



John B. Lacson Foundation Maritime University Inc.
M.H. Del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City, Philippines
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LGBT

A Research Paper Presented to

Dr. Elvira Delgado

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements in Research

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11-Procyon



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APPROVAL SHEET

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Abstract

This study is focused mainly on the effect of LGBT Community in Iloilo City including the factors affecting the sexuality of a person, if LGBT is accepted or being discriminated in our generation. This study will base on the respondents of Senior High School in John B. Lacson Foundation Maritime University-Molo. A survey method was used to investigate this social identity development of LGBT community, the research design was a combination of comparison of frequencies data and its percentage with the several other factors of questions.



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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

The terms lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) describe distinct groups within the gay culture. The early initiatives for people who were gay focused mostly on men. So, in an attempt to draw attention to issues specific to gay women, "lesbian" is often listed first. People who are bisexual or transgender have been traditionally left out of, or underrepresented in, research studies and health initiatives. It is now considered standard to include these two groups along with gay men and lesbians. People around the world face violence and inequality—and sometimes torture, even execution—because of who they love, how they look, or who they are. Sexual orientation and gender identity are integral aspects of our selves and should never lead to discrimination or abuse.

Human Rights Watch works for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender peoples' rights, and with activists representing a multiplicity of identities and issues. We document and expose abuses based on sexual orientation and gender identity



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worldwide, including torture, killing and executions,

arrests under unjust laws, unequal treatment, censorship, medical abuses,
discrimination in health and jobs and housing,

domestic violence, abuses against children, and denial of family rights and recognition. We advocate for laws and policies that will protect everyone's dignity. We work for a world where all people can enjoy their rights fully. One of the hot issues of LGBT in the community is safety and violence Will 2018 be any safer for transgender women of color than last year? Between June and December of 2018, at least 12 trans women of color were killed in brutal incidents that police are investigating as hate crimes. The slayings underscore the dangers that trans women of color face, even in cities that are supposedly LGBT-friendly. A 2018 report from the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs found that LGBT people of color were nearly twice as likely to experience physical violence than their white counterparts.

Transgender women made up 67 percent of anti-LGBT homicides in 2018, according to the Anti-Violence Project. Second quality of life laws Once they're on the street, queer youth face stiff punishment for often petty crimes. In most states, a minor running away from home is by itself considered a criminal offense. Police also use condom possession as evidence of prostitution for transgender women at higher rates than other groups. Roughly, 300,000 gay and transgender youth are arrested or detained each year, of which more than 60 percent are black or Latino. While queer and transgender youth make up only 5 to 7 percent of the country's overall youth



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population, they make up 13 to 15 percent of young

people who are either detained or imprisoned.

The LGBT community aims to have equality and to protect discrimination of others. In addition to is respect the rights and they deserved to treat them right as a human being. At the early age many of us still confuse about ourselves, what they are truly feels. Others discover their true colour but they are afraid to show their gender because what if, people judge them, discriminate them and cannot accept the real them.

In this research, we want to implement that LGBT is acceptable in this generation. The government created a law where the Philippine has approved an ordinance to protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people from discrimination, the latest in a slew of local laws passed across the country.

Anti-discrimination ordinance "prohibits such discriminatory acts as denying or limiting employment-related access; denying access to public programs or services; refusing admission, expelling or dismissing a person from educational institutions due to their SOGIE (sexual orientation, gender identity and expression)." It also prohibits "verbal or written abuse; unjust detention/involuntary confinement; denying access to facilities; and illegalizing formation of groups that incite SOGIE-related discrimination."

The passage of the these local ordinances are important because LGBT Filipinos, while widely accepted in Philippine society, still face discrimination. This is particularly true for



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LGBT students as well as LGBT people living with HIV, many of whom suffer even more from mistreatment by families, employers, or colleagues. While the ordinance does not specifically address HIV-related discrimination, most HIV infections in the Philippines occur among LGBT people, particularly men who have sex with men. The Philippines has the fastest-growing HIV epidemic in the Asia-Pacific region, and a third of all new HIV infections are recorded in Metro Manila, which is composed of 16 towns and cities.

