



Third gender & Issue of Security : An Analytical Study

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Abstract:

Since the existence of world with lot of colors of plants, colorful nature, beautiful birds, animals, human being etc., the living things stagnate with the identity of two separate gender, one is male and another is female. Between these two gender God also made the third gender (these get birth due to chromosomal or genes misbalance). This community considers themselves as an excluded from the main society and the same also react according. They have no rights that are enjoyed by others in the society. Their problems are shown that parliament, judiciary even police department have to enact laws, rules & regulations and provide protections in the society. Indian society is pluralistic and diverse, whereas pluralism & diversity prompt number of races, communities, languages and religions easily acceptable. But in the area of third gender, the identity and development is lacking. According to Census 2011, only 0.5 millions third gender live in India whereas Indian population is 0.50 billions. The Third gender community, living in India, is extremely excluded and they have not basic necessary conditions for a decent and dignified life. While an Indian community doesn't have security and protection against their exclusion and discrimination, how can a country achieve the goal of human security? This research paper is trying to catch attention on the security of this excluded community.

Keywords: Transgender, Human security, Informal and Formal safety of Transgender.

Introduction:

Any debate on the third gender should start with their distinct identity, ignorance and most important their security. This is actual condition of this community that Third gender is supreme insecured community in the world and most in India. Third genders are those male human beings who live like women, their gesture and posture show that woman mind trap in male body. They wear embroidered sarees with glazed blouse and walk around in the market for earning to money. By this money they purchase items for their necessary community expenditures. In this less amount of money they couldn't get any luxurious matters. Indians call this community on the auspicious occasion for receiving their blessings and give them some money and gifts too. Many thinkers had defined the third gender in their own pattern and words, some definitions are given below.

Definitions of Third Gender :

The word 'Third gender' was given by Supreme Court of India in 2014 in a verdict of NALSA Vs State. Third gender is an umbrella term that includes transsexuals, transvestites, intersexed people and just about anyone else who doesn't conform to the traditional model of gender. In Indian society common words used for transgender is Hijra/ kinnar but in south states 'The term third gender literary means 'Namard' in Urdu and "Impotent one" in English. According to UNDP "Third gender is an umbrella term for all sexual minorities. More simple and in adequate words in definition of transgender is given by Saren Nanda, He says transgenders are "Neither man nor Women". This is specific description for transgender. Whereas Motmans et al have given a comprehensive definition. According to Motmans, Transgender community includes-

- 1) Anyone who is part of the Third gender community,
- 2) A person whose gender identity or gender role is different than expected by society in the physical sex of that person,
- 3) An individual who chooses (regular or always) to live in the role that is supposed to belong with the opposite sex,
- 4) Someone whose gender identity is between a transvestite identity and a transsexual identity. Mostly used as an umbrella term for travesty, transgenderism and transsexuality and all other forms of gender variance. This term doesn't refer to a disorder or problem and avoid stigmatization and/or medicalization of the condition.

Above definition of Motmans includes all the possible aspect or area of transgender and has a wide range of TG's definition. While Morrison Castairs defined third gender as a "Class of man who adopt a parody of women's faces, mimic women's gesture and forms of speech and from time to time performs level initiation of women's singing and dancing." According to P.S.Vivek, "Transgender community has been increasingly seen as representative of a third gender in India by many thinkers. Third gender is qualified as a culturally available 'role' for those whose 'innate' tendencies do not allow them to fit into the binary framework. The concept of a third gender has been the notion of the mind of a woman trapped in the male body."

Aforementioned definitions explain that third genders live in a community without their family. Family abandons them in childhood and never brings any information about them in the life again. Third gender community teaches to that child, how to live like a transgender and give them adequate freedom which they want for their lives. This community teaches dancing, singing and begging to their members also, that is a big resources for their livelihood. This community is highly insecure community, they don't have any type of security like- social, economical, cultural, politically, health wise and even constitution also doesn't provide them the same.

Human Security:

Human security means insuring fundamental freedom – freedom that is most essential for every life. It means insuring people from sensitive, critical and widespread threats and circumstances. It means making political, social, environmental, economic, health and cultural that everyone needs for security of survival, livelihood and dignity. Commission on Human Security defines, human security as: "...to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment." In this regard, Third gender have no secure life, proper way of earning, no any health policies and prime cause is that they have no family, by which they don't have emotional support, there is no one to guide them for taking to education therefore they can't spend their life with dignity.

