

Issues and Concerns of Transgenders – Ways Forward for living Gender of Choice

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: *people are associated with specific gender based on their genitals. Transgenders feel a mismatch in their gender and associate to the traits of opposite gender gradually. There are broad spectrum of people who gradually identify themselves with gender different to which they are born. Traditionally transgenders are of divine creature but gradually they have been marginalized substantially. Their life is highly influenced through culture, tradition and practices. They are known as 'third gender' who are exposed to the evils of social stigma and discrimination. Due to lack of skills and social rejection this segment chooses prostitution or beggary as a means for their life. Substantial population of transgenders lives social exclusion and vulnerability to communicable diseases. In the modern society discrimination and violence based on race, gender, income, ethnicity, sexual identity has become a global concern seeking immediate action. In this direction this study gains momentum to find ways forward.*

Design/Methodology/Approach: *This scholarly manuscript is both descriptive and exploratory in nature. It aims to derive conclusions by using secondary data contributing to development of literature based on the futuristic needs.*

Findings/Result: *It is found that transgender community is exposed to several problems, deteriorated life with social exclusion, social rejection, stigma, gender crisis, lack of social protection, etc.*

Originality/Value: *Paper deliberates on the contemporary issues of identity crisis, problems and legal regime as national and global concern for the transgenders. It propagates need for social, political, economic and cultural mainstreaming of the transgenders through social inclusion, freedom to opt gender of choice, integrated approach, inclusive growth, etc.*

Paper Type: *Conceptual Research.*

Keywords: Gender crisis, Gender identity, Transgenders, Third gender, Sexual minority

1. INTRODUCTION :

Traditionally even though transgenders were recognized as divine creatures but gradually they have been marginalized substantially [1]. The term 'transsexual' or 'transgender' resembles individuals who potentially express their sex in contrast to their natural gender. It is a spectrum of people who subsequently identifies themselves in different gender than in one to which they are born. They also express gender fluidity showcasing their non conformity to their original gender. The word 'transsexual' is an umbrella term to portray people having conflict between sex and gender identity comprising 'female-to-male' those born with female body having male gender identity and 'male-to-female' those born with male body having female gender identity covering draggers, cross dressers, queers etc. In the south of Asia, transgenders resemble to individuals belonging to socio cultural identities such as 'kothis', 'zenanas', 'jogapas', 'shikandies', 'metis', 'kinner', 'Chakka', 'Aravani', 'Jogta' etc. The word 'Hijras' are individuals belonging to agendered categories where they characterizing themselves as 'not as men or women' but as 'third sex'. They use 'farsi' language for their communication. Indian epic 'Ramayana' quotes about third gender when lord Rama upon being banished from the kingdom, asks his followers to return to city but Hijras stayed back with him upon their devotion, lord gave them the power to bestow blessings on people. The Veda and Purana quotes about third gender as 'Tritiyaprakriti' and the person without procreative capacity as 'Napunsaka'. Despite of natural order of mutual love and understanding human works against for his selfish desires. The sex and gender play vital role in the socialization by differing people biologically upon reproductive system and gender clarity based on the societal roles they perform [2]. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual 4 report that 1 person among 30 thousand guys and 1 person among 100 thousand females are found with gender

identity disorder. The gender identity disorder is replaced by ‘Gender Dysphoria’ or ‘Gender Incongruence’ [3]. It is also observed that majority never follow upon such dysphoria whereas many have found distinctive ways to manage it hence appreciable number of people lives with gender dysphoria. On an average, in India over 70 million people are belonging to either lesbian, gay and transgender categories. LGBTQ community consists of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgenders and queer living with distinct sexual orientation and gender dysphoria. Closeted LGBTQ are those individuals who have not disclosed their sexual orientation to anyone whereas few people recognize, accept their sexual orientation and began to share with others gradually. According to the Census Report 2011, India has the gender population of 4.88 lakhs. Majority transgenders are found in the States of Uttar Pradesh (28.18 per cent), Andra Pradesh (8.97 per cent), Bihar (8.37 per cent), West Bengal (6.22 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (4.58 per cent) respectively. More number of transgender children between 0-6 years of age are found in Uttar Pradesh (34.15 per cent), Bihar (10.89 per cent), Maharashtra (7.48 per cent), Andra Pradesh (7.44 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (6.21 per cent) respectively. More transgenders belonging to Scheduled Caste are found in Uttar Pradesh (33.50 per cent), West Bengal (8.21 per cent), Bihar (7.99 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (7.90 per cent) whereas people belonging to scheduled tribe category are found more in Madhya Pradesh (15.80%), Orissa (13.68%), Jharkhand (11.22%), Maharashtra (10.60%) and Andhra Pradesh (9.69%) respectively [4]. This study uses descriptive research design to explore possible solutions to gender identity crisis through sensitizing ‘living gender of choice’ upon ‘living the gender to which one is born’ based on the secondary data [5].

