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## A Study on Third Gender Awareness of Educational Facilities and its Impact on Societal Transformation

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



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### Abstract

*Male and Female are both essential components of existence; without them, we cannot imagine biological life. Each of these two perspectives on gender based on biology, but there is another variety that we cannot refute, and it is known as transgender. They are referred to as third parties gender. It refers to those whose gender identity differs from the sex to which they were assigned at birth. They each have a distinct gender identity. Gender equality is firmly ingrained in India. Transgender people have a bigger historical significance in India. Nonetheless, before the age of twenty, they were robbed of their basic necessities and rights for over a century, but now the entire country has recovered, they were aware of their requirements. Since then, they have worked hard to overcome the deeply ingrained social stigmas and biases that they have faced for many years. It is recognised that education is the means through which they can become aware of their*

*rights and responsibilities. Third-gender society, like other recognised minority groups, must now be provided with educational possibilities. The group makes an important contribution to the process of social change. In this work, scholar will investigate transgender educational facilities awareness and its effects on societal transformation in Aligarh city (U. P). This study based on descriptive method with primary data used.*

### Key Words

*Education, Male, Female, Transgender.*

### Introduction

The term “transgender” refers to those who exist outside of the conventional dual gender system. This type of resistance can be fostered by dissolving and hiding culturally dominant gender roles. Transgender men are mostly cast-cut guys, whose history dates back to the 9th century BC. For example, during Emperor Akbar’s rule, transsexual males were employed as guards to safeguard the royal family’s women. Man and woman make significant contributions to biological existence. We cannot imagine biological life without one of them; they are viewed as two sides of the same coin, but there is a third.

Transgender is the third gender. After a tremendous year in 2014, Transgender people are protected by a Supreme Court of India ruling issued in April. Considered to be a third gender community. Essentially, the

transgender community Hijra, Kinnars, Shiv Shaktis, Jojappas, Sakhi, Jogtas, and so on. There is an urgent need for transgender persons to be socially accepted. In some cases, there is no room for them. They faced numerous challenges. Isolation, physical abuse, and other problems from their families rejection, denial of family property, and so on. Transgender is a broad term that encompasses people whose gender expression, identity, or behaviour departs from the norms expected of their biological sex. They were treated with tremendous reverence in the ancient times, but this is not the case in the present period.

According to the 2011 census report, there are around 4.9 million transgender people in India, and data also shows that the population has a poor literacy rate. Only 46% of transsexual people are literate, compared to 74% of all people.

The overall population's literacy rate. To reclaim their status and respect. As the strong, we can use education to our advantage instrument. India is a democratic nation. Education is fundamentally a process. In a democracy, development is a vital component. The constitution of India ensures that everyone has the opportunity to grow and develop regardless of caste, creed, gender, etc. Transgender people are now accepted identified as a 'disadvantaged group' in the educational field as defined by The Right to Education Act was passed in 2009. No one can now prevent them from obtaining an education at any cost. It helps people become socially acceptable. Despite the fact that literacy the percentage of transgender people is fairly less, although being low, they have made significant contributions to the development of society in any way. In comparison, the population of Aligarh transgender people are less than others cities, but they have the same rights opportunities of the Government. From social to educational rights, they have every form of opportunity available to them. In this paper we will discuss what educational facilities getting transgender and their impact on society.

## History of Transgender in India

Indian Mythology provides views of reality at times, and a brief peek from the past reveals that transgender people, who are often denigrated today, were previously revered valued to a considerable extent. The concept's beginning point is the third category has been traced back to Hindu Mythology.

There are numerous examples of deities shifting gender and appearing as an animal. Avatar of the opposing sex, for example. Gods were frequently thought to be at various periods and in different ways, he is shown as both male and female numerous incarnations. Ardhanarishvara, for example, it is popular to combine Lord Shiva with his consort, Parvati. The Mahabharata and Ramayana were treasure troves of transgender references. Shikhandi from the Mahabharata is perhaps the most powerful transgender person in Hindu mythology. Legends. Aravan or Iravan, Arjuna's son, is another minor character significant transgender person who is thought to have established the lineage from which transgender people are descended. Another the epic story of the Mahabharata contains an instance in which the presence of third genders include the period when Arjuna was exiled. He was there Brihandala, a eunuch, adopted his persona and performed rites during weddings and childbirths. The Ramayana additional source of motivation for the rise of transgender people. Rama, on his way to the forest for fourteen years, inquired his supporters as "men and women" to return to city. The hijras, for example, did not feel obligated by the edict and chose to remain with him. Rama was so moved by their devotion that he bestowed powers on them to bestow blessings on auspicious occasions. Indeed, hijras were common under the Mughal Empire (1526-1857) were notable for political posts held in Royal Courts counselors, administrators, generals, and defenders of the harems. They even held high positions in the Islamic religious establishment institutions and were also able to sway Governmental policy. Later, these advantages were eliminated by British legislation.

