

An Investigation into the Social Acceptance Education Rehabilitative Programming based on Skills Acquisition for the Transgender Community

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Received: 18-June-2022

Revised: 20-September-2022

Accepted: 28-September-2022

Abstract:

The present research was conducted with the intention of determining the level of social acceptability, education, skill-based training, and rehabilitation available to the transgender community (drjadab data et al. 2021). The sample consisted of fifty transgender individuals who were affiliated with nine different gharanas. Purposive sampling was utilised to collect the sample, which was then distributed across seven districts. The interview schedule was prepared by the investigator themselves and was based on all of the issues that were taken into consideration for the study. Interviews and observations were used as data collection methods over a period of five years to compile the information needed for the study. The analysis of the data was carried out both quantitatively and qualitatively. The status of the issues that were taken had been determined through the use of percentage analysis. According to the findings, the transgender individuals' families as well as their communities provided them with a great deal of support.

They were subjected to eighteen distinct forms of harassment and discrimination, the severity of which varied depending on where in society they were located. They did not receive assistance from the police or the judiciary. Similar forms of harassment were directed at transgender people on the school campus, where their classmates, teachers, and the administration all denied them inclusion on a consistent basis.

It was reported that they did not have any kind of access to any kind of skill based training programmes or employment opportunities provided by the government. In addition to this, transgender people did not receive any kind of financial assistance in any capacity, including for their means of subsistence, their housing, or their medical care. In the hospitals and clinics, the doctors and other medical staff degraded and mistreated patients in a humiliating manner. The narratives of transgender people, in which they exposed the reality of society while explaining their plight, provided support for the quantitative findings and provided context for the findings.

Keywords: *Social Acceptability, Education, Skill Based Training, Rehabilitation, Discrimination, Harassment, Assault, Abuse*

Introduction:

Background

In the middle of the 1990s, the community of gender nonconforming people who were previously known as hermaphrodites gave rise to the term transgender to describe themselves.

Hermaphrodite was a term that was used to describe an individual who possessed characteristics of both male and female; however, the individuals for whom this term was used began to feel that it was offensive (ISNA, 2008). This led to the development of the concept of transgender.

There is no such thing as a transgender diagnosis in either the medical or psychiatric fields. Instead, it has evolved into an umbrella term that is applied when attempting to explain a variety of identities and experiences. The term "transgender" is not restricted to people who identify as non-binary, transsexual, or intersex; rather, it encompasses appearance or characteristics that are perceived to be gender atypical regardless of sexual orientation. Transgender people may also have non-binary identities.(OULGBTQ, 2019)

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Mason (1996) investigated the heterosexism and verbal hostility of individuals who were questioned regarding their gender. The interview sample consisted of 73 different women ranging in age from 14 to 57 years old, all of whom self-identified as being either gay or lesbian. In addition, the focus group discussion was held with a total of eight female participants. According to the findings of the study, every single one of the women who participated in the investigation related experiences of being verbally abused as well as harassed. They reported that the most severe form of harassment from their neighbours was something that occurred whenever they were at home and had a negative impact on them. 70% of them reported that their partners or parents had verbally abused them first, and then moved on to physically abusing them. The various instances of discrimination were having a negative impact on their desire to live unrestricted lives in the society.

OBJECTIVES

1. To conduct research into the specific challenges that the transgender community encounters in terms of social acceptability.
2. To conduct research into the forms of prejudice that members of the transgender community face in public.
3. To conduct research into the factors that contribute to the low rate of education within the transgender community.

Hypothesis

H0. There is no significant change in the specific challenges that the transgender community encounters in terms of social acceptability.

H1. There is significant change in the specific challenges that the transgender community encounters in terms of social acceptability.

H0. There is no significant change in the forms of prejudice that members of the transgender community face in public.

H2. There is significant change in the forms of prejudice that members of the transgender community face in public.

H0. There is no significant change in the factors that contribute to the low rate of education within the transgender community.

H3. There is significant change in the factors that contribute to the low rate of education within the transgender community.