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

This study aims to highlight several issues and concerns faced by Transgenders in the due course of their life as people belonging to ‘third gender’. The paper elucidates factors causing the practice of prostitution and beggary among the study population. Effort is done to showcasing social exclusion and vulnerability of transgenders to the communicable diseases. Paper tries to establish discrimination and violence committed against sexual minorities based on race, gender, income, ethnicity and identity based on the international studies. This study suggests possible ways forward to support transgenders to live the life of their choice.

3. METERIAL AND METHODS :

The paper deliberates upon the contemporary identity crisis, issues, legal regime and concerns based on the secondary data. The propagation for social, political, economic and cultural mainstreaming of transgender with social inclusion is sought based on the published literature collected from journals, books, reports, magazines, online sources, research consortium and research data bases. This scholarly manuscript is descriptive and exploratory by nature which attempts to contribute to the development of literature for futuristic need.

4. REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

This study attempts to address the identified problems of the study population based on the review of available literature. It suggests ways forward to achieve inclusive growth of transgenders by recommending ways to fill the gap identified after analysis of literature choosen to be included in the study. The literature linked to the study objective is depicted in [Table-1].

Table-1 Literature review on Transgender issues and concerns

Sl. No	Author/Agency	Year	Observation/Findings
1	Shinde S Setia MS, Row – Kavi A. et al.	2009	17.5 % are HIV positive and 72 % with STI (48 % with HSV-1, 29 % with HSV-2 and 7.8 % with HBV respectively) [6].
2	Neeraj, M. K., & Sreenath Muraleedharan, K.	2021	Commonly they are victimized into the hazards of discrimination, harassment, verbal abuse, violence, false arrest, rejection, desertion from family, no share in the parental property [7].

3	Moran, L. J., & Sharpe, A. N.	2004	The prevalence of anti-transgender stigma ultimately resulting in the culture of violence [8].
4	Blanchard, R., Clemmensen, L. H., & Steiner, B. W.	1983	Sexual reorientation is better among transgenders shifting from male to female [10].
5	Vocks, S., Stahn, C., Loenser, K., & Legenbauer, T.	2009	During Pre-Surgery patients were unsecure due to looking ugly but Post Operative Transgenders scored high in their appeal and confidence scaling [12].
6	Docter, R. F., & Fleming, J. S.	2001	Transgenders suffer trauma due to harassment, injury, misuse, insufficient lodging, legitimate issues, monetary problem and require clinical attention [13].
7	Gleason, H. A., Livingston, N. A., Peters, M. M., Oost, K. M., Reely, E., & Cochran, B. N.	2016	There is a need for Nondiscriminatory laws to reduce stigma and suicide of Transgenders [19].
8	Biswas, S., Chakraborty, D., Ghosh, P., Kumar, P., Adhikary, R., & Saha, M. K.	2020	Based on the Sentinel Surveillance Report of NACO there is a high positivity rate of HIV among hijras and found that exclusive intervention has not fully met the psychological needs of the victims [22].
9	Midence, K., & Hargreaves, I.	1997	In general, welfare of the transgenders can be increased through better assessment and therapeutic interventions by tackling to their psychological issues [23].
10	Nevatia, S., Raj, Mahajan, S., Shah, C.,	2012	There is a huge gender differentiated aspects in school including type of uniform, sports, tasks assigned which are the greater concern for the transgenders [27]

5. PROBLEMS OF TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY :

(a) **High Mortality Rate:** It is very difficult to appraise the death rates of Transgender since families do not report death of their transgender son or daughter. Moreover, death due to the complications arising out of unlawful hormone use are not accounted since they do not seek specialist's assistance. This will result in strokes, coronary episodes, silicone infusions and profound vein apoplexy.

