



ISSN: 0976-3031

Available Online at <http://www.recentscientific.com>

International Journal of Recent Scientific Research
Vol. 6, Issue, 5, pp.3793-3795, May, 2015

**International Journal
of Recent Scientific
Research**

RESEARCH ARTICLE

TRANSGENDER AS TRANSIENT COMMUNITY: SOME PARADOXES

Subramanian C

Political Science & Public Administration Wing DDE - Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 14th, April, 2015
Received in revised form 23th,
April, 2015
Accepted 13th, May, 2015
Published online 28th,
May, 2015

ABSTRACT

Transgender people are considered as sub-strata group in the human community scholars observed that of all of the issues which throngs the world. This issue is somewhat unique disturbing and prolonging. Race related or communal related carnages have some permanent solutions but the ways and means are not at all implemented by the political will. Transgender are not at all respected, recognized or treated well in the society. The well-being of these people is highly hinges upon the inclusive society which is a distant dream for the activists. This paper exemplifies different types of issues come across by the affected community.

Key words:

Copyright © Subramanian C., This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

Transgender sex or third sex community is a century old phenomenon in the history of Asian countries. Literatures of different countries substantiated the prevalence and existence of these type of community. Kama sutra which typically enumerates about the sexual intercourses consists of sexual life of people with third nature termed as "TritiyaPrakriti".

In India, transgender are differentiated on the basis of cultures and places viz., Hijras, Aravanis, Kothis, Jogtas, Shiv-Shakthi's so on. Once they were treated in a respectful manner as sanctified ones which also present in the previous generation.

If scrutinized in natural and biological perspective, transgender or the gender is not decided by own by the human community like all natural beings, The 'Third sex' also is having its own intentions, desires and targets.

However the society in which we live, hesitates to accept it as a normal being. Like, various disease affected the being, they are also considered as disabled and alienated in various ways. The humiliation and harassment at the hands of majority community are untold and unprecedented. There are so many initiatives taken by both government and non-governmental organizations to curb out this menace. But still it persists.

Identity

Transgenders are identifying themselves interms of various nomenclature, viz., Hijras, Aravanis, Kothis, Jogtas / Jogats,

Shivshakthi so on. Transgenders are considered as those people who transcends social and gender norms. Socially they are discriminated since their physical nature and as well as practice behaviour differed from the commonalities of the present society. Besides, Society is having a structure with all concrete inbuilt components. Normally people won't accept the entities which are in a major way contradict with the status-quo condition.

Also this one are categorized into pre-operative non-operative, post-operative, cross dressers, transvestites, drug Queens, drug kings so on. Male to female are is known to be as trans-women and female to men once known to be as Trans men. Most probably Trans women are considered as to be the huge chunk or majority one compared with trans men and other forms. Like caste and religion, transgender is also having its own vitality and pride. Hijras prefer calling them asHijras and not as transgender, since they believe the their history, culture and traditions are worthy and the presence felt along the centuries in India. Although, their pride and history touches its zenith. The problems met by transgender are wide, sensitive, atrocious and startled one which is branded in terms of socio-economic, health, psychological, behavioural etc.

The estimated population of Trans and other male sex workers are 2,352,133 and 235,215 respectively. The HIV prevalence among Hijras are 17.5% to 41% which is a dangerous one due to non-protected sex. A study was conducted in Mumbai from which it was found that high HIV seroprevalence of 68% and high syphilis prevalence of 57% among Hijras. In Chennai it was found that 17.5% tested positive in HIV. There is a high risk of sexual behaviour of transgender and the spreading mode

*Corresponding author: **Subramanian C**

Political Science & Public Administration Wing DDE - Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar

of sexually transmitted diseases also is a case sensitive one. It is also inferred from the research studies that the available data is less and unknown is at high level.

Besides, the health related primary and pivotal issues, mental agonies faced by transgender, the psychological impact is worth to be mentioned. Without shelter and caring transgender faces immense amount of troubles in the society. Most of the people see transgender as aliens or 'untouchables' since their behaviour is highly differed with other being. Even people go to the extent of stone throwing, sexual exploiting and harassing which causes severe mental depression among these people. Transgender may resort ultimately upon suicidal attempts, since their safety and livelihood are constantly under troubles and threats.

The societal stigma, lack of social and family support, HIV, Violence related stress are all various issues to be pondered of. Transgender also faces a shameful living atmosphere in which people makes fun at them. Also is fear with the other human community. There are also transphobia disclosure, adjusting, adopting, fear of relationship, loss of relationship, self-imposed limitations on expression or aspirations.

The globalized era makes enormous changes in the lives of transgender by the constitutional acts and Supreme Court Judgements verdicts but not touched to a large extent. There are also NGO's and other organizations around the nations of the world which serves as a pressure group in making rules and enactments that favour the victimized community.

