

In Lombardi's study (1999), trans people who had a higher proportion of trans people and relatives among their close confidantes had fewer depressive symptoms than trans people with smaller proportions of trans people and relatives among their close confidantes. Lombardi compared these findings about the close confidantes of Trans people with results from the 1985.

Objective of the Study

The study mainly focuses on the observing the present socio-economic status of third gender in India.

3. Methodology

The study is organized with the help of secondary data collected from articles, publications and websites.

4. The Indian Third Gender- An over view

The Indian Government took bold steps to recognize transgender as a separate gender for the first time in the country and named it as Third Gender . Finally it is recognized the rights of transgender people and treating them as equal to other Indians. While this has helped in terms of their identity, Indian authorities now need to implement court directives aimed at mainstreaming the transgender community, ending discrimination against them, and addressing their social protection needs which have long been denied basic rights, including the right to vote, own property, marry, and claim a formal identity through a passport or other government identification. They have also been unable to secure government services such as food subsidies, education, employment, and health.

Often, it leaves them with no option but to depend on others for their livelihood or engage in sex work, exposing them to further violence at the hands of law enforcement authorities. The number of transgenders identified by the census is almost 55,000 are in the age group of 0-6 population (Census, 2011). This has come as a big surprise to the community as they did not expect so many parents to identify their children as belonging to the third gender. During the voter registration process only 28,341 people registered as belonging to the third gender, said Kalki Subramaniam, transgender rights activist and founder of the Sahodari Foundation. Anjali Gopalan of Naz Foundation said that even the current figure of 4.9 lakh was on the lower side as it was unlikely that the number of people declaring themselves as transgender would ever give an accurate figure.

(Times of India May 30, 2014)In India over 66% of the population identified as third gender lived in rural areas, very close to the 69% of the overall population that lives in villages. The census data also revealed the low literacy level in the community, just 46%, compared to 74% literacy in the general population.

STATE STATS	
State	No. of third gender persons ('000s)
Uttar Pradesh	137
Andhra Pradesh	44
Maharashtra	41
Bihar	41
West Bengal	30
MP	30
Tamil Nadu	22
Odisha	20
Karnataka	20
Rajasthan	17
INDIA	488

Source: The Times of India, May 30, 2014

The highest proportion of the third gender population, about 28%, was identified in Uttar Pradesh followed by 9% in Andhra Pradesh, 8% each in Maharashtra and Bihar, over 6% in both Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and well over 4% in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Odisha. Rajasthan accounted for over 3% of the total transgender population and Punjab for 2%.

The proportion of those working in the transgender community is also low (38%) compared to 46% in the general population. Only 65% of the total working population are main workers — those who find work for more than six months in the year — compared to 75% in the general population.

Demographic status of Transgender in Tamilnadu

There is a population of approximately 30,000 transgenders in the State of Tamil Nadu. They meet in *Koovagam*, a village in the Ulundurpet taluk in *Villupuram* district, Tamil Nadu in the Tamil month of Chitrai (April /May) for an annual festival which takes place for fifteen days. In Tamil Nadu, TG's are known as Aravanis. Most of them do not finish high school because they are constantly teased by their peers. They dress in saris, give themselves feminine names, and refer to each other in female kinship terms. After becoming Aravanis, most of them either leave their natal homes or thrown out and join the Aravani community. They offer material as well as emotional support to each other. Aravanis are more of crossdressers. Many go through a sex change operation or take hormones to become a "perfect" female. Some of them are forcibly used as sex workers to serve non-Aravani men. At times they maintain a monogamous relationship with a man they call a husband.

The government also announced to create a special database of transgender that would help deal with their problems and demands. The database would be created by a non-governmental organization and would map the population of transgender in the state and find out their detailed demands such as ration cards, voter identity cards and health facilities etc.

Social status of TG's in TamilNadu

The Tamil Nadu state in India was the first state to introduce a transgender (hijra/ aravani) welfare policy. According to the transgender welfare policy transgender people can access free Sex Reassignment Surgery (SRS) in the Government Hospital (only for MTF); free housing program; various citizenship documents; admission in government colleges with full scholarship for higher studies; alternative sources of livelihood through formation of self-help groups (for savings) and initiating income-generation programmes (IGP). Tamil Nadu was also the first state to form a Transgender Welfare Board with representatives from the transgender community.