(b) **High Proximity to HIV:** Transgenders at reproductive age are 13 times more prone to HIV infection. A study conducted in Mumbai reveal about extremely high prevalence of HIV Serop with 68 per cent and syphilis with 57 per cent among Hijras. A study conducted in south India, report a high HIV prevalence (18.1 per cent) and syphilis (13.6 per cent) among hijras. A Study conducted in Chennai reported HIV infection and Sexually Transmitted Infection among Aravanis.

(c) **Societal Maladies:** Transgenders are exposed to the miseries in the areas of family life, health status, education, employment etc. The attention is also sought into the facts of mis statements recorded by the police and false media reports. The discrimination caused to the transgender community is the core aspect of investigation their segregation dependent on their sexual trait had made them to be the marginalized and exploited segment of the society.

(d) Psychological Issues: The Psychological impact connected to transgender violence, abuse, HIV status and harassment result in depression, self-destructive propensities, cultural shame, absence of peer support and stress due to violence claim unattended [9]. Homophobic bullying, love rejection, non-affiliation into social groups, sexual abuse, homophobic and transphobic comments and verbal attacks leading to developing distressed mind set gradually instigating for either committing crimes or committing suicide and self-harm.

(e) Trans Phobia: Transsexualism has been characterized as an outrageous sexual orientation dysphoria. It establishes disagreement with one own sex and their longing to have the body of the other gender in order to be viewed by others as an individual from that other sex. Countless transgenders get hormonal treatment and Sex Reassignment Surgery to change their appearance and sexual appeal. They practice custom based 'Castration' medically known as Sex Reassignment Surgery (SRS). This surgery is traumatic by nature hence many transgenders have not mutilated and prefer having sex with men.

(f) Outlook Concerns: Study on eating habits and body outlook of male to female and female to male transgenders conducted in Bochum Germany by choosing 88 males to female transgenders, 43 females to male transgenders, 62 females with eating disorder, 56 male and 116 females on the results of Dive for Muscularity Scale, Rosen- Berg Self Esteem Scale and Beck Depression Inventory. The study found higher rates of diet practices followed among male to female and female to male transgenders to control their weight in order to maintain slimness and outlook compared to normal females and males respectively.

(g) Usage of Public Utility: Usage of washroom by transgenders in public places such as shopping malls, theatres, rail or bus stations has become a great problem since they are humiliated to washrooms meant for males. Special emphasize need to be provided to reserve washrooms for third gender in all public places.

(h) Misrepresentation: The instances are reported where persons with criminal intent showcasing themselves as transgenders are committing anti-social and criminal activities such as violence, rape, robbery, kidnap, murder, cheating etc. degrading the image of community further.

(i) Police Atrocities: Many transgenders engaging in the begging were frequently victimized into the police atrocities including physical harm, sexual harassment, filing fake cases etc. In Jayalakshmi vs The State of Tamil Nadu upon the petition filed by the sister of transgender who committed suicide due to the police atrocities Madras High Court held for enquiry and awarded compensation.

6. RESULTS ON GLOBAL CONCERN :

The international concern for transgender community is viewed in the light of several research outcomes described below. Study conducted on sexual reorientation and psychosocial adjustment of transited male to female with exogenous female endocrines, vaginoplasty and social feminization was analyzed with regression analysis to know depression, pressure and consummation with male accomplice found that sexual reorientation is better among transgenders shifting from male to female [10]. HIV infection is substantially more among transgender women in Africa (South) 28.4%, (West & Central) 13.5%, Latin America 22.2% and Caribbean 23.7% regions respectively [11]. The Study to review the self-perception of transgenders in Zurich, Switzerland conducted with 23 patients of gender transmission surgeries (16 male-female, 7 female-male) with standardized psychological scale to find body image found that transgender patients are disappointed on their body. It is observed that pre surgery patients were insecure for looking ugly but post operative transgenders scored high in their appeal and confidence scaling [12]. Study on Transgender adolescents conducted at USA depict that they are the most undeserved and ineffectively investigated populace requiring the most medical and mental health care. They suffer trauma due to harassment, injury, misuse, insufficient lodging, legitimate issues, absence of monetary backings and portray the need for clinical attention [13]. Axios report about anti-transgender bias resulting in 28 murders [14]. Human Right Campaign Report, 2020 considers 2020 as the most violent year for transgenders with 44 cases of fatalities especially against black and latinx transwomen. The 36 cases of fatalities reported in 2021 as depicted in [Table-2] exhibits evidences on Violence and Killing.