The wave of local ordinances stands in stark contrast to the Philippine legislature, which has not passed similar anti-discrimination legislation. While the lower House passed a version of an anti-LGBT discrimination bill in September, its Senate version faces stiff opposition from religious groups and conservative senators. The recently appointed Senate president, Senator Vicente Sotto III, a religious conservative supported by the Catholic Church because of his outspoken opposition to LGBT equality legislation, is likely to strongly oppose any legislation aimed to protect the rights of LGBT people. LGBT rights advocates believe the strategy to ban SOGIE discrimination could offset at the local level the absence of such legislation at the national level. However, those local . Laws are also a challenge to the Philippine government to take the initiative to pass national anti-LGBT discrimination legislation to ensure that all Filipinos enjoy the rights guaranteed them under the country's constitution and international human rights law.



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Statement of the Study

This study aims to understand the effect of LGBT in our community in this generation.

Specifically it will answer the following questions;

1. What are the reasons why LGBT fight for their rights?
2. What are your experiences during this moment?
3. How did they manage to solve issues about the people around them?

Significance of the Study

The result of this study may be beneficial to the following:

Government employees. For them to be aware of the effects in gender equality to the community.

Ilonggos: For them to know that LGBT is respectable and they are also one of us.

Parents: For them to support and accept their children whatever decision he/she made to his/her life and guide them to the right path.

Friends: They are always there to give some advice and to comfort you.

Teachers: To give guidance to their students to respect and not to discriminate LGBT



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Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study is focused mainly on the effect of LGBT Community in Iloilo City including the factors affecting the sexuality of a person, if LGBT is accepted or being discriminated in our generation. The respondents of the study are limited only to the Senior High School of JBLFMU both male and female, 16 years old and above. The researcher will survey a total of fifteen female respondents and twenty male respondents..

Definition of Terms

Discrimination- is treating, or proposing to treat, someone unfavourably because of a personal characteristic protected by the law. This includes bullying someone because of a protected characteristic

Transgender- is an umbrella term that describes people whose gender identity or expression does not match the sex they were assigned at birth. For example, a transgender person may identify as a woman despite having been born with male genitalia

Lesbian- is a homosexual woman. The word lesbian is also used for women in relation to their sexual identity or sexual behaviour regardless of sexual orientation, or as an



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adjective to characterize or associate nouns with female homosexuality or same-sex attraction

Gay- (of a person) homosexual (used especially of a man) light-hearted and carefree

Bisexual- sexually attracted not exclusively to people of one particular gender; attracted to both men and women.

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Chapter 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Causes

Sexual Orientation

It's not completely known why someone might be lesbian, gay, straight, or bisexual. But research shows that sexual orientation is likely caused partly by biological factors that start before birth.

People don't decide who they're attracted to, and therapy, treatment, or persuasion won't change a person's sexual orientation. You also can't "turn" a person gay. For example, exposing a boy to toys traditionally made for girls, such as dolls, won't cause him to be gay. You probably started to become aware of who you're attracted to at a very young age. This doesn't mean that you had sexual feelings, just that you could identify people you found attractive or liked. Many people say that they knew they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual even before puberty. Although sexual orientation is usually set early in life, it isn't at all uncommon for your desires and attractions to shift throughout your life. This is called "fluidity." Many people, including sex researchers and scientists, believe that sexual orientation is like a scale with entirely



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gay on one end and entirely straight on the other. Lots of people would be not on the far ends, but somewhere in the middle.

Conceptual Literature

The terms lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) describe distinct groups within the gay culture. The early initiatives for people who were gay focused mostly on men. So, in an attempt to draw attention to issues specific to gay women, "lesbian" is often listed first. People who are bisexual or transgender have been traditionally left out of, or underrepresented in, research studies and health initiatives. It is now considered standard to include these two groups along with gay men and lesbians. (<http://ncadi.samhsa.gov/feature/lgbt/whoisgay.aspx>)

Gender equality continues to be a popular issue in the world, and while Philippines remained to be the top performer in the Asia-Pacific in terms of gender equality regarding the gap between men and women according to the Global Gender Gap 2014, continuing efforts to fight for equal rights for the LGBT community is empowered even more in our country by the legalization of same sex marriage in the United States. It may be that no national law protects LGBT people against discrimination in the Philippines, however, a number of jurisdictions have enacted anti-



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discrimination ordinances that include sexual orientation



and/or gender identity and expression among its protected categories namely: Iloilo City and more.