## Literature Review

**According to Factor and Rothblum (2008):** compared transgender people to their non-transgender siblings and discovered that groups of transgender people received significantly less social support from their

family than their non-transgender siblings. Transgender people were also subjected to more bullying and prejudice compared to their non-transgender colleagues.

**According to Sharma, (2014):** He reported in the journal 'Indian Express' that the Delhi Government was notifying the inclusion of a 'transgender' child under the meaning of a 'child' belonging to a disadvantage group, as stated Section of the RTE Act of 2009, applies to all schools in Delhi. The third gender category was included in Delhi University's application form, these youngsters are now eligible for 25% reservations under the EWS category and disadvantages for students Admission to schools, universities, or other educational institutions.

**According to Perveen and Chandra (2017):** conducted research on trainee instructors' attitudes towards transgender people. The study's objectives were to investigate trainee instructors' attitudes towards transgender people individual based on gender, to investigate trainee teachers' attitudes towards transgender people on a local level and to research the trainee instructors' attitudes towards transgender people based on educational qualification. On the basis of the research objectives. The study discovered a substantial difference between the teachers' attitudes towards transgender students based on gender, Second, no substantial differences were discovered among trainee teachers. on the basis of their attitudes towards transgender people educational qualification in the locality. Third, they discovered that there was significant disparities in trainee teachers' attitudes regarding transgender in terms of their educational qualifications.

**Grant et al. , (2011) and Morison et al. , (2018) said :**There has been a variety of research done in the framework of gender studies on research on sexism and homophobia. And, while more research is being done on the prejudices that exist towards people with transgender identities .

**Ayoub, 2016; Kollman & Waites, 2009; Susan & Indira 2022:** Despite widespread support and societal acceptance, transgender people's fundamental rights remain unprotected in India and abroad. The attitude towards this population in India is yet prosecutorial. From a young age, this demographic is subjected to mockery, harassment, and bullying.

## **Purpose of the Study**

It is critical to understand how transgender became a topic of increasing societal and cultural concern. In India, transgender is a new sex. Though they have historical significance in Indian society, they have been tormented and exploited by others since the middle ages. They recently obtained equal position in Indian society through legal means. They were deprived of everything a few days ago, so they have limited access to schooling as well. There is currently no formal schooling for transgender people in India. They are usually illiterate and school dropouts. India is a democratic nation and its progress can be achievable only with the active participation of each and every community. Education and development are inextricably linked, like two sides of the same coin. The Indian constitution now guarantees everyone the right to receive education without discrimination. So there it is critical to research educational awareness transgender facilities, their implementation, and the impact on society development.

## **Statement of the Problem**

The current research is named "A Study On Third Gender Awareness Of Educational Facilities And Its Impact On Societal Transformation".

## **Objectives of the Study**

- a. To determine public awareness of educational Government facilities and their execution.
- b. To investigate the transgender community's educational contribution in Social transformation.
- c. To investigate the challenges that transgender people encounter in formal settings education.

## Delimitation of the Study

The current study is limited to the transgender community. The study is limited to the Aligarh city of Uttar Pradesh.

## Research Methodology

### Method of the Study

Methodology is a systematic theoretical examination of a procedure applied to a field of study.

The 'Descriptive Survey Method' was used in this investigation. Investigate transgender educational facilities and their effects on social change.

### The Population and the Sample

The transgender people of Aligarh city, Uttar Pradesh were the study's target group. To have representative sample of transgender from the area random sample technique was used. The total number of sample comprised 25 numbers of transgender.

### Tools used

A self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data from Aligarh transgender residents.

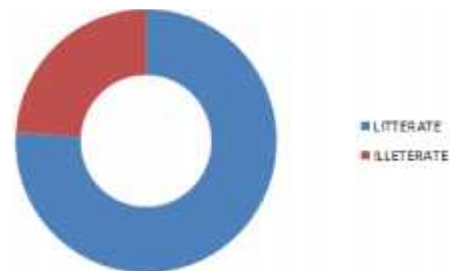
A structural open-ended questionnaire that was administered was used, and a backup interview schedule was also employed. The questionnaire consists of includes 20 structured open ended questions.

## Data Presentation and Interpretation

### Literacy

Literate	Illiterate
19	06

(Source: Primary Data)



Out of 25 samples it is seen that 19 of transgender or 76% transgender only passed primary education and other 6 numbers or 23.34% are totally illiterate.

