng: In 1924, the League of Nations adopted the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child, and the United Nations promulgated the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) later in 1959 and 1989. The right to development is one of the rights set forth in the UNCRC. The right to development allows children to be developed in a healthy and balanced way through their participation in education, play, society and culture. Early education, in particular, is highlighted and ensured by the right to development. It also focuses on all-round development instead of gaining certain skills to avoid neglecting the overall structural development.

Host Yu-Tzu: You have known that we are protected by the "right to development" in society after understanding its evolution. Then, what do you think about "growing up"? What obstacles have you faced and what goals have you set growing up?

Host Yu-Sheng: Let's have these young men talk about their thoughts. Hsiao-Kuang, what's your thought on growing up?

A4 Hsiao-Kuang: In my opinion, growing up means gaining more self-discipline. Now, I often cannot stop watching TV for a long time.

Host Yu-Sheng: So, you think when you grow up and are more mature, you could control yourself to refrain from watching TV.

A3 Mochi: You can watch TV whenever you like after you grow up, and children would get told off for spending too much time on TV. I think this is growing up.

Host Yu-Sheng: You mean we can be freed from others' constraints and could watch TV as long as we like after growing up?

A3 Mochi: What I mean is that once you grow up, you will know doing so just wastes your time because you get older.

Host Yu-Tzu: That's a pretty mature idea. Let's see what Yu-Hsin thinks about it.

A2 Yu-Hsin: For me, growing up feels like having a strong body and mind and being mature.

A3 Mochi: Understanding this world, getting real about society, and having your own principles in mind. Am I right?

Host Yu-Sheng: I think all of your answers are pretty nice. Let's go back to the example of watching TV that you took. We may find that our parents restrain us from watching TV for too long due to our lack of self-discipline when we are kids. After we grow up, we will realize that watching TV is a waste of time and may leave us running out of time for other, more meaningful things. Thus, we can be aware of the importance of doing the right thing at the right time as we age.

Host Yu-Tzu: To sum up, growing up means that we will make more efficient use of time rather than wasting time on less meaningful stuff.

Host Yu-Sheng: That's right. Like we just mentioned, we need to take on more responsibilities as we grow up.

Host Yu-Tzu: Following these teenagers' opinions about growing up, let's tell the story of a celebrity that I thought of. Through this example, you can give some thought to which one limits the development of teenagers, society or other factors.

Host Yu-Sheng: I think all of you have heard of Jam Hsiao, right? He is a singer. Behind his outwardly glamorous appearance hides the hard times he went through.

Host Yu-Tzu: What happened to him? The only thing I know about him is that he is a famous singer.

Host Yu-Sheng: He is a singer who is able to sing a song only after someone reads him every single word of the lyrics. You may ask why he needs someone to read for him instead of reading by himself. That's because he has dyslexia, which means he is unable to say a word out loud when he sees it. For him, words are drawings. He has a hard time recognizing words, not to mention writing them. He always "draws" words that are written once by others, and couldn't even understand the news talking about him. He only sees if the pictures look great. However, instead of giving up, he put more effort in order to shine in the music world.

Host Yu-Tzu: But guess what? Not everything was going well. Young Jam Hsiao was disobedient and was a “brawler” who used to bully others. He stayed in a juvenile guidance section for two years and was at all sea without goals in life. After two years of collecting his thoughts in there, he found a track that fits him. One of the counselors there told him: “Why don’t you save your energy to be a drummer instead of fighting someone else?” The word completely woke him up and led him into the world of music. Now, we can see his efforts didn't go for nothing and made him become an excellent and popular singer.

Host Yu-Sheng: Jam Hsiao recognized the opportunity and identified his talent in life with the word of the counselor. From the perspective of the right to development, education ensured his all-rounded development, including good physical and mental health and obtaining information beneficial to his physical and mental health, and thereby developed his personality and talent.

Host Yu-Tzu: After hearing the story of Jam Hsiao, as a teenager, have you ever found yourself lacking resources or encouragement, which hinders you from reaching the physical and mental development ensured by the right to development?

