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BAESL3B

Introduction

Thesis statement: Same-sex union should be legalized in the Philippines.

Preview

Marriage should be for anyone. Gender shouldn’t matter in terms of love. The Philippines should legalize same-sex union despite being a Catholic-majority and conservative county for three motives:

  Body

1. Human rights

A. To deny the LGBTQ++ community the option to marry would be discriminatory and a violation of human rights (ICCPR, G.A. res. 2200A (XXI), 21 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 52, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1966), 999 U.N.T.S. 171, entered into force Mar. 23, 1976. Article 26). Same-sex civil unions are based on the constitutional right to freedom of association. The Bill of Rights in the Constitution protects “the right of the people, including those employed in the public and private sectors, to form unions, associations, or societies for purposes not contrary to law.” By logic, because people are free to associate with one another, any two people can enter into a contract that would guarantee them the civil rights enjoyed by a married couple. Marriage, however, is defined by the Family Code as between a man and a woman.

B. The concept of “traditional marriage” has changed over time, and the idea that the definition of marriage has always been between one man and one woman is historically inaccurate.

C. The fight to legalize same-sex marriage in the Philippines has always been put to uncertainty due to the dominance of Catholic belief in the country and the legislation. The LGBTQ++ community counters the argument of conservative faith as they are pushing for legality more than morality.

1. Legal rights/benefits (based on House Bill 6595)

A. Marriage laws. Same-sex couples should have access to the same benefits enjoyed by heterosexual married couples.

B. Social security and insurance

C. Child custody/adoption

1. Love and Mental health

A.

B. A study found that same-sex married couples were “significantly less distressed than lesbian, gay, and bisexual persons not in a legally recognized relationship.” (Wight, et. al., 2013). it jeopardizes the fundamental rights of LGBT partners and families.

C.

Summary

  Married couples also have access to protections if the relationship ends, such as child custody, spousal or child support, and an equitable division of property.

Conclusion

Argumentative speech:

Whether gay marriage should be allowed or not, has always been a controversial topic. People seem to be concerned about the matters of legalizing the partnership of same-sex couples. This is not a discussion of religion. This is a discussion of human rights. To deny some people the option to marry would be discriminatory. They have the right to be legally protected. Civil unions would be given “all benefits and protections as are granted to spouses in a marriage under existing laws. Couples in civil unions could legally separate, adopt, and be entitled to child custody and support. A person in a civil union may give consent to medical treatments on behalf of his or her civil partner with a serious medical condition. Labor benefits and privileges given to employees based on marital status will also be applied to employees in civil partnerships. Tax laws for married couples will be applicable to civil partnership couples, too. Civil partners are also allowed equal visitation rights in hospitals and detention facilities, and can make burial decisions.Like married couples, civil partners legally owe each other respect, fidelity, support, and assistance. They are expected to live together, and are jointly responsible for managing their household.Should the couple in a civil union become parents to a child under agreed terms, the couple has the same obligations to the child as provided for married couples.

Adoption  
Civil union couples would be able to adopt children. They would need to satisfy the same qualifications under [existing adoption laws](https://www.rappler.com/nation/how-to-adopt-philippines). The bill explicitly prohibits discrimination for same-sex couples who want to adopt Authorities cannot use SOGIE as a qualifying requirement. “There shall be no discrimination against civil partners who will adopt children,” the bill adds

Social security and insurance

If same-sex union is passed, they would enjoy the same rights and privileges granted to married couples in social security and insurance memberships. These include benefits in the Social Security System (SSS), Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), and the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth). The bill requires private insurance providers to comply as well.

In several nations, individual freedom is a central component of tradition despite fear of retribution many people fully support the right to form the true viewpoint however this quality and unexpected location the state's school classroom is facing criticism. all learners be forced to wear a uniform for three motives school uniforms are the better option one improve the ethics of research it can be detrimental to their morals if an individual feels like they don't blend In or they don't have the newest and finest Clothes one of the most critical obstacles to higher education may be lack of dress this possibility is removed with the implementation of a school uniform which ensures that your child has even less to think about or more reasons to be comfortable in school 2. this generally makes kids all fair young Kids are equally as likely as any small community to build up a class structure athletic strength has always been one form of distinction the other is beauty and attitude of negative or defiant another word would be parents military Means and it is much easier to discern who has affluent parents and who does not wear clothes at class wearing school uniforms can make this kind of distinction and prejudice even more difficult ultimately uniforms inhibit the utmost will of children this is the point that treating all kids

the same would bring them up in the near future to be repetitively Inclined and easily exploited this claim refuses However take into consideration that it is harmful thing to give kids quite so much free will at an early age to make right and very well balanced Races children's are not yet mature sufficiently before they become independent thinking critical thinking well-developed and well-adjusted adults they need consistency in their lives obligatory uniform supporters claim that learners who wear school uniforms will not convey their autonomy on the Surface these arguments have some validity if person speech by clothing is more Essential than excellent learning efficiency Culture Must determine it's significant to mention that only throughout class hours where school uniforms meet in the way that they dress from outside the classroom students will show their personality.

Conclusion

Wearing a school uniform makes children happy to be part of their school because it curbs isolation helps in building harmony in school and distinguished among students and Teachers although not taking any imagination from Them it serves to gain children their framework they deserve an issue of wearing school uniforms require students.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)—to which the Philippines is a state party--bans discrimination based on sex. The Human Rights Committee held that “sexual orientation” was a status protected under the ICCPR from discrimination, finding that the reference to ”sex” in articles 2 and 26 was to be taken to include sexual orientation.[3](https://www.hrw.org/legacy/backgrounder/lgbt/civil-marriage.htm" \l "_ftn3) The same reasoning applies to civil marriage: excluding gay and lesbian people from the status of civil marriage is a form of discrimination based on sexual orientation

* International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), G.A. res. 2200A (XXI), 21 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 52, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1966), 999 U.N.T.S. 171, entered into force Mar. 23, 1976. Article 26 of the ICCPR states:

All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

* Wight, R. G., Leblanc, A. J., & Lee Badgett, M. V. (2013). Same-sex legal marriage and psychological well-being: findings from the California Health Interview Survey. American journal of public health, 103(2), 339–346. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2012.301113> https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3558785/