

# A STUDY ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION OF TRANSGENDER

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## **Abstract**

*From the time of the people of the world, there were neither men nor women. They have been living to the highest of mankind ever since. The fact is that man in this world is born naturally. It is difficult for people to study and study in social research. The birth of third parties in the study of the population causes a fear. If the cause of these conditions is the cause of the disease, there is no other disease in this world. Their problem is a big challenge for the medical sector. If you go this way, there is no need for family control. The development of the third sex of a particular period can result in the destruction of humanity. Therefore, the reasons for the birth of the third gender should be examined and solved. Not a man or a woman, but they are contradictory on the edges of food, those who have tied up relationships and have developed a partnership among themselves are lunatic. It was only in my mind that they were able to record the "sins of the flame" without the full social recognition. Mummy wale mateve ... no births anymore No longer birth, this is not the birth of a mother ... I do not think that the demons will not be ruined in the next birth, after the death of the beasts, put her head to the bottom of the bed Carrying to the firearm. As the dead are buried, the beloved ones are buried. Not to home and to others. Nothing is done. Nobody can deny that the country is children of this country. Demonstrations should be dignified as valuable citizens. A different perspective of society should be conducted. Due to the different perspectives of the community, they are mistaken. They look wrong. They need to make a sense of what is happening in the head, and the attitude of the elderly.*

**Keywords:** social, economic, transgender,

## **1. Introduction**

In Tirunelveli District, the number of transgender recorded is 634. It is estimated that the number of abortions performed by the organ is about 300. As far as Tirunelveli District is concerned, it is necessary to know about their status before learning about the status of the devotees here. Today's age is scientific age. It is not surprising that the doctors are turning men into women when new advancement in this scientific age is taking place. But it is painful to have them physically transformed into women as they do not examine the defects and the rules of the body for the abortions. In the mythology the human race today seems to be disgusting to see their appearance. The demons today are considered to be the object of solving the health of

young people. The media goes one step further and portrays the devils as an enemy and consumption of the society. In recent times, the understanding of the abnormalities of the aboriginal people is the free sex transplant surgery, It is commendable to have been involved in activities like granting of voting, family card issuance, free collection of house building, recognition of third sex and welfare for advancement.

Manonmaniam Sundaranar University (2018401310307) what is the topic of the study of the field of history in the field of history, half a year passed without a clear end. In this case, if you analyze the gifted ignorance of ignorant people who are ignored by this community. You will also be a new platform. Try your study of their lives. My 'mentor' said that there would be a drooping and an opportunity to express their position to this community. What I did on the bottom of my feet was that it would have been different from the ideas of the ideas of others and began studying by the moderator's guidance.

Some professors and fellow students who love me to hear my review topic do not want this. They are better. They will change you like them. When some of my professors have said that, who are the transgender what are the advantages and disadvantages of this community? The question of why we ignore the demons in our minds? The title I took is entirely related to field research. Thanks to him, he gave me the study of the short term.

### **1.1 Job opportunity**

The government work was the dream of the transgender. But now there is a way to get jobs available for the eunuchs. Nazriya (24) from Paramakudi in Ramanathapuram district in the year 2017, He was selected as the second guard in the annual police department and joined the 2nd rank of Ramanatha puram Armed Forces. This news was published in the Hindu Tamil newspaper on 05.02.2018, December. Thirumanagai Satyasri Sharmila from Paramahadi has registered as India's first transgender attorney. He was registered as a lawyer in the Tamil Nadu and Puducherry Bar Council and was posted on the December 30, 2018 Hindu Tamil daily, transgender Viji, a member of the Bar Council of Tuticorin. Employment Opportunities should be given in private or semi government or government sectors. Efforts should be made to sensitize all concerned stakeholders like government officials in relevant departments, banks, private employers, corporate, community leaders etc.

### **1.2 Transgender in folk arts**

Transgender women are engaged in folk arts in the form of "Ganiyan Kutu", Karakatam, Kadambam show. they engage in dancing with female dress in death function. The aborigines are educated, but their origins and actions alienate from this community. So they live in the crowded areas of the city. They are engaged in sex, dancing. Members of the third gender have played a prominent role in Indian culture and were once treated with great respect. They find mention in the ancient Hindu scriptures and were written about in the greatest epics Ramayana and Mahabharata. In the great epic Mahabharat 'Shikhandi', was a transgender. In medieval India too, they played a prominent role in the royal courts of the Mughal emperors and

some Hindu ruler. Many of them rose to powerful positions. Their fall from grace started in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century during the British colonial rule when the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871 categorised the entire transgender community as “criminals” who were “addicted” to committing serious crimes. They were “addicted” to committing serious crimes. They were arrested for dressing in women’s clothing or dancing or playing music in public places, and for indulging in gay sex. After Independence, the law was repealed in 1949, but mistrust of the transgender community has continued. Even today, they remain socially excluded, living on the fringes of society, in ghettoised communities, harassed by the police and abused by the public, Most make a living by singing and dancing at wedding or to celebrate child birth, many have moved to begging and prostitution.

