

GENDER EQUALITY AND DIFFERENT IDENTIFICATION OF TRANSGENDERS IN ODISHA

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Abstract

The term transgender 'or transgender person/people/population' employed in this document is being employed as Associate in Nursing umbrella term to incorporate all people WHO don't change to rigid, binary gender constructions, and WHO specific or gift a departure from social and culturally prevailing conventional gender roles. It refers to any or all gender variant individuals and describes a good vary of identities and experiences as well as however not restricted to: pre-operative, post-operative and non-operative transsexual individuals male and feminine cross-dressers'; and men and ladies no matter sexual orientation, whose look or characteristics are appeared to be gender-atypical. A male-to-female transgender person is cited as 'transgender woman' and a female-to-male transgender person, as 'transgender man'. In line with the Socio Economic and Caste Census (2011) in Odisha, there are 4316 transgender households in rural areas and 463 transgender persons in urban areas. However, their gift numbers would be abundant higher as they currently have the bravery to precise their transgender identity with the Supreme Court of India, granting legal recognition to a person's self-identified gender as either male, feminine or third gender. The transgender kind a minute zero .049 per cent of the agricultural households and zero.01 % of the urban residents within the state. The Department of Social Security and management of individuals with Disabilities can decide the priorities for implementation in line with the monetary fund allocation, and wish of the transgender population.

Keyword: Gender Equality, Different Identification Transgenders, self-identified and Empowerment.

INTRODUCTION

Transgender is an associate umbrella term for persons whose personal identity, gender expression, or behaviour doesn't adapt thereto usually related to the sex to that they were allotted at birth. Personal identity refers to a person's internal sense of being male, female, or one thing else; gender expression refers to the approach an individual communicates personal identity to others through behaviour, clothing, hairstyles, voice, or body characteristics. "Trans" is usually used as shorthand for "transgender." whereas transgender is mostly a decent term to use, not everybody whose look or behaviour is gender unorthodox can determine as a transgender person. The ways that during which transgender folks are talked regarding in widespread culture, academia, and science are perpetually dynamical, significantly as individuals' awareness, knowledge, and openness regarding transgender folks and their experiences grow.

Sex is assigned at birth, refers to one's biological standing as either male or feminine, and is associated primarily with physical attributes like chromosomes, internal secretion prevalence, and external and internal anatomy. Gender refers to the socially created roles, behaviours, activities, and attributes that a given society considers acceptable for boys and men or women and ladies. These influence the ways in which folks act, interact and feel regarding themselves. whereas aspects of biological sex area unit similar across completely different cultures, aspects of gender could dissent. varied conditions that result in atypical development of physical sex characteristics area unit jointly named as bisexual conditions.¹

Equality doesn't mean treating everybody identically. so as to own equal access to product and services, facilities, job and learning opportunities etc., some folks may have additional facilities. Over sixty per cent of boys and women WHO categorical gender-variant behaviours at college are afraid by their classmates. 1 / 4 complain of getting been afraid by their lecturers. This leads to low vanity and a failure to find out. once young trans folks enter more education establishments, can} be apprehensive that the issues of bullying and social isolation will continue. several trans folks, of all ages, self-exclude attributable to their fears of being afraid and annoyed. the analysis shows that a supplier with a transparent trans-supportive policy attracts trans learners. strong diversity policies can make sure that most are treated with respect, dignity and fairness permitting young trans folks to own the chance to be integrated socially, and a lot of possibilities to achieve their potential.²

Gender Identity

Gender identity the psychological identification of oneself, sometimes as a boy/man or as a lady a lady} / woman. there's a presumption that this sense of identity can evolve on binary lines and be according to the sex look. However, not everybody can want to be unnatural by that binary style of categorization. Some individuals' expertise an individuality that's utterly inconsistent with their sex look, or is also neutral or might embrace aspects of each man and girl. "Gender identity" refers to a person's internal, deeply felt sense of being either male or feminine, or one thing different or in between. as a result of individuality is internal and in person outlined, it's not visible to others. In distinction, a person's "gender expression" is external and socially perceived. Gender expression refers to all or any of the external characteristics and behaviours that square measure socially outlined as either masculine or female, such as dress, mannerisms, speech patterns and social interactions.³

Transgender Rights

Basic civil rights protections for trans folks guarantee their ability to measure and work as productive members of society. Even from a strictly pragmatic perspective, the social value of discrimination is far larger within the long haul than the value of inclusion. Anti trans discrimination forces several trans folks into a deadly cycle of financial condition and state.

