

Gender Inequality a Fate for Transgenders in Odisha

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Abstract

Transgender are the most marginalized community in our society. The gender discrimination for transgender are rampant and continuous. It is not only the society but also their family members too who don't support them. Starting from birth they face all types of problems relating to education, employment, discrimination, violence, health etc. This article mainly highlights the problems transgender face in their day to day life in Odisha. Besides the article explore the causes of discrimination against transgender. No doubt government has made various programmes for their development but the mind of people remains stereotyped. Thus collective conscience should raise to accept transgenders like third gender along with man and women. Public toilet issues for transgender are a current issue which is also discussed in this paper.

1. Introduction

Odisha is located on east coast of India by the Bay of Bengal . It is divided into 30 districts. According to the 2011, census the state has a population of 43,228,228 people living around 155,707 square kilometers and 80% of odias mainly live in rural areas . According to the information obtained during the fact finding mission, around 486 transgender living in Bhubaneswar. Odisha has a very visible transgender community. Approximately ,it is estimated that there are around 25,000 transgender persons residing in odisha , but formal record for this percentage is absent as no formal record for this percentage is absent as formal estimation in odisha has not been conducted.

DEFINING TRANSGENDER:

Transgender : a person whose self-identified gender does not correspond to the gender assigned to them at birth. Their gender identity may not conform to conventional binary notions of male and female , but rather as a third gender. The term transgender is not indicative of sexual orientation, hormonal make up, physical anatomy or how one is perceived in daily life.

2.OBJECTIVES

1. To find out the problems faced by transgender in odisha.
2. To explore the causes which leads to those problems for transgender in odisha.
3. To solicit the suggestions to reduce the problems faced by transgender in Odisha.

3. METHODOLOGY:

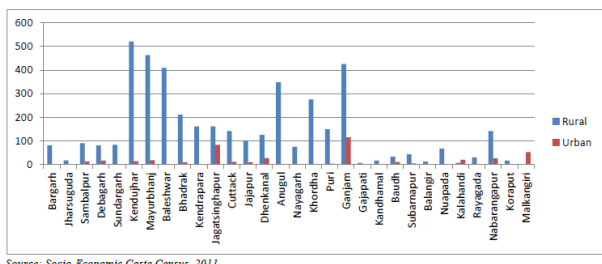
In this paper the researcher used both descriptive and explorative research design and secondary sources to collect the data. This study also use qualitative and quantitative method of data collection. Besides case analysis, book review method was used in this study.

4.FINDINGS (PROBLEMS FACED BY TRANSGENDER)

As indicated by the Socio Economic and Caste Census (2011) in Odisha, there are 4316 transgender families in country zones and 463 transgender people in urban territories. In any case, their present numbers would be significantly higher as they currently have the bravery to express their transgender character with the Supreme Court of India, allowing lawful acknowledgment to a man's self-distinguished sexual orientation as either male, female or third sex. The transgender shape a miniscule 0.049 for every penny of the country family units and 0.01 for each penny of the urban inhabitants in the state. Higher Rural Presence Odisha is considered one of the states with a higher transgender populace. 5.75 for each penny of the transgender family units of country India are in Odisha and 1.5 for every penny of the urban transgender populace in the nation is in Odisha. Their appropriation in the regions of Odisha is delineated graphically beneath. Their low instructive status and financial impoverishment combined with sexual orientation segregation is an obstacle to social portability and occupation openings in urban areas.

economic impoverishment coupled with gender discrimination is an impediment to social mobility and livelihood opportunities in urban locations.

Figure 1: District wise distribution of Transgender population

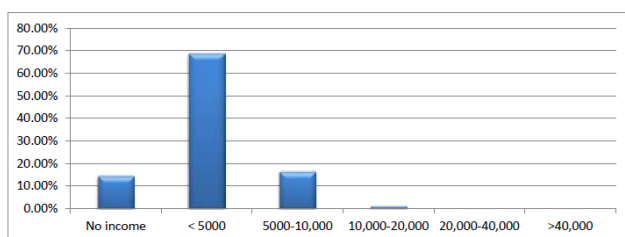


Source: Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011

Financial Hardship and Instability

14.5 for each penny of the respondents in the statewide online Transgender Survey led by the Department of SSEPD in 2017 revealed that they have no pay and were living in neediness. A noteworthy supporter of the high rate of destitution is joblessness. Dominant part of 69 for every penny said that their salary was not as much as Rs. 5,000 for every month and 16 for every penny are found to have a marginally higher salary between Rs. 5,000 and 10,000. This pay isn't guaranteed and is generally from asking and sex work. Not exactly 1 percent of the Transgender populace has pay in excess of 20,000 every month.

