



A Study on Transgender Community and its Inequality Understanding

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Abstract

Transgender woman was labelled as male at birth but has the gender identity of a female. A transgender man was assigned female sex at birth but identifies as male. Trans people face a legal system that often does not protect us from discrimination based on our gender identity. Despite a recent U.S. Supreme Court Decision that makes it clear that trans people are legally protected from discrimination in the workplace, there is still no comprehensive federal non-discrimination law that includes gender identity - which means trans people may still lack recourse if we face discrimination when we're seeking housing or dining in a restaurant. Inequality in employment and socioeconomic status, education & workplace. Transgender people regularly facing transphobic harassment. This study reveals, Our country has passed an act (Transgender protection act) that aims at protecting their rights and they are not subjected to any kind of discrimination in healthcare, education, and employment we treat them equally. Our responsibility as civilians is to treat them equally and give them equal respect as any other gender.

Keywords

Trans people, Non-discrimination law, Face discrimination, Transphobic harassment

INTRODUCTION

The word "transgender" – or trans – is an umbrella term for people whose gender identity is different from the sex assigned to us at birth. Although the word "transgender" and our modern definition of it only came into use in the late 20th century, people who would fit under this definition have existed in every culture throughout recorded history. The

challenges of individuals who are treated as “outliers” of society’s norm can be overwhelming, leading to emotional and physical distress, bullying, murder, mental health disorder, homelessness, joblessness, suicidal tendencies, lack of access to legal recourse, lack of access to medical care and other social inequalities that have the ability to impact every aspect of life.

Transgender woman was labeled as male at birth but has the gender identity of a female. A transgender man was assigned female sex at birth but identifies as male. Some transgender people don’t identify with one gender exclusively. Their gender identity may combine both female and male elements for instance or they may not feel like either gender. These transgender people are often described as being “non-binary”. Another term that is sometimes used to describe people in this category is “genderqueer”.

TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY

Transgender community is a term used to describe the diverse people who experience incongruence between the sex they were assigned at birth and their internal gender identity who experience binary gender as restrictive or inaccurate, who do not conform to cultural expectations of binary gender or who love someone who is transgender (e.g., partner, family member, loved one) The community includes transgender people of all ages, ethnicities, religions, and socioeconomic backgrounds and also comprises a wide variety of gender-related experiences who separate from other gender some transgender people identify very strongly as a gender other than what they were assigned at birth, while others identify as being beyond, between, or a combination of gender . The trans community is incredibly diverse. Some trans people identify as trans men or trans women, while others may describe themselves as non- binary, genderqueer, gender non-conforming, agender, bigender or other identities that reflect their personal experience. Some of us take hormones or have surgery as part of our transition, while others may change our pronouns or appearance. Roughly three-quarters of trans youth that responded to an HRC Foundation and University of Connecticut survey identified with terms other than strictly “boy” or “girl.” This suggests that a larger portion of this generation’s youth are identifying somewhere on the broad trans spectrum.

CHALLENGES FACED BY TRANSPeOPLE

Lack of Legal Protection

Trans people face a legal system that often does not protect us from discrimination based on our gender identity Despite a recent U.S. Supreme Court Decision that makes it clear that trans people are legally protected from discrimination in the workplace, there is still no comprehensive federal non- discrimination law that includes gender identity - which means trans people may still lack recourse if we face discrimination when we’re seeking housing or dining in a restaurant.

Poverty

Trans people live in poverty at elevated rates, and for trans people of colour these rates are even higher. Around 29% of trans adults live in poverty as well 39% of Black trans adults, 48% of Latine trans adults and 35% of Alaska Native, Asian, Native Americans and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander trans adults.

Harassment and Discrimination

About half a decade ago, only one-quarter of people in the United States supported trans rights, and support increased to 62% by the year 2019. Despite this progress, the trans community still faces considerable stigma due to more than a century of being characterized as mentally ill, socially deviant and sexually predatory. While these intolerant views have faded in recent years for lesbians and gay men, trans people are often still ridiculed by a society that does not understand us. This stigma plays out in a variety of contexts – from lawmakers who leverage anti-trans stigma to score cheap political points; to family, friends or coworkers who reject trans people upon learning about our trans identities; and to people who harass, bully and commit serious violence against trans people.

PROTECTING INDIVIDUALS FROM DISCRIMINATION

States should uphold international human rights stands on non-discrimination, including by:

- Prohibiting discrimination against LGBTI adults, adolescents and children in all contexts – including in education ,employment, healthcare, housing, social protection, criminal justice
- Ensuring legal recognition of the gender identity of transgender people without abusive requirements.
- Combating prejudice against LGBTI people through dialogue, public education and training; policies and programmes that affect them, including development and humanitarian initiatives.

TRANSGENDER INEQUALITY

Inequality in employment and socioeconomic status educations & workplace Transgender people regularly facing transphobic harassment. Ultimately one of the largest reason for inequality is due to lack of public understanding of transgender people. Anti-transgender stigma leads to employment discrimination, exclusion from healthcare and increased risk of poverty and homelessness. Transgender individuals also face discrimination in employment and housing and within government settings.

As a result, homeless transgender youth are more likely to turn to drug dealing, car theft, and sexual exploitation. A survey of National centre of Transgender Equality states, those who are expressed transgender identity or grades K-12 reported alarming rate of harassment (78%), physical assault (35%), & sexual violence (12%) faced.

TRANSGENDER RIGHTS IN INDIA

The Constitution of Indian has provided them own rights and The Supreme Court has given them the right to be recognized as “**Third Gender**” and provided them with some welfare measures.

Right of residence: Every transgender person shall have a right to reside and include in his household. if family may unable to care a person may placed in rehabilitation centre, on the order of competent court.

Employment: No govt or private entity can discriminate against a transgender person in employment matters, including recruitment, and promotion.

Education: Educational institutions funded or recognised by the relevant government shall provide inclusive education, sports and recreational facilities for transgender persons, without discrimination.

Certificate of identity for TG people: A transgender person may make an application to the district Magistrate for certificate it will indicates the gender as Transgender.

Welfare measures by the government: The Bill states that the relevant government will take measures to ensure the full participation of transgender persons in society. It must also take steps for their rescue and rehabilitation, vocational training and self-employment, create schemes that are transgender sensitive, and promote their participation in cultural activity.

CONCLUSION

The transgender group consists of hijras, jogtas, jogappas, Sakhis, and Aradhis as their sub-communities, and all of these people go through a lot of challenges on an everyday basis. These problems include social exclusion, Marginalization, Lack of education and workplace opportunities, verbal abuse, sexual harassment, mental issues, extreme poverty, violence, victim of hate crimes.

Our country has passed an act(Transgender protection act) that aims at protecting their rights and they are not subjected to any kind of discrimination in healthcare, education, and employment we treat them equally Our responsibility as civilians is to treat them equally and give them equal respect as any other gender .

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