Research Literature

- **Findings**

Local

[Senator and boxing legend] Manny Pacquiao says we're not human. They should just let us be.

– Edgar T., an 18-year-old gay high school student in Manila, February 2017

Schools should be safe places for everyone. But in the Philippines, students who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) too often find that their schooling experience is marred by bullying, discrimination, lack of access to LGBT-related information, and in some cases, physical or sexual assault. These abuses can cause deep and lasting harm and curtail students' right to education, protected under Philippine and international law.



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In recent years, lawmakers and school

administrators in the Philippines have recognized that bullying of LGBT youth is a serious problem, and designed interventions to address it. In 2012, the Department of Education (DepEd), which oversees primary and secondary schools, enacted a Child Protection Policy designed to address bullying and discrimination in schools, including on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. The following year, Congress passed the Anti-Bullying Law of 2013, with implementing rules and regulations that enumerate sexual orientation and gender identity as prohibited grounds for bullying and harassment. The adoption of these policies sends a strong signal that bullying and discrimination are unacceptable and should not be tolerated in educational institutions.

Foreign

The article of Herek, G.M. (2002) reviews public opinion towards lesbian and gay individuals. Participants were more likely to view gay men as mentally ill, supported adoption rights for lesbians than gay men held more negative reactions towards gay men than lesbians. Heterosexual females were more likely to support same sex relationship and policies related to homosexual individuals. These gender gaps may be explained by social constructions of homosexuality. (Herek, G.M. (2002).Gender gaps in public opinion about lesbians and gay men. Public Opinion Quartely, 66,40-66.)



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The article of Herek, G.M (2002) is related to this

study because it focuses on the opinion of the community on how they perceive the lesbian and gay individual. The article of Muñoz-Plaza, Quin and Rounds (2002) says that Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth often face extreme discrimination, especially within the school environment. These youth are at heightened risk for multiple health problems: suicide ideation and attempts, harassment, substance abuse, homelessness and poor academic performance. This study explores the types of social support available to gay, lesbian, transgender and bisexual.

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Sampling Technique

The sampling technique will be use is the Random Sampling. It is considered as a fair way of selecting a sample from a given population since every member is given equal opportunities of being selected. An unbiased random selection and a representative sample is important in drawing conclusions from the result of a study.

Instrument

This study will make used is Questionnaire which is based on the inclusive questions of demographics, social awareness LGBT community aspects and issues/problems of community. The instrument that was used to measure level and type of involvement was created specifically for this study and is based in logical aspect to catch the mind of people that what they actually think. The involvement instrument was in the form of a questionnaire that was given to general public and also to the LGBT community peole.



Chapter 4

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study was to determine how LGBT fights for their right and how they encounter it for being LGBT. We seek the answer in Grade 11 students of JBLFMU-Molo. The analysis of the qualitative data collected in Phase 1 of the study presented in this chapter.

Profile of the Respondents

The study included several profile variables to gain information about the respondents study. The respondents of the study are limited only to the Senior High School of JBLFMU both male and female, 16 years old and above. The researcher will survey a total of fifteen female respondents and twenty male respondents..

These were presented in the following table.

Proximity Matrix

Table 1: Situations when LGBT is abused.

Similar
1. Been abused emotionally and mentally by the people around me.
2. There's a guy which is my schoolmate, he always ask me if he can borrow my



money, and he didn't paid it yet till now.