In 2003, the Hon’ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh upheld the order of an Election Tribunal which nullified the election of the Hijra, Kamala Jaan, to the post of Mayor of Katni, on the ground that it was a seat reserved for women and that KamlaJaan, being a ‘male’ was not entitled to contest the seat. It is submitted that all the citizens of India have a right to vote and to contest the seat.

### 1.3 History of Transgender

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### 1.4 Definition

Aluratha Chintamani claims that Kumaran was the first of the Bharatanas of the Indian War, In literature, Bedi, Ali, Pate, the words have been reduced to numbness and have a reference to the females. But today, Bedi, Ali, Pad, together with all the words, are called Arvani. The word Aravani is derived from the word Aravan.

The word Aavani comes from the words Bedi, Baden, Pad, Ali, Maru, and Bed. The word Arvani is 'brother'. Kalaivam, Goshapa, Sandhya, Sandhya, Siddhi, Thuvaravan, Nabhuningham, Nabhunagam, Nambunganan, Nabhunjan, Namarda, Bhandakan, Pettai, Pentagam, Women, Ladiesan, Padam, Badan, Dr.Annithamasu notes that there is a combination of many words like

Bedi, Padu, Pethai, Mankanma, Marul, Vasangedavan, Varunaran, Because they are neither male nor female, they are called 'Ali'. The name 'Aravan' is derived from Aravan's wife.

### 1.5 Significance of study

Problem is a situation preventing something from being achieved. Someone has a problem must find a way of solving it. Transgender peoples are facing the problems like gender discrimination, harassment, and sometimes lethal violence, non-achievement of education and denial of basic human rights, academic problems, and mental health in work places. Transgenders who are coming from poor situation are have not dominated by others. Educated transgender person are facing difficulties while they were did their schooling. This creates a gap between them from society as well as education.

### 1.5 Background of the study:

Transgender plays a prominent role in India and once they were treated with great respect. Many of the transgender feel depressed due to their situation of educational background. According to them, education is a difficult task and they could not survey in society. Transgender expect more support and benefits from society to complete their educational carrier. They have no acceptance and equal access of education and no place to make their lives like others. Some of them tried to get education but they faced lot of problems in terms of their enrolment in schools, group selection in the family also effects the decision of their education. The main problem is the stigma and rejection the transgender face in society. The transgender face two pronged problem within health care settings – one is the element of and the other is lack of knowledge. Because there is no education there is no awareness so there is lack of knowledge or to be aware because they feel themselves different from others.

When the investigator was travelling from Chidambaram to Tirunelveli by train. At that time the investigator had a chance to meet transgender people in the train and then the investigator spoke two transgenders. They spoke very well. Both transgender were educated and they were completed their Bachelor of Engineering. They were from good disciplines. When the investigator got matured, the investigator had a great fond to know about the problems of transgenders on their day to day activities. The investigator asked the problems to them and they were explained the problems in the sectors of education, educational institutions, society and their working place. They were completely irritated, disturbed and tortured by the other sex people both physically and mentally. They said that male harassment plays a dominant role. They are unable to survey the society without having any disappointment. Finally the investigator got worried and frustrated about the society and the investigator wanted to do a research. This induced the investigator to do a research to find out the problems and rectify the problems through this research.

## 1.6 Review of Related Literature

The phrase review of literature consists of two Review and Literature consists of two word 'Review' and 'Literature'. The word Literature has conveyed different meaning from the traditional meaning, which has been used in language studies. In researches methodology the term literature refers to the knowledge of a particular area of investigation of any discipline which include theoretical practical and the research studies. The key to the vast store house of published literature may open doors to sources of significant problems and explanatory hypothesis and provide helpful orientation for definition of the problem background for selection of procedure and comparative data for interpretation of results.

