

# A Study on Impact of Social Exclusion on Transgender Community in India

Nargish V. Killare<sup>1</sup> and Prof. Manisha Karne<sup>2</sup>

Research Scholar, Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy, Mumbai

Research Guide, Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy, Mumbai

killarenargish21@gmail.com and manisha.karne@gmail.com

**Abstract:** *The words "trans" and "gender" serve as the etymological roots of the phrase "transgender." The first term is a Latin word that means "across" or "beyond." the grammatical definition of "transgender" is beyond or across gender. Humans have certain fundamental liberties and rights that are part of their existence just by virtue of being born as humans. These rights cannot be altered or suspended by any authority. They comprise the rights to freedom of expression and thought, as well as the rights to life, freedom, equality, and dignity. Living a dignified existence, which is protected by Article 21 of Indian constitution, includes having the freedom to determine one's own gender identity. The development of the transgender community or communities (hence referred to as TGC) has been hampered by a number of struggles and barriers. Despite the notion that knowledge may set individuals free from all societal ills, the degree of education in these locations is alarmingly low. According to the 2011 census data, India is home to 4.9 million transgender persons. The population has a low percentage of literacy, according to data. Just 46% of transsexuals are literate, which is much lower than the population's average literacy rate of 74%. People can reclaim their respect, status, and dignity with the use of education. The freedom to attain wellbeing and live with dignity is guaranteed by the Indian constitution to everyone, irrespective of caste, race, or gender. Transgender people are now recognised as a "disadvantaged category" in the school system under the Right to Education Act.. Transgender people frequently can be seen pleading for money on traffic signals, local trains, subways, , bus stops, and other public spaces. This is a result of their seclusion. You can observe them to be involved in forced prostitution, and forced begging, all of which expose them to various hazards such HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted illnesses (STDs) (HIVs). According to WHO(year) research on transgender people, the global HIV prevalence among transgender people is predicted to be 49 times higher than the prevalence among other adults of reproductive age.*

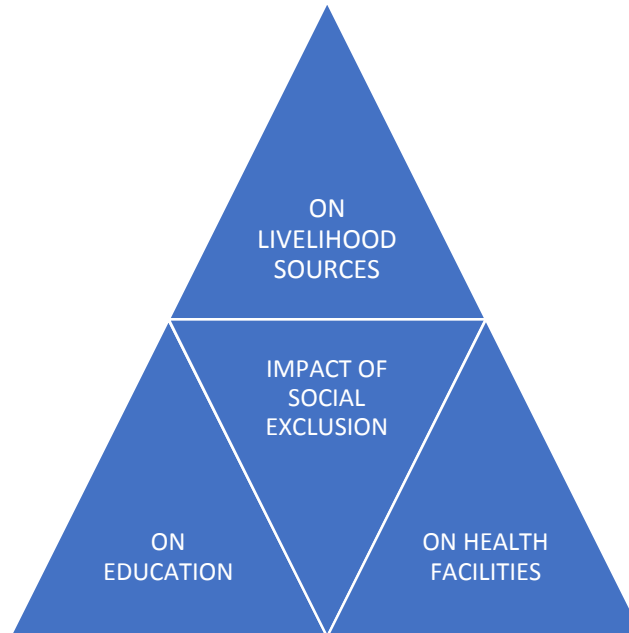
**Keywords:** TGS: Transgender communities, HIV: human immunodeficiency virus, WHO: world health organisation

## I. INTRODUCTION

The term transgender / Hijras in India can be known by different terminologies based on different region and communities such as Kinnar– regional variation of Hijras used in Delhi/ the North and other parts of India such as Maharashtra. Aravani – regional variation of Hijras used in Tamil Nadu. Some Aravani activists want the public and media to use the term 'Thirunangi' to refer to Aravanis. Kothi - biological male who shows varying degrees of 'femininity.' Some proportion of Hijras may also identify themselves as 'Kothis,' but not all Kothis identify themselves as transgender or Hijras. Shiv-Shakti - males who are possessed by or particularly close to a goddess and who have feminine gender expression, typically located in Andhra Pradesh. Jogtas or Jogappas are those persons who are dedicated to and serve as a servant of Goddess Renukha Devi (Yellamma) whose temples are present in Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Transgender community got counted in the census of 2011 for the first time in the history of census in India. They comprise 0.04% of the Indian population, roughly 490,000. In a landmark judgment, the Supreme Court of India on date April 2014 created the "third gender" status for transgender. Transgender community is one of the most marginalised communities in the country because they do not fit into the general categories of gender of 'male' or

'female'. Consequently, they face problems ranging from social exclusion to discrimination, lack of education facilities, unemployment, lack of medical facilities and so on. Around 50 to 60 percent of transgender have never attended schools and faced discrimination. Around 99 percent have suffered social rejection on more than one occasion, including from their family.