A1 Toast: I have wanted to improve my dance skills. But I am too busy with schoolwork to practice. Ever since I started high school, I have needed to prepare for exams and weekly tests everyday.

Host Yu-Sheng: As the actual right holders of the right to development, you all have your own demands and expect changes. Last but not least, let’s shift our focus from the right to development to ourselves. Jam Hsiao's development was on track thanks to music; Wu Pao-Chun succeeded in his bakery business; Jason Wu has become world-renowned by persisting in fashion he loves. Do you have a clear idea about your development as a teenager? What do you want to be in the future?

A1 Toast: I’m Toast, and I want to be happy and be a person who brings happiness to people who want to be happy.

A3 Mochi: My name is Mochi. I have a very good idea. I dream of becoming happy and rich. But I have no idea where I can find happiness. So, you can bring me happiness, and then I will give you my money after I become rich. You will be happier and have more happiness to share with me. We can repeat this cycle over and over again.

Host Yu-Sheng: I think this is kind of like the sharing economy, like Youbike with which people can use shared bikes in order to not only boost the economic cycle, but also maximize the life of the bikes. We hope everyone can become the person they want to be!

Host Yu-Tzu: The most important lesson in our lives is knowing ourselves, understanding what we are capable of, and then finding jobs suitable for us. At the end of the day, we must

realize what kind of person we want to be and how far the goal is. The right to development gives children an opportunity to freely discover themselves, gain experiences, achieve full development, and, finally, find their future.

Host Yu-Sheng: Lastly, we hope this podcast helps you know more about children's right to development. Despite this episode having 10 minutes only, it is our hope that the audience does hear the real voices of teenagers and children in Taiwan and that the right to development and the children are developed properly. Thank you for listening to "La La La." See you in the next episode~

◆ Podcast 3: Tell the Truth under Aliases. Topic: Right to Life

Host: Hello, everyone. Welcome to Tell the Truth under Aliases. I'm Yun-Feng. I'm Hsiao-Feng. I'm Sass.

Host 1: According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, people under the age of 18 should be entitled to the basic right to life.

Host 2: There are many causes of infringement of the right to life, and anonymous public criticism with respect to cybersecurity is one of them. We will talk about it today.

Host 3: The so-called anonymous public criticism refers to blaming people, events or things with public pressure, and the term anonymous means that a person's identity is unknown. It may be considered a public insult under Article 309 of the Criminal Code or as an offense of aggravated defamation pursuant to Article 310 thereof where a fact that will injure a person's reputation is pointed out or disseminated for the purpose of communicating such fact to the public.

Host 1: First of all, we'd like to share our opinions about anonymous public criticism. I think it is generally moved by personal resentment or a temporary upset. You shouldn't cause trouble to others due to such reasons or out of the emotions on the Internet and must be held accountable for your words.

Host 2: In my opinion, anonymous public criticism happens partly for someone's jealousy of or issues with others in reality. They seek people's approval and complain online as they are unable to let off their emotions.

Host 3: I feel like anonymous public criticism is not good because it may be false. So don't do that. What follows is a scenario that we will use for an explanation.

(B accidentally spilled Coke on A's clothes yesterday)

A: What are you doing?

B: Oh, I'm so sorry.

A: (At night) Hey, you know what? B spilled Coke on my clothes that I just bought recently today. I only wore them once. He was really annoying. He must do it on purpose. I heard he even stole things.

C: Yeah, everyone hates him. I'm gonna blow his lid off on Instagram.

Comment 1: What, how could he do that?

Comment 2: He didn't apologize for spilling his drink on someone and stealing things from others?

Comment 3: I didn't expect him to be that kind of person. I guess I will watch out for him.

Comment 4: Yeah, he should not have done that.

Comment 5: It's terrible. I just talked to him yesterday.

Comment 6: Such a double-faced person.

(One of B's friends saw this post one day)

D: B, look at this. Is this talking about you?

B: What's this? (At that night) (Crying) How could they do this? I didn't do what they said I did. I just spilled my drink, and I did say sorry to them. Why did they do this to me? Am I that annoying? Do I suck that much? I don't want to go to school anymore.

D: There, there. Don't be sad. Let's talk to the teacher tomorrow, shall we?