Layla Kurt & Krystel Chenault (2017) studied School Policies and Transgender Identity Expression: A Study of School Administrator's Experiences. This attempted to know that how the research focuses on school administrator's experiences with transgender student's identify expression as it relates to school policies and student body experiences of transgender inclusion. Implications for district and building policy are also discussed. However, despites pushback from parents and community members exhibited the most resistance and were often the underlying source of what little distraction was demonstrated by students. The students are by default accepting and focused on their own studies and immediate friend groups and most often do not view transgender students in a negative light unless the adults in their lives lead them in that direction, either directly or indirectly.

Schaffer, N. (2005) examined Transgender patients: Implications for emergency department Policy and practice. This article briefly reviews policy and legislation regarding transgender individuals. Although many states have legislation and policies to protect transgender individuals from discrimination ad hate crimes, most health insurance policies exclude all procedures related to transgender. Many transgender individuals are denied health coverage because they are transgender. Many individuals resort to sex work to pay for procedures, which increase the risk of hepatitis and HI/v infection. Policies and institutions need to protect transgender individuals and promote well begin. Education, awareness, and advocacy are significant tools to utilize in the emergency room department as well as in other institutions.

Chandra Satish, (2017) studied that Transgenders Children's Education and their Reengagement in Society. This is recommended in this discussion that is case of transgender children's education, in-service, and pre-service teacher training programmes should be conducted completely. Present teacher training programme should be restructured by the content related to transgender community; like their historical background, life style, culture, rituals, customs, life skills, psychosocial condition, psycho-sexual aspects, involvement in sex work, legal provisions and schemes for their welfare must be included as on unit in present pre-service teacher training programme under gender, school and society subject/paper. The addition of this would enhance the understanding among our trainee teachers and trainee teacher educators about transgender and they will not hesitate to discuss issues related to this community.

Brett Genny Beemyn (2004) examined Transgender Issues in Education. This title explains that the self-identification expression challenges traditional notions of "male" and

“female” becoming much more visible on American campuses, some administrators have begun to consider the needs of transgender people and to change policies that discriminate against them. Transgender peoples are becoming increasingly visible at secondary and post-secondary schools across the country and expecting institution to meet their need. School officials thus can no longer ignore this population; they must quickly learn the appropriate language to describe trans people, educate themselves on transgender histories, and seek to understand their lies and experiences. If all the institutions are welcoming all the genders, issues of discrimination and equal access to facilities and health care need to be addressed.

Rienzo, Button, Sheu, & Li, (2006) studied The politics of sexual orientation issues in American schools. Gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender (GLBT) students are more likely to suffer from health risks such as substance abuse, depression, suicide, harassment, and violence. Policies surrounding these issues of sexual orientation in schools have become extremely controversial. There exists a significant amount of power over school based programs and has become highly politicized. Policy recommendations have been established and this article suggests strategies for activists to become politicaly involved to advocate for change. This article is a good tool to use in policy courses and to discuss strategies to produce social change on multiple levels.

Mottet, (2004). The education and policy needs of transgender individuals. This conceptual article reviews the issues and experiences transgender individuals face, such as harassment, discrimination, HIV risks, identification documents, and choice of bathroom. Definitions of basic terms are explained and recommendations are made to help eliminate these problems that transgender individuals experience. This is a good article to use in policy courses to discuss alliances, organizations, laws, and policies to help address the needs of this special population.

Wormer van, & McKinney (2003) What schools can do to help gay/lesbian/bisexual youth; A harm reduction approach. Adolescence. This article discusses the school environment and helping youths with gender identity issues. It reviews some of the psychological and social problems many gay and lesbian youth face including suicide, substance abuse, and homelessness. This may result from internalized rejection facilitated by a heterosexist culture. This article makes suggestions for preventive and intervention strategies to be implemented within school settings. This is a good article to be used in children and youth courses to discuss issues within the school environment and strategies to influence school’s culture and climate to eliminate violence and other problems that are prevalent among youth such as substance abuse.

Munoz-plaza, Quinn, & Rounds, (2002) examined Transgender students perceived social support in the high school environment. Transgender youth often face extreme discrimination, especially within the school environment. These youth are at heightened risk for multiple health problems; suicide ideation ad attempts, harassment, substance abuse, homelessness, and poor academic performance. This study explores the types of social support available to transgender adolescents, and associations among development of sexual identity. This study revealed non-family members and peers as more supportive than family members. Negative messages

regarding homosexuality at home and in school influenced the development of sexual identity, oscillating from denial to acceptance. This article can be used in children and youth courses to illustrate various issues youth face during sexual identity development.