Table 2: Victims of Fatalities against Transgenders in 2021

Name of the Victim	Identity	Cause of Death	Place of Death	Date of Death
Tyianna Alexander	Black Trans Women	Shot	Chicago	6 th January
Samuel Edmund Damian Valentin	Trans Men	Killed	Trujillo Alto, Puerto Rico	9 th January
Bianca Muffin Bankz	Black Trans Women	Shot	Atlanta, Ga.	17 th January
Dominique Jackson	Black Trans Women	Shot	Jackson	25 th January
Fifty Bandz	Black Trans Women	Shot	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	28 th January
Alexus Braxton	Black Trans Women	Killed	Miami	4 th February
Chyna Carrillo	Trans Women	Killed	New Wilmington	18 th February
Jeffrey JJ Bright & Jasmine Cannady	Trans Boy and Non Binary	Killed	Ambridge, Pennsylvania	22 nd February
Jenna Franks	Trans Women	Killed	Jacksonville, North Carolina	February
Diamond Kyree Sanders	Black Trans Women	Shot	Cincinnati, Ohio	3 rd March
Rayanna Pardo	Tans Women	Killed	Los Angeles	17 th March
Jaida Peterson	Black Trans Women	Killed	Charlotte	4 th April
Dominique Lucious	Black Trans Women	Shot	Springfield, Missouri	8 th April
Remy Fennell	Black Trans Women	Shot	Charlotte	15 th April
Tiara Banks	Black Trans Women	Killed	Chicago, Illinois	21 st April
Natalia Smut	Black Trans Women	Killed	Milpitas, California	23 rd April
Iris Santos	Latinx Trans Womwn	Killed	Houston, Texas	23 rd April
Tiffany Thomas	Black Trans Women	Killed	Dallas, Texas	24 th April
Keri Washington	Black Trans Women	Killed	Clearwater, Florida	1 st May
Jahaira DeAlto	Tans Women	Killed	Boston	2 nd May
Whispering Wind Bear Spirit	Indigenous Non Binary	Shot	York, Pennsylvania	3 rd May
Sophie Vasquez	Latina Trans Women	Shot	Georgia	4 th May
Danika Danny Henson	Black Trans Women	Shot	Baltimore, Maryland	4 th May
Serenity Hollis	Black Trans Women	Shot	Albany, Georgia	8 th May

Oliver Ollie Taylor	Trans Boy	Kidnapped and Shot	Gervais, Oregon	12 th May
Thomas Hardin	Black Trans Women	Killed	York, South Carolina	2 nd May
Pee Black	Trans Man	Killed	Niland, California	May
EJ Boykin	Trans Man	Killed	Lynchburg, Virginia	14 th June
Aidelen Evans	Black Trans Women	Found Dead	Port Arthur, Texas	March
Taya Ashton	Black Trans Women	Killed	Suitland, Maryland	17 th July
Shai Vanderpump	Black Trans Women	Killed	Trenton, New Jersey	30 th July
Tierramarie Lewis	Black Trans Women	Killed	Cleveland, Ohio	12 th June
Miss CoCo	Trans Women	Killed	Dallas, Texas	7 th August
Pooh Johnson	Black Trans Women	Killed	Shreveport, Louisiana	23 rd August
Disaya Monae	Black Trans Women	Shot	Chicago, Illinois	6 th September

Source: Human Right Campaign Foundation, December 2020 [35]

International efforts are listed below. Governor David Paterson has passed first legislation in New York to include transgender protections in September 2010 [15]. Argentina and Australia have interpreted gender identity in its Gender Identity Law, 2012 and Sex Discrimination Amendment (Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Intersex Status) Bill 2013. International Bill of Gender Rights, 1995 has been adopted on June 17th at Houston, Texas, USA. United Nations Declaration on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity presented to the UN General Assembly on 18th December, 2008 [16]. Jersey has passed Gender recognition law in 2009. South Africa has allowed transgenders for altering sex description on their birth record according to Sex Description and Sex Status Act. Japan passed act on Special Cases in Handling Gender for People with Gender Identity Disorder, 2004 allowing changes in legal sex of people post reassignment surgery and hormone replacement therapy. Germany has passed gender recognition act permitting change in the civil status of person on gender. France considers discrimination on transgenderism is a form of sexual discrimination and permits gender reassignment on hormonal treatment and surgery for gender reassignment.