### Primary/Secondary/Higher education

Primary	Secondary	Higher
19	04	02

(Source: Primary Data)



Out of 25 numbers of candidates only 19 numbers with 76% transgender appeared secondary school, only 4 number of transgender with 16% appeared for higher education and rest 02 numbers of transgender with 8% only completed primary schooling

## Finding of the Study

The researcher does her research in accordance with her study objectives. Following the study and interpretation of the data collected, the results are summarised here:

**Finding 1:** Determine public awareness of Government facilities concerning education and its execution:

1. The majority of transgender people stated that they were unaware of the rights guaranteed to them under the Indian constitution. It is tough for them to stand up for themselves and their community.

2. Some transgender people claimed that there was no one in their community who could help them. inform and educate people about their rights.
3. The majority of transgender people did not believe that, education is crucial in their lives since it allows them to earn a living a living by whatever means.
4. Some transgender people claim that education is not being implemented earning potential since there is no well-designed earning potential for them provisions for higher education.
5. Some transgender people claim that there is no proper Government resolution on education for them. All of this is merely written in the legal paperwork, there is no adequate execution.
6. The majority of them claim that educational laws do not provide for any form of occupational independence.

**Finding 2:** Research the educational contributions of transgender people and the role of community in social change.

1. According to the study, transgender people have made their own organization . With the assistance of this organization, they are always protected in their rights and needs. They also participate in social and educational events.
2. It can also be noticed that they have also made one type of group, according to their neighborhood, and they inform other people, even little children, about the significance of education. They do work to promote education inside their neighborhood.
3. It has also been discovered that their community mostly focuses on women’s education.
4. The survey also indicated that educated people occasionally and they do teach in orphanages based on their qualifications.
5. Some of them have also received home instruction, primarily in slum regions because they are typically overlooked in metropolitan society.
6. The majority of them are involved with various NGO’s and have participated in numerous social initiatives, both directly and indirectly.

**Finding 3:** To investigate the obstacles that transgender people encounter when it comes to formal schooling.

1. According to the findings of the study, the majority of transgender children are uneasy with other children. They were sometimes treated unfairly by their coworkers.
2. Some claim that in the twenty-first century, most families not accepting that their child is transgender has prevented them from fully enjoying life the educational opportunities.
3. The majority of transgender youngsters drop out of school because they are bullied. They were not treated nicely by their teachers or the other administrative board.
4. It was discovered that the majority of transgender people stated that there were no adequate restrooms. They provide facilities at their educational institutions.
5. The majority of transgender people stated that there were no suitable job opportunities as well as physical violence, mental abuse, and exploitation occurred with them at times during their official education institution also.
6. The study also revealed that transgender people believed the current curriculum was inadequate. It is not realistic since it cannot cope with real-life situations.

## **Suggestion**

According to the research, they have received no support in any field from the ancient period. In every field, they are exploited by other members of society. Though, in today’s culture, they have, to some extent, their contribution to education is significant, but it is insufficient. They are now legally recognized as an active

member of our society. It is a democratic society, they have rights, obligations, and responsibilities towards the society. It is our constitutional duty, administrative body, legal organization, and society to help them develop. Because knowledge is an extremely formidable development tool, we must prioritize it, create educational awareness among them, and suitable legal procedures they should be given special consideration and chances. As a result, there are some suggestions in this regard are as:

- The Government should provide financial aid to transgender people, such as scholarships.
- Every school and college should have anti-discrimination unit transgender students in particular to protect them from harm, violence, harassment, exploitation, and so on.
- Most transgender students confront challenges from their teachers.
- Teachers should also be educated through the teacher education course sensitized to the issue, and appropriate skills should be offered
- They will be in charge of teaching these students; there should be proper educational awareness development. Curriculum inclusion is based on the needs and value of the students.
- The transgender toilet system should be carefully organized students within the school campus.
- Non-formal education should be provided for them in order to make them literate as well as they should be educated about inclusive education.
- There should be a system of adult education for transsexual people as well.

## Conclusion

Though there are several laws and legal documents for transgender people covering education and other issues, the 'third sex' is not one of them. They will continue to live an exciting life with the remaining two sexes. Ignorance, harassment, and negligence are all examples of unacceptable behavior. However, it is now very necessary to recognize that transgender people, like everyone else, have the right to equality Article 14 of the Indian Constitution. We should be forced to invent nice atmosphere, great approach towards this community they are a part of human society. While society progresses, will accompany them as well. We cannot imagine the development of this transgender group. without sensitizing instructors and the community, changing the learning environment, and changing the material because a country like India, with its democratic system, always ensures. Everyone can benefit from progress. As a result, educational awareness must be offered, this methods necessary to facilitate the social change process.

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