It prevents them from golf stroke their skills and skills to constructive uses and infrequently forces them into ineligible activities so as to survive. Ultimately, however, the foremost compelling arguments in favour of providing transgendered folks with basic legal protections are those unmoving in our common humanity. Transgender rights are merely human rights, supported the popularity that transgendered folks are masses meriting of common respect and dignity, in spite of their look or their decisions regarding the way to manage the transgender side of their lives. even as gay, lesbian and bisexual folks want to be treated fairly and with all respect, and not discriminated against primarily based upon whom they love or their accordant expression of physiological property, transgendered folks request a similar level of social safety and security and also the same affirmation of our inherent equality.⁴

Problem Statement

- ❖ The society has no respect for transgender, they get affronted whenever they are going.
- ❖ They feel humiliated and tourcherd everyplace they are going.
- ❖ They feel harassment, discrimination, prejudice and violence from their family members, community members, the police and their shoppers.
- ❖ They don't have the elemental right.
- ❖ Railway Protection Force (RPF) are the largest barrier for his or her financial gain as they feel.
- ❖ The workers of RPF generally take sturdy action against transgenders and generally, the constables don't hesitate to hit them.
- ❖ Some corrupted workers of RPF additionally get a monthly commission from transgender.
- ❖ When they use the men's restroom, they're subjected to harassment and sexual violence.
- ❖ Therefore, most transgender ladies like better to use the ladies' toilet; but they report that girls get frightened once they see a transgender person within the restroom and begin abusing them.
- ❖ Fear of relationships or loss of relationships.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kimmel.M.S (2004), " The Gendered Society" Kimmel quotes sociologists Candace West and Don Zimmerman regarding their argument that "gender was less an element of identity – mounted, static-that we tend to take with North American nation into our interactions, however rather the merchandise of these interactions." Emphasizing the social construct of the gender they argued that 'a person's gender isn't merely a side of what one is, however a lot of essential, it's one thing that one will, and will recurrently, in interaction with others." Transgenderism is one such phenomenon wherever the transgendering "person. step by step however recurrently perceives and acknowledges his/her gender as completely different from the one allotted at birth, discovers and unfolds ones", physiological property within the inside of perceived yet as publicly expressed rejection and isolation in society at giant. the main target of this study is that the Male to feminine (MTF) Transgenders in Bharat notably in the metropolis, normally referred to as the Hijras. Operationally outlined, a hijra refers to an individual's one who seems to possess characteristics of each the genders that's masculine and female. One WHO is preponderantly physically male WHO could or might not have undergone castration (removal of erectile organ and/or testicles), surgical operation, breast implants and has taken upon {a feminine a feminine} identity carrying female apparel and claiming to be a district of the hijra community/cult with a hijra identity. In alternative words, someone WHO identifies oneself as opposed to the sex/gender allotted at birth and calls oneself a hijra /transgender /woman/ kothi.⁵

S. Mohan., (June 2007), "More than a lady no but a person," Hijra identity doesn't have a definite match within the fashionable Western taxonomy of gender and sexual orientation. Mohan, in Associate in Nursinging interview with a documented hijra Laxmi Narayan Tripathi, quotes as follows, "A hijra ... is somebody UN agency is female however not a lady, masculine however not a person, someone on the far

side the boxes of man and girl. The person follows the principles and rules of the community, has a guru, lives in female apparel, could or might not be castrated.⁶

Sen.I (2005), "Human Rights of Minority and Women's", per subunit transgender is that the most typically used term to explain to people that "cross socially made gender boundaries." Transgender may be a blanket term that covers all individuals whose sense of personal identity doesn't match their physiological sex. Most transgendered individual's area unit awake to their distinction at a really early age. Cross-gender behaviour patterns, together with cross-dressing, generally seem by age 5 supporting theories that transgenderism is unmoving in organic process conditions, that it's a physiological origin, which no quantity of medical aid, drugs, denial, acquisition, rejection, bribery, cajoling, shrewish or the rest can create it flee. If it's, solely a section "then the section lasts from age 5 through death. One celebrated cure, that isn't acceptable for everybody, is surgery dynamical the body to match the mind.⁷