Transgender's normal day to day life goes with begging, dancing in the streets, sex work etc. from which the earning are not that much enough to lead a good life. Also the money thus earned was mostly utilized in alcoholic consumption and to bribe money for police officials in order to save themselves from unnecessary evil activities.

As per their practice, the transgender used to emasculate or castrate in order to maintain their identity. As per the IPC Sec. 235, this kind of practice is strictly punished both to the victim and as well as the medical practitioner. The operation is called as Sex Reassignment Surgery (SRS), which is too expensive in the hospitals. In Tamilnadu government hospitals, these operations were carried out with less cost, but transgender who undergo this operation face huge enough of harassment at the hands of doctors and hospital officials. The risk of post operation hounds are also high and most of the transgender suffer a lot with unhealed wounds. Among transgender a minor hijra known to be as "Thaiyamma" used to castrate for other transgender. The expenses are less for this kind of operation. But the risk is at high level during pre and post operation.

Exclusion

Although exclusion of the society is the concept originated from the nation of France, it has got its own connotations, variations and perspectives on the dubris of the degree of the social stratification. If a state is highly stratified or fragmented on the basis of multi-religion, multi-caste, multi-lingual, multi-clads, then the society draws enormous amount of

exclusiveness for the minority communities. Almost all the constitutions of the Nations of the world remain silent in the sector of dealing with miniscule minorities.

The transgenders are initially facing these kind of exclusion from their family. As an adolescent and innocent of their attitude and behaviour they are segregated and hated from the family members. Consequently due to their inert behaviour and subsequent mannerisms impacts the surrounding which fully check out these type of people out of the societal contours. The way in which these people treated by the mainstream subjects makes them to develop an aversive attitude towards the dominant community and which ends up in massive hatredness against the entire social system.

Besides, transgenders are highly affected by the patriarchal society and their uncommon attitude against the same. The violence unleashed against these sympathetic communities are untold and unprecedented. Specifically transgender are utilized for sex related activities along with all sorts of natural and physical violations. The attitude of common people against this community is 'sub human' and more or less they are treated like animals. This attitude creates an aversion among transgenders and particularly police stations are not all taking the cases filed by transgender community. To put it in a nutshell, they are unprotected by the state system. The accessibility of education, Health services, Public services were unreachable for transgender since they are treated as "pick up and throw up" or "use and through" attitude of the common people. Almost all sorts of livelihood possibilities and measures are under question mark. Transgender faces all kinds of restriction in the day to day life under the state system.

There is restricted access to collectivization, hurdled rights to citizenship, curtailed participation in Decision – Making process so on. Strictly speaking in terms of normal human activities, the socio-cultural participation are entirely hesitated by the mainstream communities. As per the 2015 study by an NGO it is stated that of all transgenders, 46% were affected by forceful-sex, 44% were abused physically, 56% were abused verbally, 31% were blackmailed and 24% of them are always under life threat.

Livelihood options

The basic rights such as right to life, liberty, property, supported by the Britain philosopher John Locke and implemented in all the constitutions of the world were refused to transgender community. Moreover, if these people are skilled and able, educated, jobs were not provided by the concerned authorities.

In health care sector, most of the hospitals and multi-speciality concerns are not at all following the humanitarian norms and transgender are denied for equal treatment. Also that, transgender are harassed, abused and discriminated for various reasons which are unknown. Life insurance corporations are generally changing their rules and regulations and transgender are getting job in this concern. Andhra Pradesh government also treat Hijras as minorities and numerous welfare schemes are unleashed. Tamilnadu government also implementing

welfare policies in order to emancipate the transgender community from all shackles of society and political system.

Reference

Gender Public Advocacy Coalition 1743 Connecticut Ave.,
NW Fourth Floor Washington, DC 20009 202-462-6610
gpac@gpac.org (e-mail) www.gpac.org

Human Rights Campaign, “*employment Non-Discrimination laws on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity*”

How to cite this article:

Subramanian C., Transgender As Transient Community: Some Paradoxes. *International Journal of Recent Scientific Research Vol. 6, Issue, 5, pp.3793-3795, May, 2015*

available at http://preview.hrc.org/issues/workplace/equal_opportunity/4844.htm (last accessed august 2012).

Mark Jennett, (2004): “Sexual Exclusion-Homophobia and Health Inequalities: A Review” NHS, Lamberth.

Fraser, Nancy (1997): “Justice Interruptus- Critical Reflection on the Postsocialist Condition, New York & London: Routledge.

A Study of Kothi and Hijra Sex Workers in Bangalore - Sept. 2003, *Human Rights Violations against the Transgender Community: A PUCL Report*, PUCL, January 2004