Issue of Third Gender's Security :

Though Indian constitution provides many fundamental rights to Indian citizens such as, right to equality, freedom, education, speech and right to life/ livelihood. In this regard any Indian person can lives where he/she wants to live in the country, he/she earns the money in the right way from any source, can get the education till high level and get the marriage and procreate the family. Despite all this, this community doesn't have any right. Indian constitution says no one can make the discrimination on the behalf of religion, birth, gender, place but third gender faces many type of discrimination. When they born, their parental family get rid of and hand over them to others, they grow up with others in a certain community. This community has no honor, dignity and security in the society, deprived of all rights and preservation of citizenship, they tolerate shameful tortures, assault and exclusion in the society. In the sociological perspective all types of security of third genders can divided into two parts –

SECURITY	
Informal Security	Household, Social, Health
Formal Security	Education, Economic, Police safety, Property, Reservation etc.

- 1) **Informal Security:** The Informal security means that type of security which they feel to be devoid by the avoidance of family and society such as, abandonment, misbehavior, torture and social stigma. Family and society assume that they are anathema and stigma for them that's why their family and society isolate them and don't invite in the functions and cultural activities. In the informal security health also can consider. If any person spends his/her life in the family, can safe from many diseases and if infected by any crucial disease, family provides cure and better treatment for him. But third genders live in certain community in miserable condition and don't have support of family, relatives and society also.
- a) **Household Security:** Every human person needs family support and security but these ones haven't. Third Gender live in a community without their family, Their upbringing have been done by a community. The members of this society live in abominable condition, the place where they live, is very dirty and dark. Due to social defamation their family disowned and don't bring up them that's why they feel insecure and alone. When the family and society behave as they are not human, they begin to consider that they are isolated and don't deserve to be mingled with society, live alone and maintain the distance from society. A human can achieve his goal and high position in the society with the help of family. Anyone can't image the life without family or their support. Family is apex necessary for a human security. Family provides emotional, financial, health, marital and future support and security to his child, but third genders don't have familial security because they do not to be the part of family

Researcher took the interviews of 27 third genders in Agra city in the mid of 2017, then a fact came in front of us that all 27 third gender respondents live out of family in which most of respondents (59%) left the home due to family pressure and some (18%) are there due to third gender's pressure. Most of families disowned his child because they didn't lose the honor due to this third gender child. Most of respondents never meet to their family until now and they don't get the support from family whereas they also want to safety and cure.

Questions	Replies	Frequency	Percentage
Place, Where do they live	In family	-	-
	In 3 rd gender community	27	100
Reason for leave the home	Family Forced us	16	59.25
	TG's Pressure	05	18.51
	Own Choice	03	11.11
Total		24	89

- b) **Social Security:** Society plays important role in development and progress of human life. Whenever Indian society treats them as they are alienated person and make fun of them. The society members tease and use abusive language when they roam in the market. Government also makes many policies for socially and economically backward groups for their welfare but in the case of third gender, no specific schemes and policies are available since 1st 5 yr plan till present plan and nor besides it. After the Supreme Court verdict in 2014, government is taking the steps in this regard. The bill about third genders is in proceeding in parliament.

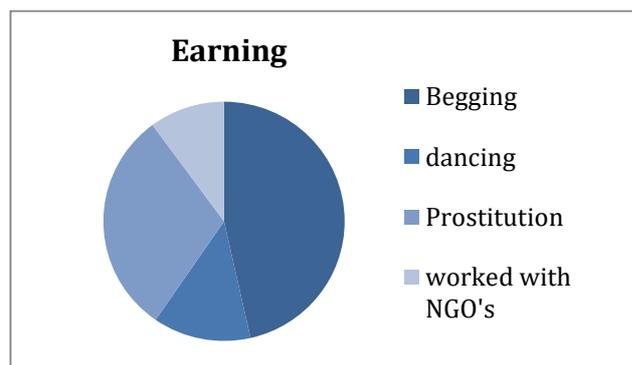
When researcher asked to 27 third genders with the help of interview-schedule about society behavior, 33% third genders replied that society dislike them and torture us. When they move in the market, citizens turn the face (14%) and use slang language (14%) like- Chhakka. They tolerate several problems due to society misbehave.