Wilson.D., (2001), "Gender, Opinions, Support, Resources. United Nations agency are These Transgendered People", though the "lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community" (LGBT) are usually noted as a gaggle, lesbian and gay individuals have created tidy advances over the last 20 years in claiming their rights albeit comparatively, whereas the transgender individuals and transsexuals, significantly the hijras during this context United Nations agency disagree from social group gender norms - are still while not legal protection for his or her basic civil rights significantly in Bharat. The Constitution of Bharat in Article nineteen declares non-discriminatory practices on the premise of faith, race and gender yet; many instances of stigma and discrimination prevail among the sexual minorities in Bharat together with the hijras.⁸

Identification of Transgenders in Odisha

SL.No.	District	No.of T.Gs (SECC,2011)	No.of T.G s Identification	No.of T.Gs Rehabilitated	No.of T.G Skill Development
1	Angul	351	195	0	0
2	Balasore	281	281	0	0
3	Bargarh	31	31	17	0
4	Bhadrak	60	60	0	0
5	Balangir	438	438	438	0
6	Boudh	03	11	0	0
7	Cuttack	03	183	04	0
8	Deogarh	07	05	0	0
9	Dhenkanal	136	20	0	0
10	Gajapati	22	20	0	0
11	Ganjam	75	75	0	0
12	Jagatsinghpur	0	05	0	05
13	Jajpur	30	30	22	0
14	Jharasuguda	48	44	44	0
15	Kalahandi	96	96	0	0
16	Kandhamal	46	46	04	02
17	Kendrapara	0	0	0	0
18	Keonjhar	39	39	0	0
19	Khorda	362	362	0	0
20	Koraput	112	112	79	19
21	Malkangiri	56	43	05	0
22	Mayurbhanj	352	366	20	0
23	Nabarangpur	13	13	13	0
24	Nayagarh	37	36	0	0
25	Nuapada	35	38	21	0
26	Puri	25	25	0	0
27	Rayagada	182	182	30	35
28	Sambalpur	215	27	0	0
29	Sonepur	29	29	0	0
30	Sundargarh	52	52	47	0

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The term transgender' or Transgender person/people/population 'used in this document is being used as an umbrella term to include all individuals who do not conform to rigid, binary gender constructions, and who express or present a departure from social and culturally prevalent stereotypical gender roles. It refers to all gender variant people and describes a wide range of identities and experiences including but not limited to: pre-operative, post-operative and non-operative transsexual people (who strongly identify with the gender

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opposite to their biological sex); male and female cross-dressers; and men and women regardless of sexual orientation, whose appearance or characteristics are perceived to be gender-atypical. A male-to-female transgender person is referred to as 'transgender woman' and a female-to-male transgender person, as 'transgender man'. The below table presents that age, occupation and educational status of Transgenders life.

Table No-1
Age of Transgender

Age Groups	No's	Percentage
15- 20	7	14.89
21- 25	23	48.93
26- 30	8	17.02
31- 35	6	12.76
36-40	1	2.12
41-45	1	2.12
46-50	1	2.12
Total	47	100

Our respondent universe sample size 48.93 percentage respondent attained is 47. Maximum no of Age of Transgenders within 21-25 years of age constitutes 48.93 percentage. Only 17.02 percentage Transgenders were found between 26 -30 years, 15-20 years of age group and only constitute 14.89 percentage were found, only 12.76 percentage Transgenders were found between 31 -35 years, similar percentage 36-40,41-45 & 46-50 we and 2.12 percentage are Transgenders. Figure:1 shows that more than 48.93 percentage of transgenders comes under 21 to 25 age limit rest of them by minimum 2.12 percentage transgenders comes under 36 to 50 age limits, the study revealed that very young people more than become a transgender community in the modern generation.

