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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT UTILIZATION OF TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY THROUGH GOVERNMENT WELFARE POLICIES AND SCHEMES IN SALEM DISTRICT: A STUDY



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ABSTRACT

The term 'transgender' is generally used to describe those who transgender social & gender norms. Transgender is often used as an umbrella term to signify individuals who defy rigid, binary gender constructions and who express or present a breaking and blurring of culturally provident stereotypically gender rules. It modular preoperative, post-operative transsexual people who strongly identify with transgender people can be 'male – to –female or female – to - male' and sometimes referred to as 'transgender women / trans women' and 'transgender man/ trans man' respectively. A transgender community in India is fascines a multiplicity of issues. The main problems which a transgender community faced in their day to day life are poverty, unemployment, Exclusion by family and society, no job, homelessness ,uneducated mental stress and trauma, pushed to sex work, forced to beg for living, living without parents, ignorant of rights, political and legal problem etc. So, the present study focuses on the Economic Development Utilization of Transgender Community through government welfare policies and schemes in Tamilnadu.

KEYWORDS: Blurring, Stereotypically, Exclusion by Family and Society, Welfare Policies and Schemes, Economic Development Utilization of transgender

INTRODUCTION :

The term 'transgender' has been derived from the Latin word 'trans' and the English word 'gender'. The terms third gender and third sex describe individuals who are categorized both neither

man nor woman as well as the social category present in those societies who recognize three or more genders. To different cultures or individuals, a third gender or six may represent an intermediate state between men and women, a state of being both (such as "the spirit of a man in the body of women) the state of being neither (neuter), the ability to cross or swap genders, another category altogether independent of men and women. The term has been used to describe hijras of India. Different sorts of individuals come under this category. No particular form of sexual orientation is meant through the term transgender. The way they behave and act differs from the 'normative' gender role of men and women. Leading a life as a transgender is far from easy because such people can be neither categorized as male nor female and this deviation is "unacceptable" to society's vast majority. Trying to eke out a dignified living is even worse. The term transgender is generally used to describe those who transgress social gender norms. Transgender is often used as an umbrella term to signify individuals who defy rigid, binary gender constructions and who expresses or present a breaking and blurring of culturally prevalent stereotypically gender roles. It includes pre-operative, post-operative and non- operative transsexual people who strongly identify with gender opposite to their biological sex.

Who Are Transgender?

Transgender persons usually live or prefer to live in the gender role different to the one in which they are assigned at birth. The preferred gender role may or may not be related to their sexual preferences. It is an umbrella term that includes transsexuals, cross-dressers, intersexed persons, and gender-variant persons. Transgender people may or may not have undergone gender transition-related surgery or may or may not be on hormonal therapy related to their gender identity. Transgender people can be 'male-to-female' (MtF) or 'female-to-male' (FtM), and sometimes referred to as 'transgender woman / trans woman' and 'transgender man / trans man', respectively.

Problems Of Transgender Community

The transgender community separate socio-cultural groups they also called as of hijras or aravanis in India. A Transgender community in India is facing a multiplicity of issues. Denial of an opportunity in day to day life is the single most damaging discrimination against transgendered community. Even more systematically the lesbians, gay men, and bisexual people, transgendered people are regularly targeted for work place discrimination and almost generally unprotected under existing laws. Transgender people in India, today, face intolerance, stigma, discrimination and violence. Human rights violations against transgender people pervade families, educational institutions, workplaces, institutions such as law-enforcement, healthcare, media, and society at large.

The main problems which a transgender community faced in their day to day life are Poverty, unemployment, Exclusion by family and society, No job, Homelessness, Uneducated Mental Stress and trauma, pushed to sex work, Forced to beg for living, Vulnerable to STD/HIV/AIDS, living without parents, Ignorant of their rights, Political and Legal Problems.

Economic Development Of Transgender Community Through Welfare Policies And Schemes In Tamilnadu

In a pioneering effort to address the issues faced by transgender people, the government of Tamil Nadu (a state in South India) established a transgender welfare board in April 2008. It is the first of its kind by any state government in India. Social Welfare minister serves as the president of the board. This effort is touted to be the first in India and even in the whole Asia-Pacific region. The board would

potentially address a variety of concerns of transgender people that includes education, income generation and other social security measures. As a first step, the board has conducted the enumeration of Transgender populations in all 32 districts of Tamil Nadu and in some places identity cards - with the gender identity mentioned as "Aravani" - are being issued. The government has also started issuing ration cards (for buying food and other items from government-run fair-price shops) for transgender people. In addition, Tamil Nadu government issued a government order in May 2008 to enroll transgender people in government educational institutions and to explicitly include 'other' or 'third gender' category in the admission forms. Furthermore, only in the state of Tamil Nadu, in collaboration with the Tamil Nadu Aravanigal Welfare Board, free sex reassignment surgery is performed for transgender in select government hospitals.