3. Being one of the LGBT, I am abused of many people through bully
4. Sometimes I am being bullied on the streets and at school forbeing bisexual.
Some people refer me as a pig
5. I suffered bullying from others also the unforgettable I experienced fighting with other because of my gender.
6. When he can't accept what I am and he giving me punishment
7. They blackmailing me and making fun about my gender
8. They are pushing me away.
9. Some of my friend whom I met says that LGBT community doesn't belong here in country/community.
10. My parent does not know that I am bisexual and also my friends accept me for who I am.
11. I hate being abused
12. My family accept me for who am I.
13. I won't let anyone abused me.
14. When my family found out my gender they accepted me for who I am.
15. My family and friends accept me for being me.
16. They accept who I am so I am not abuse by other.
17. No one have abused me so no experiences happen



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18. People accept me that's why I didn't experience being abuse
19. I am a type of person who is decent and I won't allow them to abused me as a human being.
20. Every one accepted me that I'm a part of LGBT
21. No one allow to abused me even though it is my parents or friends
22. They don't know my real gender that's why they not abused
23. Everyone accept me
24. They love me that's why they accept the real me
25. I don't think so but some of my friends and schoolmate before thinks I'm weird and even accused me of being a tomboy when in a fact I am a bisexual both attracted to men and woman.
26. They know it that I am bisexual so no abused happen
27. No one abused me

Dissimilar



28. I don't think I am Depends in the situation
29. Depend to the person around you
30. being abused by someone
31. I don't know
32. I think so, because maybe they being abused me through their joke where half meant.
33. Depend in how you act.
34. Some people being abused because of how they act.
35. It depends on how you look and the way you talk but usually no like speaking in a girlish voice or talking in a girly way.

Table 1 shows that there have many situation happen like been abused emotionally and mentally by the people around them. Some are accepted by their family that's why they didn't abused by someone. Some are depending in situations might happen. But most of the respondent answered that they are abuse by other people in different situation.



Table 2: Situation encountered by LGBT

Similar
9 students answered none
9 students answered rejected
15 students answered bullied
Dissimilar
1 student answered bad influence
1 student answered serious

Table 2 shows that 9 students answered that they don't have worst situation that they encountered, 9 students answered that they are being rejected by the people they love, 15 students answered that they are bullied by others because of their gender, 1 student answered that being LGBT is a bad influence to the others and 1 student answered that being serious in times of having fun.

Table 3: Family acceptance of LGBT

Similar



11 students answered that their parents doesn't know about their gender

22 students answered that their parents know that they are part of LGBT

Dissimilar

2 student answered that they will think first if they will tell or not

Table 3 shows that 11 students answered that their parents doesn't know that they are LGBT because they are afraid that they don't might accept what the real gender they are, 22 students answered that their parents know it already and they accept the real gender they have and 2 student doesn't know what to do if they tell it or just keep it secret.

Table 4: Confirmation of their gender

Similar

13 students answered that they don't what to tell to everyone about their being part of LGBT community

18 students answered that they want everyone will informed about their being part in LGBT

Dissimilar



4 students answered that Depend in situations.

Table 4 shows that 13 students answered they don't want to be informed about their gender because they are afraid to what happen next if they tell it to the others, 18 students answered that they will tell to the others about their being a part of LGBT community because they are proud and people accept them anyway and 4 students answered depend in the person they will telling about their gender.

Table 5: Influences as LGBT

Similar
23 students answered they think LGBT may be a good influence to the people
8 students answered they don't think can LGBT be a good influence to the others.

Dissimilar
4 student that maybe LGBT can be a good influence

Table 5 shows that 23 students answered LGBT can be a good influence to the others why not all of us can be a good influencer, 8 students answered they don't think LGBT



can be a good influence to others because of they are LGBT and 4 students answered maybe LGBT can be good influencer depend in situation.

Table 6: Challenge as LGBT

Similar
12 students answered that they still believe they might change in the future
19 students answered that they will stay as what they are now
Dissimilar
4 students answered that depend in the situation maybe someday but maybe someday not

Table 6 shows that 12 students answered they still believe that someday they will change they will attract again in opposite sex, 19 students answered that they will still remain as LGBT and 4 students answered depend in the situation they didn't hold the future.