Mohammed Atheeqe & Rajathurai Nishanthi (2016) studied Marginalization of transgender community: A sociological analysis. This study emphasizes that the Indian Government took bold steps to recognize transgender as a separate gender for the first time in the country and named it as Third Gender. Finally it is recognized the rights of transgender people and treating them as equal to other Indians. Indian authorities now need to implement court directives aimed at mainstreaming the transgender community, ending discrimination against them, and addressing their social protection needs. Fundamental Problem of Transgender learners are school dropouts. Transgender people are denied basic human rights. Countless issues are associated with the gender identity of transgender community such as discrimination, Persistence of stigma, lack of educational facilities, unemployment, lack of shelter, lack of medical facilities like HIV care and hygiene, depression, hormone pill abuse, tobacco and alcohol abuse and problems relating to marriage, property, and begging, government has to take all the initiatives with support of the general people.

### **1.7 Variable**

Variable is the conditions or characteristics that the experimenter manipulates, controls, or observes. Variables can be defined in terms of measurable factors through a process of operationalization. It will convert difficult concepts into easily understandable concepts which can be measured, empirically, it is essential to define the term as variables so that they can be quantified and measured. That is, the variable has to be able to work for you to operate, or becomes operational

The variable in the study is problems of transgenders

### **1.8 Statement of the problem**

Transgender variable refers to the third gender which is different from male and female. They are facing a lot of problems in the society, India is already diversified with reference to culture, religion and languages. In India transgenders have undergone a number of problems from birth to death the researcher personally got attracted by the news published in the reputed newspaper about the first transgender politician who took part in the elections in one of the northern states of India in that interview the transgender expressed their pains, struggles, difficulties and suffering faced by them, especially they have focused in the field of education. In early days transgenders were not allowed to pursue their life normally like male or female. They are not allowed to enter not the schools, public places etc. Now the scenario has changed. They are aware about their self and are fighting for their to get freedom in the society. By the constitution of India every individual has the right to freedom and right to be free and right to education. But there is a vast gap between the implementation of the rules and regulations. Here the researcher discusses and focuses on the problem faced in the school community.

## 1.9 CONCLUSION

The problem of eunuchs is a criminal problem. It is a medical problem. It should be legally and clinically accessible and concluded. Secondly, children born with milk discrimination should not become victims of ignorance. Should be taken to hospital. Although they are not entirely covered by proper treatment, they can make the right way of life as a man or a woman. This issue, which ended in China and Western countries, continues.

Mummy wale mateve no births anymore No longer birth, this is not the birth of a mother ... I do not think that the demons will not be ruined in the next birth, after the death of the beasts, put her head to the bottom of the bed Carrying to the firearm. As the dead are buried, the beloved ones are buried. Not to home and to others. Nothing is done.

Nobody can deny that the country is children of this country. Demonstrations should be dignified as valuable citizens. A different perspective of society should be conducted. Due to the different perspectives of the community, they are mistaken. They look wrong. They need to make a sense of what is happening in the head, and the attitude of the elderly. There should be a way to keep the Indian citizens alive. The eunuchs should not stay away from society. The Arabs should not give up allocating society.

### 10.1. Journal Article

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## 10.2 Interview

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33. Mutharasi, *Transgender, Sex worker Melapalayam, Tirunelveli Dt. 22.12.2018*
34. M. Sambavi, Aravani, *Sex worker, Education EEE. Transgender Residential, Narasinganallur, Tirunelveli Dt. 28.12.2018*
35. Bobby, *Transgender, Sex worker, Transgender Residential, Narasinganallur, Tirunelveli, Dt. 28.12.18.*
36. Vanthana, *Transgender, Sex worker, Residential, Narasinganallur, Tirunelveli, Dt. 28.01.2019*
37. Roja, *Transgender, Sex worker, Melapalayam Dt. 12.01.2019*

38. *Kamalesh, Nongovernmental, organization, employee Kulavanigarpuram, Dt.21.01.2019*
39. *Gayathri, Transgender, Dancer, Tuticorin Dt. 07.02.2019*
40. *Akila, Transgender, Sex worker, Tuticorin, Dt. 07.02.2019*
41. *Jegatheeswari, Transgender, Daily wages, Tirunelveli Dt.18.02.19*
42. *Viji, Transgender, Dance Group, Cheranmahadevi Dt. 07.03.2019.*
43. *Kalki subramaniyan, transgender, sahodari foundation, pollachi, Dt.7.2.2019*
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