B: Yes, I'm gonna tell the teacher about it.

D: Don't be afraid. We're good friends.

Host: This is the scenario we used to explain how we interpret anonymous public criticism. Here we found two true stories:

1. The first one is the first case of cyber-mobbing among students in the history of Taiwanese justice. The parents of the victim sued more than 30 students in the class. This case was transferred to the juvenile court for investigation and trial. The case originated from the students' act of insulting the victim with horrible words online. In addition to personal attacks, they also threatened the victim. Such behavior was severe enough to cause the victim to be frightened physically and mentally and affect her self-esteem.
2. This June, there was a news report about one male student of National Chengchi University who used strong language in his post on the school's group to criticize a tenant who he had a dispute with. Afterward, several students on an anonymous online forum accused the student

of deviant behavior, such as bringing trouble to others repeatedly while turning a deaf ear to other people's warnings, and going berserk and yelling at other students, causing them to suffer from psychological trauma. Seeing these comments made a lot of people indignant and leave comments below his article or write posts to roast him. The student's friends said that he did such behavior because of his mental illness and hoped people would understand that and stop criticizing him to prevent him from suicide. However, the student ended up dying after falling from a building.

Host: Now, let's welcome our guests to share their views.

Guest 1: Hi, everyone. My name is Chun-Lin. I'm truly sorry for what anonymous public criticism caused. If you have friends who are going through anonymous public criticism, you should help them and report the situation to the teacher and their parents to help these children face the problem and get over traumas. We should ensure justice online together. Chun-Lin, thank you for sharing.

Host: Let's have our second guest.

Guest 2: Thank you for giving me this chance to share my thoughts with you all. I'm Ya-Chun. I feel terrified about anonymous online criticism because when I was a student, the problems were not as severe as that. Therefore, I have never criticized someone I don't like anonymously on the Internet. Since I'm currently a virtual worker, I am pretty afraid of getting some anonymous negative comments criticizing the videos that I posted on YouTube in a very subjective way. I'll be upset about them. So, in my view, it would be better if everyone could express their opinions in a proper manner or respect the opposing or different ideas of each other. We should avoid using public criticism or leaving excessively negative or subjective comments, or this may traumatize the people involved or lead to tragic results. These are my thoughts. Thank you.

Host: Ya-Chun, thank you for the opinions you've shared. In fact, not only people who judge and those who are being judged, but also netizens and spectators who sometimes don't know the truth and make things worse are involved in anonymous public criticism. Please be neither a bystander nor a perpetrator. If you are a victim, be brave to ask the teacher or police for help to save yourself and eliminate such a situation. To prevent cyberspace from degenerating, we should work together to stop anonymous public criticism. These are our views on the right to life set forth in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Anonymous public criticism is of no help for solving problems and only gets things worse.

Host: Everyone has the responsibility for maintaining peace in cyberspace. Thank you for listening. See you next time. Bye bye.

II. Video “Return the Right to Rest and Leisure to Children”

[Street Interview]

Child: I wish... to have a longer break.

Interviewer: Why?

Child: Because schools in Taiwan have a longer school time. I hope it can be shortened.

Let’s Protect Children’s Right to Development

Share stories about children’s unequal right to development in life

Write down how to make improvements regarding children’s right to development

Junior and senior high school students talk about the real impact of the stress of schoolwork and class rank at school on learning

Discuss the necessary adjustment of the learning schedule for students.

Children and youth share their opinions about the right to development

[Scenario: Ensure the class time and recess for students]

Child A playing the teacher: Has anyone been to India? (School’s recess bell rings) So, has anyone here ever been to India?

Child B playing a student: No one. Can we have recess now?

Child A playing the teacher: OK, class is dismissed. (School bell rings)

Child A: Is such a situation appropriate or inappropriate? That’s right. It’s inappropriate. Now, what follows is an appropriate example.

Child A playing the teacher: Has anyone been to India? (School’s recess bell rings) Alright, we will continue in the next class. Class dismissed.

Return the full recess time to children

NO: Non-anonymous ranking by score. Short recess. Uneven learning schedule. Grade competition. Grades come first

Return complete rights to development to children