



HOW THE LAND LIES FOR TRANSSEXUAL COMMUNITY IN COIMBATORE?

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ABSTRACT

Transgender are those persons whose gender identity is different from the gender they were thought to be at birth. Current research focuses on understanding the psychological aspect of the hijras like their social life, personality, emotional intelligence, subjective well-being, health, sexuality issues and addictions in the Coimbatore city. Primary data were gathered from 40 respondents and it was analysed using conventional analysis and Garrett ranking technique. The study concluded that the sustainable income of most of the respondents were from begging and blessing. This group of people are marginalized from the society and also faces many problems like avoiding, psychological distress and so on.

KEYWORDS: Gender Identity, Hijras, Transgender, Marginalized, Physical Appearance etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

Transgender are those persons whose gender identity, gender expression or behavior does not conform to that typically associated with the sex to which they were assigned at birth. Transgender is also considered as third gender. The birth was fixed by nature. They are changing one sex to another identity as a transsexual or intersex. The word hijara is a Hindustani word. Hijara are born with male genitalia (sex characteristics). In Indian society, most hijaras consider themselves to be a third gender. They are neither male or female nor transitioning. They spend more money for the surgery and they are still struggling to live a normal life. There are some classifications in transgender like hijras, eunuch, aravanis, kithis, jogappas, Shiva-Shaktis. They are denied in their life in way of discrimination, employment and unfair treatment like physical and verbal abuse. The social exile is responsible for the socioeconomic and medical difficulties faced by hijras.

In India there are 4.88 million of transgender people as per 2011 census. Hijras trace their origin to the myths in the ancient Hindu Scriptures of the Ramayana and Mahabharata. The first transgender in India is Naazjoshi was the first transgender in India and she won the international beauty queen and a trans right activist. In overall India majority of transgender people were living in Uttar Pradesh as 28.18 per cent of transgender. They were recognized as socially and economically backward classes. So, they didn't get any equal rights as other genders. Overall India only six per cent of transgender people employed in private sector.

Ganga Nayak, the first transgender candidate to win a seat in Tamil Nadu local body elections. Only 8.45 percent of transgender were living in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu was the first state of India to introduce a Transgender Welfare Policy namely; Free Sex Reassignment Surgery. The word Thirunangai and Aravani used to address the TG community and it was coined by the former Tamil Nadu chief minister in 2006.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Leelavathy (2014): the study on socio economic problems of TG in work place. The important thing is discrimination in TG community. The family do not support, mostly school dropouts, lack of education and adequate knowledge forced. In public place they are tolerating by others. Avoiding of verbal and physical abuse against the transgender in cinemas and television serials. Extend financial support for community based organizations run by transgender



community. **Raju and Beena (2014)**: the study based on the socio economic issues of the third gender in Tamil Nadu. The data is on the secondary data collected from articles and websites and periodic tables. Tamil Nadu called aravanis and the population approximately 30000 in Tamil Nadu. The issues faced by TG are discrimination, unemployment, shelter, hormone pill abuse, tobacco and alcohol abuse. India has capacity to battle HIV/AIDS epidemic, give real effect to the human rights of sexual minorities for the other nations to gender based rights.

III. OBJECTIVE

- To examine the socio-economic conditions of transgender communities in Coimbatore district.
- To find out the constraints faced by the transgender communities in the study area.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The design of research for the present study is descriptive in nature. Primary data is gathered from the 40 transgender using random sampling technique. The area selected for the study consists of kavundampalayam, lally road and Gandhipuram which was bounded around the Coimbatore district. Simple statistical tools like conventional analysis and Garrett ranking technique were used to analyze the data.

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Socio Economic Characteristics

Sl. No.	Variables	Category	Respondents N = 40	
			Frequency	Percent
1	Religion	Hindu	31	77.5
		Muslim	5	12.5
		Christian	4	10.0
2	Marital status	Never married	31	77.5
		Separated	5	12.5
		Widowed	3	7.5
		Married	1	2.5
3	Education qualification	Illiterate	5	12.5
		Primary	13	32.5
		Secondary	10	25.0
		Undergraduate	12	30.0
4	Main occupation	Blessing and begging	33	82.5
		Others	7	17.5
5	House pattern	Own	28	70.0
		Rent	12	30.0
6	Monthly income	Below 20000	4	10.0
		20001 to 40001	13	32.5
		Above 40000	23	57.5
7	Monthly expenditure	Below 12500	10	25.0
		12501 to 17500	20	50.0
		Above 17500	10	25.0

Source: Primary Data

Table 1 represents the socio economic conditions of transgender. The religion of the respondents in the total study area 77.5 per cent belongs to Hindu religion. 77.5 per cent of the total respondents are never married and only one respondent were married. The level of education is classified into illiterate, primary, secondary, graduate level. Only 32 per cent has the primary education. 12.5 per cent are illiterate, 25 per cent have secondary education, and 30 per cent was under graduated. Their main occupation were blessing and begging as a per cent of 82.5. While 57.5 per cent has the monthly income of above 40000 12501 and only 10 per cent have an income of below 20000.



Table 2: Problems faced by transgender

Sl. No	FACTOR	I 77	II 67	III 59	IV 53	V 46	VI 40	VII 31	VIII 20	TOTAL SCORE	MEAN VALUE	RANK	
1	Homeless	F	3	3	8	2	3	4	11	40	43.3	VII	
		FX	231	201	472	104	136	240	124	220			1728
2	Avoiding	F	11	8	3	7	4	0	4	3	40	57.475	I
		FX	847	536	117	371	184	0	124	60	2239		
3	Psychological distress	F	10	8	6	3	4	2	5	2	40	56.95	II
		FX	30	536	345	159	184	80	115	40	1489		
4	Transphobia	F	5	4	2	5	2	6	11	5	40	45.225	VI
		FX	358	268	118	265	92	240	341	100	1782		
5	Harassment	F	4	3	7	6	6	9	3	2	40	50.225	III
		FX	308	201	413	318	276	360	93	40	2039		
6	Discrimination In Work Place	F	1	7	7	3	11	6	3	2	40	49.925	IV
		FX	77	469	413	159	506	240	93	40	1997		
7	Lack of common facility	F	5	3	38	8	7	7	4	3	40	49.325	V
		FX	385	201	117	424	322	280	124	60	1913		
8	Problem Relating to Marriage	F	1	4	4	6	3	4	6	13	40	40.575	VIII
		FX	77	268	236	318	138	160	186	240	1623		

Source: Primary Data

Note: X-Scale, F-Number of sample respondents, FX-Score

The problems faced by the transgender are listed in the table 2. Among the various constraints, the problem of avoiding stood first with the mean value of 57.47 which was followed by the second problem of psychological stress with an average of 56.95 of the problem in the study area. According to garret ranking analysis, problems relating to marriage have been ranked eight with least mean value of 40.57.

VI. CONCLUSION

The introduction has attempted to trace this group of people with special focus on the hijras, the transsexual of India, current research focuses on understanding the psychological aspects of the Hijras like their social life, personality, emotional intelligence, subjective well - being, health, sexuality issues and addictions. It can be concluded that the transgender across the world have been marginalized and have remained in the periphery. It found that they level of education, lack of social skills, deprivation of employment and social recognition .Understanding these psychological aspects is likely to help in mainstreaming this group of marginalized people. Transgender person are one such group of people who has been marginalized many societies. Leading a life as s transgender is far from easy.

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