After identifying the gap in the existing literature, there is selection of appropriate methodology for analysing the objectives of this research. The study is based on secondary data collected from research papers, journals, articles, publications and websites.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Global Attitudes toward Transgender People (January 2018)

These are the findings of an Ipsos survey conducted between October 24th and November 7th, 2017. The survey instrument is conducted monthly in 27 countries around the world via the Ipsos Online Panel system. The countries surveyed Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russia, Serbia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and the United States of America. For the results of the survey presented herein, the total sample included 19,747 adults aged 18-64.

Following are the major findings.

Six in ten people interviewed around the world (59%) believe that their country is becoming more tolerant of transgender people. This perception is strongest in Argentina (78%), Canada (78%), and Great Britain (75%). People in Sweden (73%), Australia (71%), and the United States (71%) also believe their countries are becoming more tolerant of transgender people.

A majority of people in countries surveyed (52%) believe that transgender people are a natural occurrence. This belief is most commonly held in Spain (64%) and Germany (60%). People in Hungary (44%), Italy (45%), and Japan (48%) are the least likely to believe that transgender people are a natural occurrence. Although people in Italy and Hungary agree at similar rates that transgender people are a natural occurrence, just 11% of people in Italy believe transgender people have a form of mental illness, compared to 43% in Hungary. Indians reported that they were less familiar with transgender people than people in many other countries in the survey. Only 20% of Indian respondents in the survey said they know a transgender person. Brazil 50%, Mexico 45%, U.S.A 26% said they know a transgender person.

A study by Humsafar Trust titled, "Situation and Needs Assessment of Transgender People in Three Major Cities in India," carried out in Delhi, Mumbai, and Bangalore, over the period between June 2017 and March 2018, found that

around 59 percent of respondents in the transgender community had experienced violence: 57 percent in Delhi, 55 percent in Mumbai, and 70 percent in Bangalore. Across these three cities, ones' own family and relatives were often perpetrators (22 percent), followed by the common public, which is responsible for 21 percent of the cases of violence committed against transgender people. <https://thedi diplomat.com/2020/01/what-does-indias-transgender-community-want/>

Study conducted by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in 2017 among 900 transgender persons in four districts of Uttar Pradesh and the National Capital Region (NCR) found that three in four transgender persons in NCR and 82% in Uttar Pradesh were never in school or dropped out before grade X. Nearly 15% had no jobs and 69% were working in the informal sector, primarily engaged in singing, dancing and 'blessing' [Transgender persons from some communities are invited to give blessings at weddings or after child birth. For many people, this is a significant source of income Three in four respondents were dissatisfied with their career or income generating activities and 53% were earning less than Rs 10,000 per month.

#### Research questions:

1. How social exclusion is impacting transgender community in India?
2. What are the problems faced by transgender community for meeting daily needs?
3. What challenges transgender community are facing in education?
4. Why transgender community is facing challenges in getting health facilities?

#### Research objectives

##### Objectives of the Study

1. To study the impact of social exclusion on transgender community in India.
2. To understand the impact of social exclusion on livelihood conditions.
3. To study the challenges faced by transgender due to exclusion in education.
4. To know the exclusion impact on health conditions of transgender community.

#### 1. Impact of social exclusion on transgender community:

There was no information about the transgender community in India until 2011. They have been viewed by society as being both socially and physically present. Violence has existed in this culture since birth, initially coming from the family in the form of complete rejection of the child as a human being and member of society. Violence includes mistreatment of this community on a physical, social, and emotional level.

In 2020, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) recorded 236 transgender victims (or 0.006% of total crime victims), but no transgender people were the victims of rape or the buying or selling of children for prostitution. According to experts, this is not a result of a low crime rate but rather of transgender people's lack of documentation, which creates a false record of crimes against the group.

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#### 2. Impact of social exclusion on livelihood sources on transgender community.

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019, which protects transgender people from all forms of prejudice, was presented to the Lok Sabha. Nonetheless, a District Magistrate certificate acknowledging a transsexual's gender identity is required for them to be eligible for benefits under this act. This statute forbids begging as well. The ground-breaking report on transgender rights conducted by the National Human Rights Commission in 2016 serves as evidence of this. According to the survey, 92 percent of transgender people in the country are

prohibited from engaging in any kind of economic activity. It is more challenging for the transgender population to seek education when they are unable to pay for basic necessities. Around 90% of transgender people work in jobs that are beneath them.