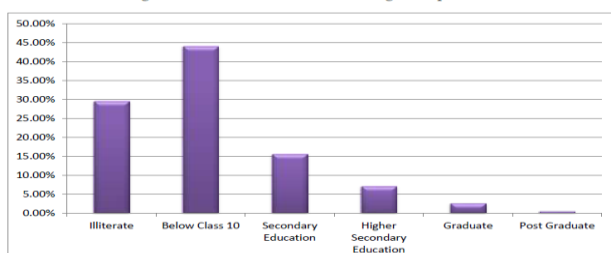
Figure 2: Distribution of Transgender population according to Average Monthly Income



Education and School Experiences

The transgender have restricted access to education. While thirty per cent of them are illiterate forty-four per cent drops out of schools before completing their secondary education. This data coincides with the age at which they are evicted from their families. Only sixteen per cent manage to complete their secondary education and seven percent complete higher-secondary education. Most of them perceive and start expressing their gender identity while in school and experience some form of mistreatment such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because they had crossed gender norms. This deters them from continuing their education and is the beginning of their social exclusion. Only three percent of the respondents in the survey were graduates and less than one percent had a professional post-graduate degree.

Figure 3: Educational Profile of Transgender persons



Work

Dominant part of the transgender are jobless. Absence of instructive capabilities is one of the central point in their unemployability. unlawful exercises, for example, asking and sex work and most report having come in contact with the police and been abused somehow or the other. Some transgender who are from the hijra network appreciate custom status and get contributions as an end-result of their standard administrations. The majority of the transgender who apply for employments or are in a few work perpetually confront verbal provocation and now and again even physical strike on account of their sex personality articulation. Some cover up and postpone their sexual orientation progress or then again quit the activity.

Lodging and Homelessness

Dominant part of the transgender people report having been destitute sooner or later of time in their lives more often than not when they are still extremely youthful to be utilized and have the capacity to bear the cost of lodging. Fifty for every penny of them are made to leave their parental home between the ages of ten and fifteen years and around nineteen for each penny leave their families previously ten years old either because of dangers, manhandle and savagery at home or to dodge social alienation of their families. They typically live in ghettos lacking fundamental city comforts. They are denied lodging in local locations for being transgender and some are expelled when they express their sexual orientation character.

Mental and Physical Health

On finding their sex personality being at fluctuation with their sexual character, most transgender kids and youth, confront incredible difficulties in dealing with their condition and experience disgrace, fear, and disguised transphobia. Absence of family bolster together with social weight prompt issues with revelation and turning out; powerlessness to alter or adjust and acclimate; dread of losing connections; prompt self imposed confinements on articulation or desires. They in this manner experience genuine mental pain and report a few psychological well-being conditions, for example, despondency what's more, self-destructive propensities. Here and there social objection to their sexual orientation articulation is communicated through brutal acts, sexual manhandle and abuse. Transgender people confront genuine physical medical problems realized by Sex Reassignment Medical procedure (SRS), hormone treatment, silicon implantation and other like medicines. Some because of their commitment in sex work contract sexually transmitted sicknesses and are helpless to HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C. Poor sustenance and eating routine prompts normal ailments found in the populace including way of life sicknesses. Transgender people fear getting to human services offices because of their low proficiency levels furthermore, restricted moderateness. They frequently confront abuse and segregation at the hands of specialists because of their transgender status, sex work status or HIV status.

Police Interaction and Prisons

Transgender individuals encounter abnormal amounts of abuse and provocation by police. This incorporates being verbally harassed, over and over being alluded to as the off-base sex, being

physically or sexually ambushed. They feel debilitated by the police and once in a while approach them for help if necessary. Transgender held in prison or detainment facilities either confront uninterested conduct or elevated amounts of physical and rape by jail specialists furthermore, prisoners as they need isolate wards.

Open Toilets

Transgender people report confronting successive provocation and obstructions when utilizing toilets at work, or openly puts as the toilets are only set apart for people. They abstain from utilizing open toilets to avoid encounter, provocation, attack or different issues and now and again experience the ill effects of urinary tract contamination, kidney disease, or kidney-related issues.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. Gender stereotypes should be eradicated in the society.
2. Gender equality should be maintained among male ,female, transgender.
3. Transgender should be educated to fight for their justice.
4. Laws for transgender should be effectively implemented.
5. General people should change their mindset towards transgender.
6. Transgender should be employed in productive activities.
7. Violence against transgender should be eradicated.
8. Gender sensitization should be provided to all mainstream population.
9. Participatory development approach should be developed for transgender in all sphere of life.
10. Constitutional measures should be properly implanted to protect the rights of the transgender.

5.CONCLUSION:

Transgender in odisha faced lots of problem in their life starting from identity problem, economic insecurity, low education, low status and exploited by various types of violence. So now in the 21st century in the period of industrialisation, modernisation secularisation with the humanitarian principles the outlook of the people with having gender stereotypes against the transgender should be reduce. At last but not the least the Government, civil society and the mainstream society should create a warming space for the transgender and should accept them and help them. So that they can lead a prestigious and prosperous life t6through out the lifespan.

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