7. LEGAL AND POLICY REGIME :

The constitution being the law of the land guarantees right to equality and non-discrimination for all including transgender community under right to equality (Art 14), right to freedom of speech and expression (article 19(1)), prohibits discrimination of on the ground of sex (article 15 (1), (2) & 16(2) and persons entitled to be citizen (article 5) has not specified any determinates on gender identity to acquire citizenship. The Registration of Birth and Deaths Act, 1969 is also gender neutral with respect to registering birth and death. In 2014, India's Supreme Court in National Legal Service Authority versus Union of India also known as Nalsa Judgement [17] held that sexual orientation is integral part of personality and dignity highlighted under the Right to Life enshrined in the Article 21 of the Constitution. Court by granting legal sanctity to transgenders recognize them as people belonging to 'Third Gender'. Based on the judgment, The Rights of Transgender Bill, 2014, was passed. However, the bill was modified and replaced by Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019. The act proposed a screening committee at district levels to issue identity certificate for transsexuals including trans-men, trans women and gender queers who belongs to both male and female genders respectively. The Election Commission of India has issued directions under the Registration of Electoral Roll, 1960 under rule 4 to register transgenders to the electoral roll under third gender. It is observed that no prohibitions are mentioned against transgenders from considering 'person' under the Citizenship Act

1955 and General Clauses Act, 1897. Thereby several laws enacted to protect the interest of weaker sections such as Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 as amended in 2019, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (amended in 2015 and 2018) will also be applicable to Transgenders. Government of Tamil Nadu, Sikkim and Rajasthan initiated pension schemes for Transgenders. Indian Penal Code declares abandonment of child a punishable offence under Section 317. In *Navej Singh Johar v. Union of India* [18], apex court issued landmark judgment for LGBT community by declaring section 377 of IPC criminalizing consensual sex between adults of same sex as unconstitutional.

8. DISCUSSION :

The presence of transsexuals is recognized ever since the days of human civilization and ancient epics denotes them as the class of people who maintain equilibrium in the nature. Research on the aspects of dishonor, discrimination, oppression, hopelessness, worry, addiction and suicidal tendencies of sexual minorities found that there is a substantial need for enactment of non-discriminatory laws, there is a strong relation between societal stigma and suicide of transsexuals [19]. It is found that organizations working for the welfare of transgenders is unevenly distributed in the country with over (60 per cent) in eastern region, (32 per cent) in south, (29 per cent) in north, (21 per cent) in middle, (12 per cent) in west and (6 per cent) in north eastern region respectively. Large instances of violence and deaths of transgenders is not reported [21]. Study conducted in Northridge, California to analyze the sexual behavior of transvestites on the traits of identity, role, sexual arousal, sexual partner and pleasure found that 6% respondents have sex with guys, 25% with female and 33% do not have sex partners respectively concluding transsexuals are either homosexuals or bisexuals by nature. Study to portray individual contrasts in transsexual experience and articulation conducted in Ontario, Canada on the victims of crisis due to lack of medical services by collecting data from 85 subjects found that there is a need to plant trans custom by increasing transindividual acceptance by network building initiatives in the society [24]. It is observed that five transgender candidates have contested for the Lok Sabha election held in 2019 where in M. Radha who contested from Tamil Nadu secured 0.09% votes, Chirpi Bhawani from Uttar Pradesh secured 21% votes, Kajal Kinnar from Oridha secured 1.09% votes, Sucha Kale from Mumbai secured 0.09% votes and Ashwathi Rajappan from Ernakulum secured 0.05% votes respectively. It is found that on notice of transsexual traits in their children majority families have abandoned them between 12 to 18 years. The legal identity of transgenders in India needs to be considered in three ways firstly as women or men, secondly as separate gender or third gender and lastly gender based on their choice [25]. The transgender community need to be sensitized to benefit out of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee programme initiated during 11 five-year plan and National Rural Livelihood Mission introduced in the 12th five-year plan [26].