Material and method:

Study design,

In this investigation, a sequential transformative strategy was applied in order to investigate the research objectives in a comprehensive manner and make progress toward meeting those objectives. It is the approach,

but with a theoretical perspective superimposed on the sequential processes. It begins with a phase that is quantitative in this particular study, and then it moves on to a phase that is qualitative and builds on the phase that came before it. The theoretical lens is introduced in the introduction of a proposal. It then shapes a directional research question with the goal of investigating a problem (for example, inequality, discrimination, or injustice). It then creates sensitivity to collecting data from marginalised or underrepresented groups. Finally, it concludes with a call to action. Within the framework of this design, the researcher may choose to employ either approach during the first phase of the research, and the weight may be assigned to either of the two phases, or it may be split evenly between the two phases. The purpose of this particular theoretical perspective, which may take the form of an advocacy effort, a conceptual framework, or a particular ideology, is of greater significance in directing the study than the use of methods by themselves.

Data collection and data analysis

The researcher went to the Mandir (a place where transgender people live collectively) to collect data as well as to observe their day-to-day life and the circumstances in which they find themselves. This was done in order to investigate the status of social acceptability, education, skill-based training, and rehabilitation (**B.Phalachandra et al. 2021**).

A questionnaire and an interview schedule were used to collect the information from the people who identify as transgender. The Naayak and Gurus of the various transgender groups that were going to be interviewed were briefed on the purpose of the interview before it was actually carried out. This was done in order to establish a rapport with him or her, which, in turn, proved to be very helpful in the process of establishing rapport and gaining the trust of transgender people who were a part of his or her group. All of this was unquestionably helpful in eliciting the information that we desired from them. In addition to this, it was made clear to the Naayak's, the Guru's, and the members of the group that the information that was gathered from them would be kept in strict confidence and would only be used for the purpose of research.

Contact was made with the Naayaks and Gurus of transgender support groups in seven different districts in order to solicit their assistance in selecting members of the group who identify as transgender. The data was collected using three different methods: an interview guide approach, in which the topics and issues were outlined in advance; a standardised open-ended interview, in which the order and wording of questions are determined; and a questionnaire, in which the informants were asked closed-ended and semi-structured questions.

The researcher observed the situations that took place at the Mandir, including the people's gestures and other things that turned out to be helpful when narrating the information in order to maintain the integrity of the sensitive information.

Result and Discussion:

ABILITY TO BE ACCEPTED BY SOCIETY

The phrase "social acceptability of transgender people" refers to the end of any distinction, exclusion, or restriction on the basis of gender identity and expression, while leaving no purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment, or exercise, on an equal basis with other humans. In other words, social acceptability of transgender people means the end of any distinction, exclusion, or restriction on the basis of gender identity and expression. It is about providing them with all of the human rights and fundamental freedoms in any field, be it political, economic, social, cultural, or civil.

The origin of the research study can be traced back to the history of the region in which it was discovered as well as the findings of research conducted in earlier studies, both of which help to justify both the conception of the study and the implications of the study. As a result, it is only natural that once a research study has been carried out and its findings have been compiled, those findings should be evaluated from the point of view of the accumulated research evidence in the relevant field. Because of this, the researcher felt that it was appropriate to

compare the findings of this research with the findings of previous research that has been done in this area. As a consequence of this, an effort has been made in this article to cite findings from other studies that either support or contradict the findings of the current studies.

REASONS FOR SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE

According to the findings of this study, transgender people are confronted with obstacles on their path to existence and survival, and they are forced to live on the periphery of mainstream society as a result of the social and cultural stigmas they face. According to Chandra (2017) and Agarwal (2015), these stigmas force transgender people to have access that is almost nonexistent to severely restricted when compared to the access that cisgender people have to education, health care, public places, and other rights. In contrast to the powerful results obtained from the quantitative aspect of this study, the qualitative component of the analysis only uncovered a small number of incidents. The transgender people are at ease when selecting the options from the closed 230 ended questions while responding, but they are still hesitant to narrate all of the different types of incidents that have happened to them while in family settings, religious places, and communities; while there is police personnel nearby; and while accessing public property. The few incidents that they have described include discrimination, violence, abuse, verbal harassment, rape, sexual harassment, and telephone harassment. They have also reported experiencing sexual harassment. The fact that the remaining untold stories have a deeper significance in and of themselves causes them to be hesitant about sharing them with others.

Conclusion:

The findings of the study, which were gathered from the responses of transgender people, regarding their social acceptability, education, skill-based training, and rehabilitation

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