Question	Replies	Frequency	Percentage%
How to behave the society	Dislike	09	33.33
	Turn the Face	04	14.81
	Use Slang Language	04	14.81
Total		17	63

- c) **Health security:** Third genders have no adequate money for taking any health care scheme. So they can't secure their health. They face many problems related to health such as they consult any hospital when they ill, doctors not to able to understand their health related issue and have to admit in male ward, hospital workers and other patients misbehave with them. There are unavailable any hospital which works specially for them and have not specialist doctors who can diagnose their diseases easily and in well manner. A research, conducted by Chakrapani in 2015, finding is very high HIV (17.5% to 41%) among third genders, while one more data release that 7.4% third genders are suffered from HIV as comparison to 0.36% general population. There is no health scheme particularly for third genders. Tamil Nadu is the single state, provided all medical facilities for reassign surgery for third gender. These problems show that third gender has no health security.
- 2) **Formal Security:** Formal security, simply means the safety provided by formal institutions like- education given by educational institute and safety secured by police department etc. When a child grows and gets which type of security from other institutions, called formal security. Joshua C.Collins et al. (2015), said that formal insecurities related to prejudice against third gender within formal context such as, in the job getting process, when a third gender person fills the recruitment forms then he/she have to face many problems like in job application, at the time of interview, promotion. Formal security includes educational, economic, political, security institutions such as police department etc. security for a human. But third genders don't obtain any type of security and privilege. Here are some forms of formal security :
- a) **Educational security:** Education is also essential for progress and development of any persons and community. But the education status of third genders, is very poor as per many studies. According to census 2011, the literacy rate of third genders, is 46 % whereas national literacy rate of general population is 76.4%. Third gender persons leave the home in childhood so they couldn't get education. Major part of population of third genders are illiterate (59%), some third genders have primary education (29%), some have secondary education (8%) whereas only 1% have higher education (Saxena, Piyush, 2011).
- While researcher also conduct interviews with third genders in mid of 2017 in Agra. Mostly replies are illiterate (14), 07 replies have only primary education while only 02 third genders went to college and got higher education. This data shows that third genders have no educational security and government also doesn't provide any reservation for them, which provided for other backward communities.

Questions	Replies	Frequency	Percentage%
Education	Illiterate	14	62.96
	Primary	07	25.92
	Junior	04	14.81
	Higher	02	07.40
Total		27	100

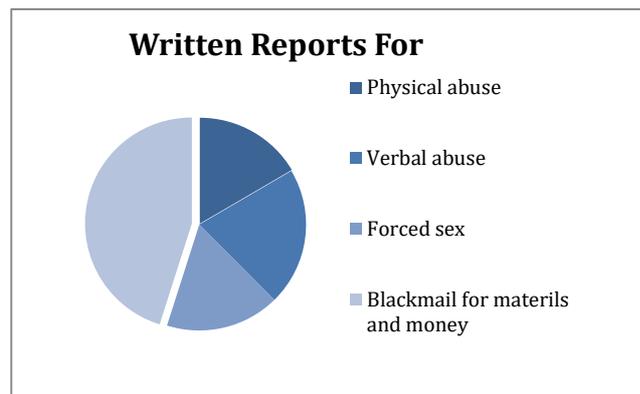
b) **Economic Security:** They have no financial security. Mostly Third gender’s life depend on the earning through begging, dancing and singing. They have not any proper earning sources therefore they drift in wrong woks and also involve in crime and join prostitution field and get many chronic dieses like- HIV. According to Sinha (2016), big number of third genders are involved in begging work, some gain the money through dancing and singing, some educated third genders work with NGO’s and spend their life with some honor. Only Bihar government recruits third gender as tax collector. Otherwise they don’t have education so they get forth class job hardly. Beirlaen study (2015) tells, only 38% Indian third genders have a job in comparison to 46% of general population. The National Third Gender Discrimination Survey (2011) of USA got in the survey that 47% third gender reported opposite job result because they were third gender, every forth third gender lost job due to their gender. These studies and surveys show third genders have not any type of financial and job security and government doesn’t give the attention to third gender’s matter.