9. WAYS FORWARD :

The authorities shall issue proof of identity to all transgenders conferring the right of entitlement in common. Welfare Schemes and Programmes of the government across all levels focusing on education, social assistance, health care, employment need to be extended to gender minorities. Atrocities against third gender by ways of sexual abuse, violence, discrimination need to be curbed with penal provisions. Grant of government lands exclusively for sexual minorities with proven good work can be facilitated with bank loans and subsidies to start their own entrepreneurial journey. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana can be incorporated with housing projects for the transgenders. Third gender should be rehabilitated from prostitution and beggary and provided with education, skill development and entrepreneurial opportunities. The education can be spread across the excluded sexual minorities by constituting exclusive study centers for sexual minorities in the Public and State Universities. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013 must incorporate special provisions for constituting special grievance redressal committees to deal with issues of harassment against transgenders with confidentiality. There is a need for constituting National Council for Transgenders to advise government on the concerns of transgender community. It is essential to reform HR Policies to incorporate favorable approaches connected to Sex Reassignment Surgery (SRS) helping in employee transition with counselling, paid leaves, sensitization, etc. [28]. Trade unions shall be oriented better about the inclusivity of transgenders in work place. The

recommendation of expert committee on the issues of transgender with respect to considering present address, gurus as parents by the Election Commission for issuing election ids, constitution of special police cells, sensitization of public health system on Sex Reassignment Surgery (SRS), evolving community friendly services, community participation in transgender census, involving district authorities, police and advocates in delivering justice, community sensitisation, developing transgender supportive environment need to be focused further [29]. Separate data about crime against transgenders need to be maintained by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB). There is a need for legalizing Sex Reassignment Surgery (SRS) by bringing it within the ambit of public health system along with other subsidiary services like counselling and rehabilitation. Training shall be provided to the parents of transgenders to nurture kinnar children as like normal children. Empowerment strategies to mainstream transgenders should be aimed at multifaceted ways in education, skilling, employment generation and entrepreneurship opportunities to main stream transgenders. Employment generation can be accelerated through registering in the employment exchanges. The extension of credit, loan and subsidy facilities will provide self employment opportunities. The involvement of religious leaders in the sensitization of the third gender shall be encouraged. Gender Resource Centers shall be constituted at taluk levels by the local government which shall maintain data base of transgenders. The execution of new education policy 2020 by the concerned states should envisage special provisions for the education and vocational skilling of sexual minorities. Teachers training institutes conduct faculty development programmes on sensitizing teaching fraternities on the issues and concerns of transgenders. School management committees should emphasize special rules for creating suitable environment for transgender students. Central Sponsored scheme for scholarship and fellowship need to be introduced. Special guidelines shall be framed by the Government of India with regarding to the medical examination of transgenders for the purpose of selection to civil service employments. Wide scope is there for constituting Welfare Board for Transgenders to support them against contingencies of life. Separate wards for transgenders in General Hospital will help in delivering health services better. The higher education and research institutions shall create public platforms by organizing campaigns, workshops, seminars, conferences and facilitate research and deliberations on the transgender issues will be of greater impact. Tagging transgender welfare as an element of Corporate Social Responsibility would be a great idea in handling the concerns of third gender. There is a need to bring the transgender within the ambit of present schemes on social insurance with respect to old age pension (Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension scheme), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Jan Dhan Yojana, Ayushman Bharath, MUDRA, Atal Pension Yojana, PM Jeevan Jyothi Bima Yojana, National Health Mission, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Policy on Skill Development, 2009, etc.

10. CONCLUSION :

Transsexuals are human being born with equal rights on everything on the planet. In spite harassment and abuse for several years Human Rights of the transgenders need to be safe guarded. The Governments third gender sensitive moves in the forms of issuing identity cards, providing housing, voting rights, contesting for elections, schemes, legal aid is commendable [30]. There is a need to sensitize general public about the integration of sexual minorities into society [31]. The evacuation of societal stigma against transgenders is the collective responsibility of government, civil society, bureaucracy and general public [32]. Modern outlook and way of life definitely brings normalcy in the universality of transsexualism [33]. Work culture should be oriented to the fullest upon the reality of new age about the prospects of engaging transgenders in the industrial activities. Gender Identity Disorder to be considered like other disorders and allowed with necessary assistance. Individuals should be absolutely free to live the gender of their choice with treatment modalities. Granting government lands to transgenders with proven good work by providing loan, subsidy would boost several entrepreneurial journeys. Government should more focus on gender sensitive laws, differential public policies, conflict resolution, inclusive growth strategies, support system, financial packages, grant in aids programmes, etc. How well to involve transgenders in the growth story of India is a big challenge before the modern society but any work in this direction would definitely be considered to be a great work of pride [34]. We all should commit to render our share in every possible way in this regard.

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