The Integrated Behavioural and Biological Survey (IBBS) of 2014–15 revealed some worrying data, including the following: sex work or begging was the single largest source of income, 84% of respondents reported experiencing disrespect in their own families, 62% reported encountering stigma at medical facilities, and the overall HIV prevalence reported was 7.5%.

According to the Central Board for Workers Education, the unorganised sector contributes significantly to the national economy and is characterised by poor pay, erratic and irregular work, and a lack of legal or labour union protection. The majority of transgender people work as domestic helpers, construction workers, street vendors, commercial sex workers, vehicle drivers, and other unorganised jobs. Due to prejudice and unwarranted stigma, it can be difficult for trans people to work in some unorganised sectors.

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More than 25000 TGs are thought to commute between locations both inside and outside of Mumbai. They conduct blessings and greetings for people, couples, and families on important occasions to make a living. Others also work as professional dancers in bars or at certain ceremonies. AI (<http://www.ai>)

According to transgender campaigner Gauri Sawant, whose Organisation Sakhi Char chowgi trust is based in Malwani West Malad, there are over 2500 transgender people living there, with 80% of them living in poverty. They were begging and earning Rs 200 each day, but due to shut down, they had to stop.

### **3. Impact of social exclusion of Education on transgender community:**

The 2011 census report estimates that there are 4.9 million transgender people living in India. Data also reveals that the population has a low percentage of literacy. Compared to 74% of all persons, just 46% of transsexual people are literate. the population overall literacy rate.

In many cases, Indian educational institutions lack the necessary resources to guarantee that transgender students can pursue their studies in a secure setting. The incapacity of institutions to support transgender students who come out while enrolled is one of the problems that has to be addressed. Because of inadequate policies, trans students—whether they undergo gender affirming surgery or self-identify as different from what is stated on their legal documents—face a flurry of difficulties. In India, students have experienced denials of their ability to switch dorms, denials of readmission following surgery, and protracted administrative procedures that frequently produced nothing. Changes to one's name and gender on official documents, a lack of accommodations, and a lack of resources are some of the biggest problems that students encounter. education can help people regain their respect, status, and dignity.

The worst part for transgender community is that a large number of them do not have basic documentation, including Aadhaar, ration card, voter ID, or bank account in their self-identified name and gender. Any government welfare scheme or private service system, including healthcare, education, banking, and housing, requires a valid identity card. Despite legal recognition in 2014, obtaining an identity card with their preferred name and gender is still a challenge. As they do not have valid documentation it become hurdle in the process to take admission in educational institution.

### **4. Impact of social exclusion on the health condition of transgender community:**

Transgender community is the most disadvantaged community in India. Social integration of Tran's genders into the mainstream community is virtually non-existent even today. It is not uncommon to see transgender people begging for money in subways, local trains, bus stops and terminals, and other public places. This is due to their isolation and forced begging and prostitution, both of which expose them to sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and human

immunodeficiency virus diseases (HIVs). Transgender people are 49 times more likely to have HIV than other adults of reproductive age, according to the WHO report on transgender people, with an estimated global HIV

According to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2014 report on transgender people, 65%-85% of transgender people were verbally abused, 25%-45% were physically abused, and nearly 20% were sexually abused. Many of them were abused at a higher rate than the general population from childhood to the end of their lives. Transgender-specific medical procedures are the only aspect of trans health as it is currently understood. Transgender health, however, covers a lot more ground. "Health is a complete condition of physical, mental, and social well-being, not only the absence of disease or infirmity," states the WHO constitution. So, a comprehensive understanding of all the services, protections, and resources trans individuals require in order to live healthy lives in safe communities is part of a transgender health holistic picture. This involves a focus on a variety of main and non-primary health services as well as socioeconomic factors that affect health, including identification, poverty, employment, housing, and the acceptability of transgender individuals in society. Increase. Significant health disparities and obstacles to receiving sufficient healthcare services for Tran's people exist globally. In addition to other health disparities, transgender people are more likely to experience HIV infection, be the target of harassment and assault, and experience mental health issues like despair and suicide attempts. far greater than individuals. The Civilian Welfare Foundation (CWF), an Organisation with offices in Kolkata, India's east coast, is researching the health issues and treatment that transgender individuals in metropolitan settings encounter. Shuvojit Moulik, the founder of CWF, spoke about Saikat, a transgender person who perished in a train accident because doctors were torn over whether to admit her to a male or female hospital.

### III. CONCLUSION

Transgender community need social acceptance first to lead their life. isolation from all aspect of life has deteriorated their condition in social, economic, education and health conditions. There is dire need to make change in our education system specially related to admission process, curriculum to make it more inclusive for transgender community in India

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