Social Protection Needs	Transgender-specific schemes formulated and funded by transgender welfare board	Formulating access to existing government schemes		Facilities access to Institution and Services
		State Government Schemes	Central Government Schemes	
Income / Jobs	Self – employment grants (up to INR 20,000) to small business entrepreneurs	Loans to Transgender Self Help Groups (SHGs)		Initiatives to employ Transgender insurance (LIC) agents
	Vocational Training (e.g., Jewellery – making tailoring)	Transgender (SHGs) formation and trainings (governance and management)		Access to employment opportunities by registering in the government employment exchange
	Material support for self-employment (e.g., sewing machine)	Vocational trainings to Transgender people beautician, drawing		
Housing / shelter	Short – stay home for Transgender people in crisis	Free registered land	Grants for building houses (India Awaas Yojana- IAY) or free supply of materials build house.	
Education	Individual grants			Government colleges are open for transgender people
Health		Free health insurance	Free sex reassignment surgery in select government hospital	
Food		Ration / Food card		

The above table highlights the schemes and policy for the transgender people in Tamilnadu.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To identify The level of awareness on economic development and utilization for the Welfare policy schemes of the government.
2. To identify the level of human rights enjoyed and violations.

Methodology

The research aims to study various issues centered on transgender community in Tamil Nadu. Transgender community is highly excluded and secluded in different parts of Tamil Nadu. Like the other studies, one cannot rely on the usual sampling method. Because, though an individual can be identified as the transgender it is not possible to approach them directly. Now, they have also an association. Certain associations are trying to aid the transgender victims. Either through the association or through the voluntary agencies they can be approached. For this snow ball sampling method is used for the present study.

Data Analysis And Interpretation:

In this chapter the distribution of the respondents namely the transgender in Salem district. The characters like age of individuals, the educational status, residence status and marital status are taken as the variables based on which the different categories are formed through suitable bar charts. In this study economic development utilization in transgender people are found.

Economic Development Utilization For Different Age Groups

It is next proposed to examine whether the degree of economic development utilization of the transgender of Salem district differs between the different age groups. For this purpose it is proposed to test the null hypothesis H_0 : the average level of economic development utilization do not differ significantly between the different age groups of the transgender of Salem district.

Since the economic development utilization is assessed in terms of scores the non parametric test namely Kruskal Wallis one way ranked analysis of variance test has been used results given below.

Table -1

Different Age Groups And Their Economic Development Utilization Of Salem District Transgender

Variables	Age	N	Mean Rank	Mean	SD	Kruskal Wallis	Sig.
Economic Development Utilization	Up to 30 Years	23	57.91	80.5600	29.61583	3.147	.370
	31 to 40 Years	27	47.33				
	41 to 50 Years	25	53.20				
	Above 51 Years	25	44.40				
	Total	100					

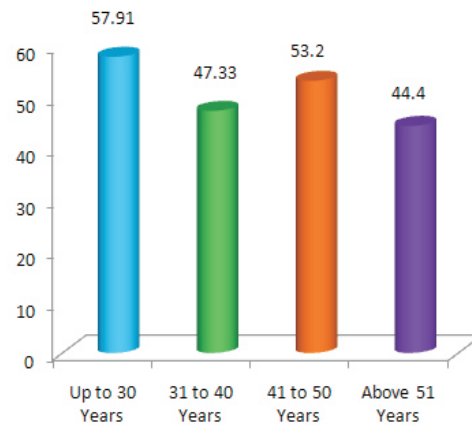
It seen from the table that the value of test statistic is 0.3147 with corresponding $p = 0.370$. Since the p-value is greater than 0.05 the null hypothesis of equal means is accepted and therefore it can be concluded that the average level of economic development Utilization do not differ significantly between the different age groups of Salem district transgender.

Figure - 1

Different Age Groups And Their Economic Development Utilization Of Salem District Transgender

The mean rank values for the scores of economic development utilization are given for the

different age groups in the form of a simple bar chart figure 1.



The mean rank is highest for the age group up to 30 years and next comes the age group above 50 years. It is observed that the mean rank values are more or less equal for the other two different age groups.

Economic Development Utilization For Different Education Category

It is next proposed to examine whether the degree of economic development utilization of the transgender in Salem district differs between the different education groups. For this purpose it is proposed to test the null hypothesis H_0 : the average level of economic development utilization do not differ significantly between the different education groups of the transgender of Salem district.