Figure No-1
Age of Transgender

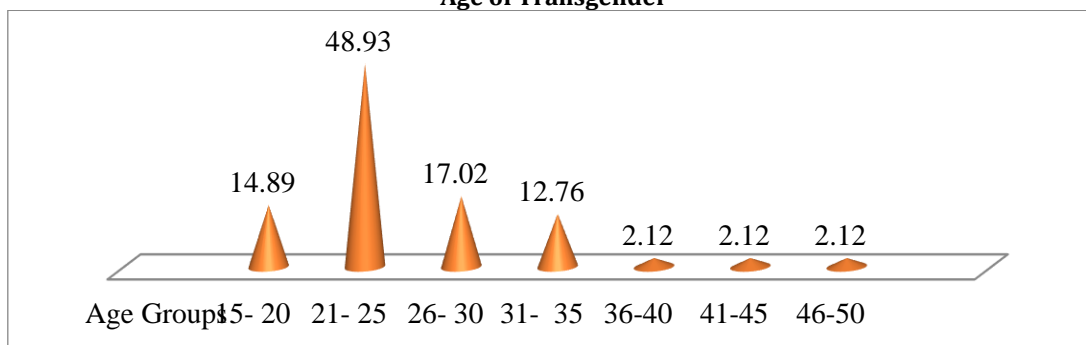


Table-2
Literacy v/s Illiteracy of Transgenders

Education level	No's	Percentage
Literate	38	80.85
Illiterate	9	19.14
Total	47	100

Our respondent was mostly literate constituting 80.85 percentage and 19.14 percentage were illiterate in as respondent of Transgenders.

Figure No-2
Literacy v/s Illiteracy of Transgenders

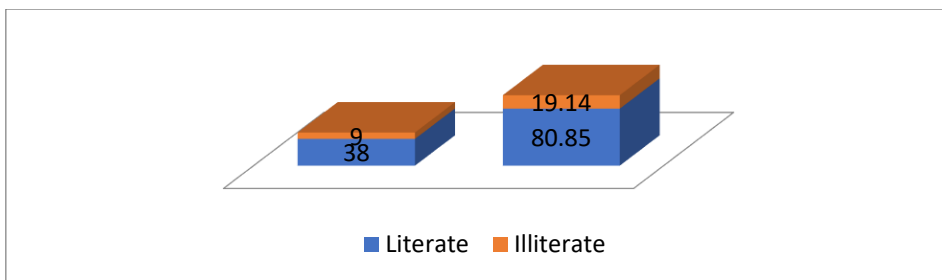


Table No-3
Educational Level of Transgenders

Literacy Level	No's	Percentage
Primary	14	36.84
Upper primary	6	15.78
High School	13	34.21
+2	4	10.52
+3	0	0
P.G	1	2.63
Total	38	100

Odisha is counted as one of the states with a higher transgender population. 5.75 per cent of the transgender households of rural India are in Odisha and 1.5 per cent of the urban transgender population in the country is in Odisha. Their distribution in the districts of Odisha is depicted graphically below. Their low educational status and economic impoverishment coupled with gender discrimination is an impediment to social mobility and livelihood opportunities in urban locations. Our respondent was mostly studied up to level primary 36.84 percentage of the total sample, 15.78 percentage studied up to upper primary level, High school level 34.21 percentages studied, +2 level 10.52 percentage have Transgenders studied up to P.G level 2.63 percentage. The figure 3 shows that 36.84 per cent of the transgender student going to primary education and 34.21 per cent transgender's student going to the upper-primary very low-level student of transgenders going to post-graduation study so the beginning is well starting by the transgender's family in this modern era.