Table 7: Advices given to co-LGBT

Similar

1. Be strong **when** times that challenges may encountered to **you**.
2. Just believe **in** power of god.
3. As long as **you** remain God-fearing and full of respect to **yourself and** to others, never ever hate what's within you because we are all deserve to be respected and be loved.
4. Believe **in yourself** and stay strong
5. Be proud **and** just have fun
6. Just be kind to the people around you even though they bring you down.
7. Don't mind **what** others says just be who you are.
8. Don't let others destroy your life. Just be yourself
9. Be strong don't listen to the negative comment of the others
10. Don't allow other people create your happiness, enjoy life, and live your life to the fullest. (raising rainbow flag)
11. Stay strong
12. Be humble as always
13. Never be ashamed of what you are.
14. Just be who you are be proud of yourself. Don't let other people drag you down



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15. Never be affected in what other people say.
16. Don't be afraid to show who you really are cause if you want to be accepted by others you should first accept yourself.
17. Stay humble, do not do such things that can hurt lord.
18. Be proud of your gender but many people will judge you but who cares you really know yourself well. Just ignore it, be strong for everything.
19. Remember that you are unique and no one can call you different.
20. Love yourself and be positive always
21. Don't hide your true feeling or identity because you are afraid of what others might say. Instead show them that you are unique for being true to yourself.
22. Limit their bad actions and always think positive
23. Never mind the others that judge just go with the flow and live your life to the fullest.
24. Don't mind the people who were pushing you down.
25. Just be yourself and don't hurt other people
26. Don't listen to the people who judge just because we are "different" always remember that we are one because god created us.
27. We should not be affected for all the judgement. We should work in our own. We must show them that LGBT community has something to contribute in our country



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28. Be surrounded in positive vibe
29. Don't mind what other people say believe in people that believes in you
30. Stay strong incomes of challenges
31. Study hard to reach your dreams
32. Never be ashamed of what you are. Since it doesn't entirely describe who you are. People may judge you for being different but remember it is your choice to be unique.
33. Just don't show yourself towards the public if you don't want to be judge by them.
34. Just keep going reach your dreams and don't let other people take you down
35. You have to be strong no matter what and never let anyone bring you down just because of your gender.

Table 7 shows that 35 students answered in positive way. They give each other the support and love that most LGBT looking at.



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Chapter 5

Findings, Conclusion, Recommendations

Findings

This study would like to discuss "LGBT(Lesbian, Gay, Biseaxul, Transgender)" in Grade 11 students of JBLFMU-MOLO

Specifically it will seek to answer the following questions:

1. What are the reasons why LGBT fight for their rights?
2. What are your experiences during this moment?
3. How did they manage to solve issues about the people around them?

Methodology

1. The LGBT wants to fight their right because they want to be respected and treated as a human being. They do believe that they deserve to live who really they are.
2. Their experiences is not joke as a LGBT they sometimes been abuse by someone and there are times that there family is the one that abuse them. There are times that they been bully where ever they go people surround them is talking back at them. And many more experience that they face.
3. They do what makes them free. They didn't mind people bringing them down and show them their best.



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Conclusion

1. I conclude that the rights that they looking at which is deserve to give for them. Because they didn't do anything to not do what they wants and they don't harm everyone. That's why we should give them the rights.
2. I conclude that they don't deserve to be abuse by anyone. First of all, why we should abuse them when they didn't do anything. Is it because they are LGBT? It is not a sin for being a LGBT it is a choice that they choice so why we should force them to be not one of LGBT.
3. I conclude that LGBT didn't mind the people that want to bring them down. They are being strong in terms of that situation. They support and love each other when no one could do that to them.

Recommendations

In view of the conclusion, the following recommendations were forwarded:

1. The Department of Justice that makes law for LGBT, it is a great idea to have that law and improve some more of them.
2. The Department of Education for them to make student educate about the LGBT that they may be a role model for them.
3. To the future researchers to further develop the determination to do research if there's a need for improvement in the study. For the benefits of the school, students, and teachers in the near future.



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