Since the economic development utilization is assessed in term of scores the non parametric test namely Kruskal Wallis one way ranked analysis of variance test has been used and the results are given in the following table.

Table - 2
Educational Status And The Development Utilisation Of Salem District Transgender

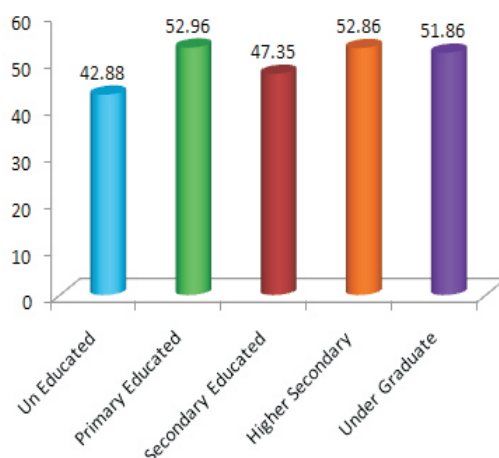
Variables	Educational Status of Transgender	N	Mean Rank	Mean	SD	Kruskal Wallis	Sig.
Economic Development Utilisation	Un Educated	8	42.88	80.5600	29.61583	1.243	.871
	Primary Educated	13	52.96				
	Secondary Educated	26	47.35				
	Higher Secondary	39	52.86				
	Under Graduate	14	51.86				
	Total	100					

It seen from the table that the value of test statistic is 1.243 with corresponding $p = 0.871$ since the p-value is greater than 0.05 the null hypothesis of equal means is accepted and therefore it can be concluded that the average level of economic development utilization do not differ significantly between the different education groups of Salem district.

Figure - 2

Educational Status And The Development Utilisation Of Salem District Transgender

The mean rank values of the scores of economic development utilization for the different groups based on educational status are given in the following chart figure 2.



It is observed that the mean rank is more or less equal for the respondents, with primary education and higher secondary education and undergraduates. In the case of secondary education level it is nearly 51 as the mean rank. The lowest mean rank is for uneducated and for secondary it is slightly higher.

Economic Development Utilization For Different Marital Category

It is next proposed to examine whether the degree of economic development utilization of the transgender of Salem district differs between the different marital status groups. For this purpose it is proposed to test the null hypothesis H_0 : the average level of economic development utilization do not differ significantly between the different marital status groups of the transgender of Salem district.

Since the economic development utilization is assessed in terms of scores the non parametric test namely Two-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test has been used and the results are given in the following table.

Table - 3
Marital Status And The Economic Development Utilization Of Salem District Transgender

Variables	Married Status	N	Mean	SD	Two-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	Sig.
Economic Development Utilization	Unmarried	90	80.5600	29.61583	.733	.655
	Married	10				
	Total	100				

It seen from the table to the value of test statistic is 0.733 with corresponding $p = 0.655$. Since the p-value is greater than 0.05 the null hypothesis of equal means is accepted and therefore it can be concluded that the average level of economic development utilization do not differ significantly between the different marital status groups.

Economic Development Utilization For Different Residence Category

It is next proposed to examine whether the degree of economic development utilization of the

transgender Salem of district differs between the different residence groups. For this purpose it is proposed to test the null hypothesis H_0 : The average level of economic development utilization do not differ significantly between the different residence groups of the transgender of Salem district.

Since the economic development utilization is assessed in terms of scores the non parametric test namely Two-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test has been used and the results are given below.

Table - 4
Residence Status And The Economic Development Utilization Of Salem District Transgender

Variables	Residence	N	Mean	SD	Two-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	Sig.
Economic Development Utilization	Village	61	80.8100	29.89432	1.548	.017
	Town	39				
	Total	100				

It seen from the table that the value of test statistic is 1.548 with corresponding $p = 0.017$. Since the p-value is less than 0.05 the null hypothesis of equal means is rejected and therefore it can be concluded that the average level of economic development utilization differs significantly between the different residence groups.

Findings And Conclusions

In any research study the conclusions which are drawn on the basis of the analysis of the data collected is very vital and important. Such conclusions drawn will only give an idea of the facts and figures. Similarly in the present research study also the data analysis has enabled the scholar to draw the following conclusions based on the study, data collected and analysis.

1. The average level of economic development utilization do not differ significantly between the different age groups of Salem district transgender. The mean rank of scores of economic development utilizations is highest for the age group up to 30 years.
2. The average level of economic development utilization do not differ significantly between the different education groups of Salem district. It is observed that the mean rank of scores of economic development utilization is more or less equal for the respondents, with primary education and higher secondary education and undergraduates.
3. The average level of economic development utilization do not differ significantly between the different marital status groups of Salem district.
4. The average level of economic development utilization differs significantly between the different residence groups.

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