In a pioneering effort to solve the problems faced by transgender people, the government of TamilNadu established a transgender welfare board in April 2008. Social welfare minister will serve as the president of the board. This effort is touted to be the first in India and even in the world. The government has also started issuing separate ration cards for transgender people. In additional effort to improve the education of transgender people the Tamil Nadu government also issued an order on May 2008 to create a third gender for admissions to government colleges.

The Issues, faced by Transgenders are

- discrimination,
- lack of educational facilities
- unemployment,
- lack of shelter,
- lack of medical facilities like HIV care and hygiene,
- depression,
- hormone pill abuse,
- tobacco and alcohol abuse and
- problems relating to marriage,
- property,
- electoral rights,
- adoption

Ministry of Law and Ministry of Social Justice and State Governments need to recognize the deprivation suffered by transgender people and work on much needed reform. Recent developments in the improvements of socio-economic status of TG's. Although the TG's have been ostracized for many years, conditions are slowly starting to improve. As technology and media communication have vastly improved in India, more people are beginning to not only notice the presence of the TG's, but also appreciate it. The TG's have formed unions to organize protests for their human rights and will continue to fight for legislation until they are satisfied. India has taken many steps toward recognizing transgender rights.

In recent years, TG's have become increasingly visible in the political arena. After gaining the right to vote in 1994, a few have held political office in various states in India, and often have the support of religiously affiliated majority parties as "safe" candidates. In 2000, Kamla Jaan, a TG in the state of Madhya Pradesh, was elected mayor of Katni after running as an independent. In a huge leap for transgender people in India, Manobi Bandopadhyay became the first person from the community to head an educational

institution. as Principal of Krishnanagar Women's College in Nadia district of West Bengal on June 9 2015.

Indian society perceives TG's as un-entrenched political candidates-secular, casteless, and asexual-simultaneously able to understand the plight of the downtrodden and able to gather the support of outsiders. Furthermore, mainstream society has recast these candidates as "embodiments of respect and morality," above traditional corruption that permeates Indian politics. As a result of their improved prominence, India has taken some effective measures in acknowledging the legal status of hijras. For example, "there are three distinct gender classification choices available on the Indian Passport-male, female and 'others'" (Patel_2010:836).

In Tamil Nadu there is lot of improvements relating to their socio-economic conditions. A transsexual hosts a local talk show called "Ippadikku Rose" which became more popular and eye opener for the changes to be made for their welfare. The state also hosts an annual transgender festival to facilitate acceptance of TG's into mainstream society. In addition, TG's are making appearances in the fashion industry. There was a two-day Aadhar enrolment camp exclusively for transgenders living in Madurai district inaugurated by Collector L. Subramanian 05 July 2015 to issue Aadhar cards to 1480 transgenders.

5. Conclusion

Despite receiving some recognition and social acceptance, TG's remain an ostracized and differentiated social class. TG struggle to reconcile their physical visibility with the invisibility of their community as a whole. In the end, however, community invisibility makes TG's susceptible to gender violence and other human rights abuses. By creating and recognizing transgender rights, India has the capacity to battle its current HIV/AIDS epidemic in a meaningful way, give real effect to the human rights of sexual minorities, and serve as a model for other nations to recognize gender-based rights. In order to accomplish these goals, however, India must repeal current discriminatory laws and enact equal opportunity legislation on the basis of gender and sexuality. In order for there to be meaningful change, formal legislation must be passed, and with the help of the human rights activists and unions, the legislation could very well happen.

6. Suggestions

Invisibility of statutory laws makes TG's susceptible to gender violence and other human rights abuses. By creating and recognizing transgender rights, India has the capacity to battle its current HIV/AIDS epidemic in a meaningful way, give real effect to the human rights of sexual minorities, and serve as a model for other nations to recognize gender-based rights. In order to accomplish these goals, however, India must repeal current discriminatory laws and enact equal opportunity legislation on the basis of gender and sexuality. It is further expected that not only the government but also the social activists and general public must come forward to honour and support the third genders for their decent and peaceful living.

References

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