

ECONOMIC STATUS OF TRANSGENDER IN TAMILNADU

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Abstract :

The paper entitled "A Study Economic Status of Third Genders in Tamilnadu". Is potential in exhibiting the financial status of Transgenders in Tamil Nadu and to comprehend the issues looked by them and furthermore to give proposals to enhance their status. The examination is construct just with respect to auxiliary information. Optional information are gathered from the books, periodicals, investigate distributions, sites and authority productions of Government and different organizations. By making and perceiving transgender rights, India has the ability to fight its present HIV/AIDS pestilence seriously, give genuine impact to the human privileges of sexual minorities, and fill in as a model for different countries to perceive sex based rights. So as to achieve these objectives, be that as it may, India must cancelation current prejudicial laws and sanction measure up to circumstance enactment based on sex and sexuality. So as to bring important changes, formal enactment must be passed, and with the assistance of the human rights activists and associations, the enactment could occur along the lines of the ongoing preeminent court judgment where transgenders are legitimately perceived as third sexual orientation.

Introduction:

Transgender are persons who are born with two genders or over the time they change. Their body might be male but their mind tells that they are female.(Gayathri and Karthikeyan) It is also differentiated as they do not have an assigned sex. The contemporary term transgender arose in 1990's,(Richards) it is an umbrella term which is to define them as

another gender. In Tamil Nadu the third genders are defined as Aravani and in Delhi they are defined as kinnars. Both the terms mean "gender variant". (M and Selladurai) The transgenders are socially and economically and politically deprived society which are still neglected by some other parts of society. They were neglected because the society did not accept them as they differentiate from others. During the colonisation of the British, the British regarded them as criminals and were thrown in prison as males are dressing up as females. (Chettiar) The British did not accept them in the society they were neglected by parents and lived in hiding for rest of their lives because of the criminal charges levied against them. (Poguri and Sarkar) Most parts of the society still do not accept them. The reason for their neglecting is the parents, as most parents cast them out of their home or most spend their days in homes hiding from others, parents think that they bring shame to their families. (Nanda) Even though some parents embrace them the society still discriminates them. They are not being given the equal opportunities as the other genders. The people sometimes discriminate them in their workplace or schools, colleges. (Konduru and Hangsing) But the main reason for their economic conditions is because they are not being given the proper education or the opportunities received like other genders and therefore they are unemployed and uneducated, this causes their minds to turn toward other bad things in the society which is bad for their health and mind. But nowadays there is some acceptance by many parents because of the awareness which is being spread among the society. (Diehl et al.) As times change so do the people, they are now getting education, employment and now the government has given them right to vote in elections and also now the separate option has been given in many forms in the field of sex. ("Toward Gender Equality in Rural India") There is no separate law to protect their rights but the part 3 of the Indian constitution protects them from discrimination, neglect of education etc. (Chettiar) Transgender persons bill 2014 is the only act enacted for them. But these actions by governments show the recognition of the problems faced by transgender in our society. (Ming et al.) The landmark ruling of the Indian Supreme Court that transgender people as a third gender has stirred immense intellectual debates about the status to be accorded to this hitherto socially excluded and oppressed group. On 15 April 2014 Justice KS Radhakrishnan, who headed the two-judge Supreme Court bench, said in his ruling that recognition of transgender as a third gender is not a social or medical issue but a human rights issue. (D'Souza) "Transgender are also citizens of India" and they must be "provided equal opportunity to grow", the court said. —The spirit of the Constitution is to provide equal opportunity to every citizen to grow and attain their potential, irrespective of caste, religion or gender. || This verdict has no doubt

raised a voice against the violation of human rights of a minority group of citizens of a country who were economically marginalized, socially stigmatized and politically deprived.(Halder), This paper main objective is to study the social status of transgender before &after the implementation of transgender person bill ,2014 and to study the economic status of transgender in India.

Hypothesis:

Null hypothesis: There is no significant change of social and economic status of transgender after the implementation of transgender persons bill, 2014.

Alternative hypothesis: There is significant change of social and economic status of transgender after the implementation of transgender persons bill, 2014.

Transgender in Indian criminal law:

Right from the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871, the transgender community was categorized as "criminals" who 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. This has pushed the transgender to the margin without any serious effort to mainstream (Pandey, 2014).The Indian legislations have made no serious attempt to integrate this group in the mainstream population

Result:

1. 75 percent say that they are trans man and other 25 are trans man and shows that most of the affected were trans man and only in less were trans woman.
2. 55 percent say that they knew that they were not assigned sex uptil the age of 15 to 20 and 45 discovered in the age of 17 to 20.
3. 50 say that they were cast out of home because they were trans and 50 percent say that they were not cast out.
4. 90 percent say
5. 90 percent feel they will be discriminated if told and 10 feel they will not be discriminated if told.

6. 95 percent say that they maintain and 5 percent do not
7. The main reason for secrecy is that they will be deprived of their basic amenities and not given education, employment etc.
8. 50 percent feel that they will lose their jobs if told about their condition and 50 percent think otherwise.
9. Most answered that they were in various fields of jobs others said that they were not employed.
10. 76 percent feel that their needs are met and 24 percent feel that they do not meet their needs.
11. 40 percent has studied till primary, 40 till higher secondary and 20 till college
12. 70 percent is not aware of the act and only 30 is aware of the act
13. 70 percent thinks it has not helped them and 30 thinks it is useful.
14. 90 percent has not sought the help of the government or any officials.
15. 40 percent think that government has helped them in getting out of their situation.
16. 80 percent think that they are in educated or unemployed because they are trans* 20 percent think otherwise
17. 50 percent think that government has enacted laws to protect them, 50 think otherwise.
18. 60 percent think that they will be better with education, 40 percent think otherwise.

Discussions:

Intangibility of statutory laws makes TG's powerless to sexual orientation savagery and other human rights manhandle. By making and perceiving transgender rights, India has the ability to fight its present HIV/AIDS pestilence definitively, give genuine impact to the human privileges of sexual minorities, and fill in as a model for different countries to perceive sex based rights. Keeping in mind the end goal to achieve these objectives, be that as it may, India must annulment current biased laws and establish parallel open door enactment based on sex and sexuality. It is additionally expected that the legislature as well as the social activists and overall population must approach to respect and bolster the third sexes for their better than average and tranquil living.

Conclusion:

Every individual in this Universe is in fact special, and a basic piece of Nature. It would in this manner not be right to judge and segregate individuals who might be not the same as the generalization, which again is man-made. It is presently up to the administration to get approach to guarantee that they are not victimized and that they appreciate level with rights like some other kids and grown-ups," We keep creating ages of transgender bums and sex specialists by denying their chances. It is time we halted it, the law and government are outfitting towards aiding those transgender by legitimately remembering us and passing bills at the houses for the individuals who live in shackles to assert their space for rise to circumstances at all circles like some other native of India. It is time that India understood that each person in this nation has rise to rights and benefits, and take after the strategy of "fall back on toleration when in doubt."

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