Figure No-3
Educational Level of Transgenders

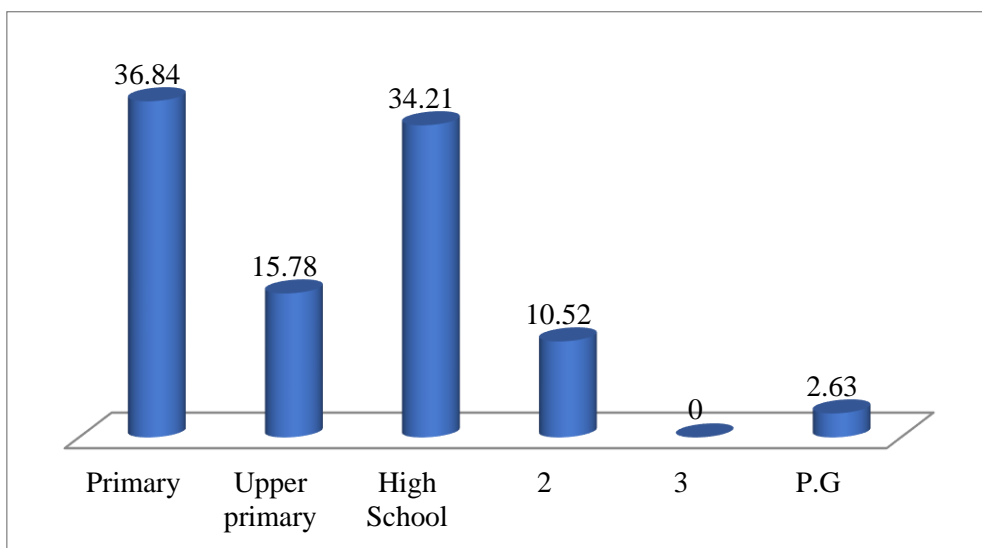


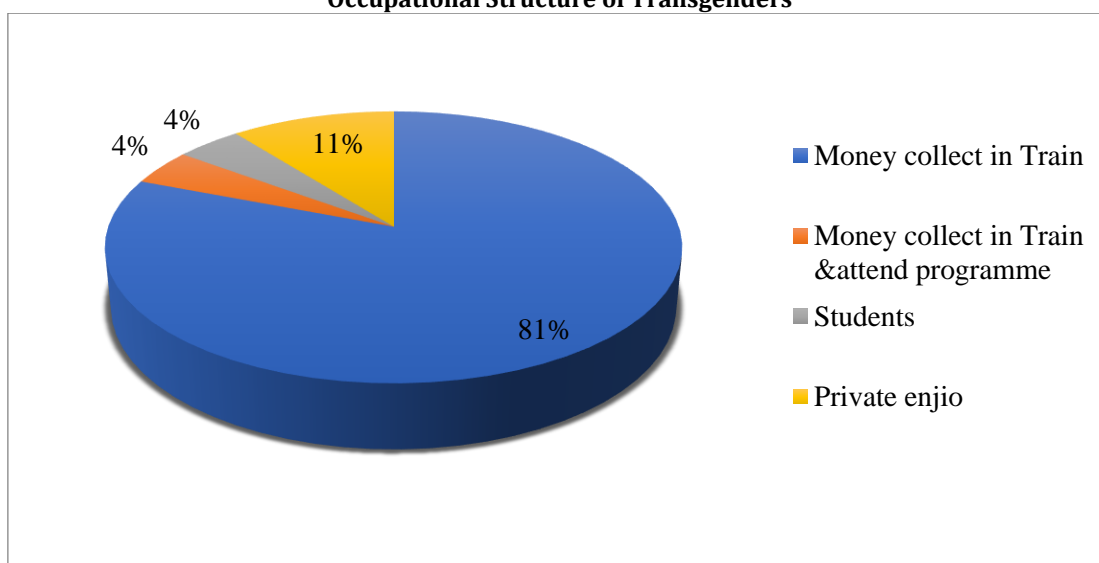
Table no-4
Occupational Structure of Transgenders

Type of Work	No's	Percentage
Money collect in Train	38	80.85
Money collect in Train & attend programme	5	10.63
Students	2	4.25

Private ngo	2	4.25
Total	47	100

Around 14.5 per cent of the respondents in the state wide online Transgender Survey conducted by the Department of SSEPD in 2017 reported that they have no income and were living in poverty. A major contributor to the high rate of poverty is unemployment. Majority of 69 per cent said that their income was less than Rs. 5000 per month and 16 per cent are found to have a slightly higher income between Rs. 5,000 and 10,000. This income is not assured and is mostly from begging and sex work. Less than 1 per cent of the Transgender population has income more than 20,000 per month. Table-04 shows the occupational status of the respondent, Transgender were mostly busy in housework i.e. 80.85 percentage of the total sample. Only 10.63 percentage was Money collect in Train & attend programme, only 4.25 percentages Transgender shad Student and private NGO (Non-Governmental Organisation). The transgender's most working place is the train, bus stand, public market place and door to door has visited clapping to beg money. Figure: 4 shows that 81 per cent of money collection from the train and 11 per cent of money collection from private NGO and Each 4 per cent of money collection from programme and students. More collection money came from the travelling train.

**Figure no-4
Occupational Structure of Transgenders**



CONCLUSION

In my pilot study, after interacting with many transgender people, we came to know the various problems they are facing in their daily life is really a strong point to consider. They are also a part of our society and they also have the rights to live their life with respect and dignity. Society and Government should settle their problems and take corrective actions to establish them by providing them with a respectable source of income. As widows, old age persons get the compensating amount, so T.G deserves to get some sympathetic compensation from the government. I have taken this empirical study on "Transgender in Odisha" will Our respondent give like light on their life will from Odisha.

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