(Source- Sreoshi Sinha, 2016)

c) **Property security:** While third genders leave the home or families disown them in childhood, therefore they don’t have property security. They are brought up out of their home in a certain community, that’s why family members and they also do not get attached with each other and not build up relations between them. Due to the absence of any relation, they have not obtained the money or property from parental family. They get properties only by guru of their community (Third gender’ community head). Community’s guru also has not adequate property and this less amount of money or property transfers to disciples. They earn less money through begging, dancing and badhai ceremony and in this minimum amount they purchase only needy items. So they don’t have financial security for future.

d) **Police protection:** Government recruits policeman for human security but many studies show, police does not give protection to third gender. Infact by police, they have to face physical and verbal abuse, extortion of material items and money too. Police does not take their complains, police often arrest them in wrong allegations easily. A study conducted in 2007 explains, third gender file FIR for forced sex (46%), physical abuse (44%), verbal abuse (56%), blackmail for materials and money (31%) and threat to life (24%).



(source- Venkatesan Chakrapani,2010)

- e) **Reservation Security:** Though Supreme Court said in the NALSA JUDGEMENT in 2014, Central and State Government should consider this community as backward class and should provide the reservation on the behalf of social and education as enjoyed by backward class, But they don't get any reservation in education, getting job till now. Before this judgment they had no security but after this verdict some changes have seen occurred such as many educational institute provide a separate column for them named other gender. Now they are not bound to choose between male and female they can choose own option what they want to desire. Now Central and State government start to give the facilities to third genders in many departments.

Aforementioned discussion shows that third gender community has no adequate rights to spend their life with dignity and honor. They haven't informal and formal secure despite all this Government also doesn't give attention upon them. Third gender's life is in drift in several problems.

Recommendation:

Transgender are facing so many problems (multiple problems) and this is comprehensive insecure community in India. For throw off these problems and secure their life, some solutions and actions should be taken by government, semi-government institutions, non- governmental organizations, private institutions immediately like, provide identity in society, benefits of welfare scheme etc. Some solutions and actions can implement gradually or in long term basis like, change the negative attitude of public, increasing the knowledge about transgender, their acceptance in society etc. I would like to suggest some points to secure their life-

- 1- Government should provide all the rights as other Indians enjoy by change in constitution.
- 2- Apex court of India has given some guidelines in 2014. Central and state government should follow those guidelines. Government should take the action in the favour of transgender and give the reservation on the base of socially and educationally backward class and introduce the welfare schemes separately for them.
- 3- Every educational institute should follow the governmental guideline and government should monitor it. By which this community can get education and make their future better and secure.
- 4- Government should also make the guidelines for hospitals so that the hospital workers and other admitted patient can't tease them.
- 5- Government should provide facilities, related to reassignment surgery whatever they want like Tamil Nadu state government.
- 6- Government should provide the proper resources for earning and distribute the jobs according to their education & ability that's why they will engage in work and make their life secure.

- 7- Government should amend "Hindu Succession Act, 1956" and give the right in the parental properties to transgender. Present time they have no right in the property only they get their community's guru property, whereas guru has not adequate property to secure their future.
- 8- Changes are the rule of nature that's why Indian society should change stereotype thinking and accept them as human being.

Aforementioned are some suggestions, gave. By the considering and following of these suggestions government can create the secure atmosphere for them and if they will get the education, health security and other facilities I think they will get better earning resource and can make their future secure and spend a better life like other normal human beings.

Conclusion:

Third gender is also a part of our society, But Indian society don't accept them as other humans. They already face the crisis of Identity (Their gender not to conform). Above description is the actual picture of third gender. When the actual picture of any problem or insecurity will see clearly, the solution of that insecurity can find easily and can take steps for dissolve that problem immediately. This research paper give many data and contents regarding that security, shows third gender community is most insecure community in the world especially in India. Third gender needs to understanding, support and security of family, society, healthcare institutions and government. If they obtain all the rights and some privileges, definitely they can get better education by which they can secure their future gradually and they can live a normal life like all other ones.

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