Social and Economical conditions of Transgender community in Jammu and Kashmir.

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Abstract
Transgender people are called 'Laanch' in Kashmir, a derogatory slang term, and often leads to verbal, physical and sexual abuse. Most of the transgender people community are subject to injustice related to education, job, legal recognition and access to social resources. The LGBTQ community to function outside formal sectors which in turns to make their life more vulnerable.

According to the 2013 study on the migration of transgender people from rural to Srinagar revealed that the nature of harassment faced by them included bullying, sexual abuse, verbal and physical abuse and social restrictions that in immense psychological disturbance. The community is often forced to leave their places and forced to stop attending schools and worship places.

The study also noted that the intimidated environment at the school and other educational institutions. Such environment forces them to stay away from schools and other educational institutions to avoid harassment that leads to Trauma and many other health issues. literacy rate is 49.29% only which is lowest in India after west Bengal and Rajasthan.

I. INTRODUCTION.

Transgender is a broad term for people whose gender identity, expression, or behaviour is different from those typically associated with their assigned sex at birth. The transgender are individuals of any age or sex whose personality, appearance, attitude, behaviour or personal characteristics differ from stereotypes which means there is a difference of identity. Transgender is the state of one's "gender identity" not matching one's "assigned sex". People who were assigned a gender, usually at birth and based on their genitals, but who feel that this is a false or incomplete description of themselves." (USI LGBT Campaign Transgender Campaign, 2007). Transgender include transsexual, cross dresser, transvestite, consciously androgynous people, gender queer people who live cross-gender, drag kings, and drag queens. Most of the transsexual are born male but see themselves as women. In other words, not all Transgender people are transsexual, but all transsexual people are Transgender. The term "transman" refers to female-to-male, Transgender people, and "transwoman" refers to male-to-female Transgender people.

Transgender people often rejected by their families and by a conservative society that view them as an underclass. Some would even spit on them. Now life have become even more harder with security and crackdown imposed by India since removing the region's autonomy in august 2019 and now coronavirus restrictions. Transgender community in Kashmir is one of the most isolated groups in the world. The society has pushed them to the wall. They are living an invisible life. Kashmiri transgender community has always lived in the shadow but never imagined things could get this worst. Traditional patriarchal values mean that sex and sexual orientation in the Muslim majority region is a Taboo subject unlike. In the other parts of India transgender community rarely dress in colorful clothing afraid of ridicule or worse nor are gender affirmation procedures seen as a visible option. They are shunned and invisible minority living in a land that has been turned up ride down. In the 2019, India abolished Article 370 and 35A of its constitution which granted Kashmir a special status as an autonomous region. The move stripped Kashmir of its Flag and its lawmaking power and bought it under direct control of the government. In New Delhi thousands were arrested and imprisoned, all phone and internet service cutoff. Security force line the streets and man check points there in the regional long before coronavirus imposed its own restrictions. Kashmir people of all gender lived life under lockdown, cut off from world. For the transgender community with little acceptance from wider society and no means to communicate with outside world. Last two years has been suffocating. After the abrogation of Article Transgender community in Kashmir are completely runout of basic essential needs. Around 15% of them are forced to work in sex trade to make ends meet. One of the only acceptable line of work is matchmaking and performing at weddings. Wedding is one of the only times when they are permitted to dress and perform as

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themselves. The situation deteriorated after the abolishing of Article 370 on 19 august 2019. They have been out of work since then. They cannot go to people's home during coronavirus pandemic, people are scared of getting of coronavirus. They are struggling as events have been cancelled. They are normally work in matchmaking playing the role of broker between two families in arranged marriages but with wedding cancelled and increasing number of people find their own life partner, times are tough. People used to call to dance in their marriages and they used to get good money now there are DJs and women sings too so they do get much business. To make matter worse, the Indian government has now made it possible for nonresident of Kashmir to own property and works in the region putting a further squeeze on job opportunities. An irony of the abolition of Kashmir's statehood was that the mountainous region inherited. Indian law on homosexuality which was decriminalized. Yet recognition of transgender people as a third gender has made no real difference to the lives of this community. There is laws and provisions in the constitution of India which protect citizen irrespective of their gender, sex, sexuality ethnicity and religion but still such people are discriminated. Many people are violated on them to meet with only family they have each other. Transgenders face discrimination in every aspect of life. They are abused physically, verbally, they face a lot of street harassment and sexual abuse as well. Mental health issues are prevalent in this community.

II.   RESULT AND DISCUSSION.

Transgender population and literacy rate in India

State/UT	Population	Literacy rate %
Utter Pradesh	48,78,03	56.07
Andra Pradesh	137,465	55.80
Maharashtra	43,769	53.33
Bihar	40,891	67.57
West Bengal	40,827	44.35
Madhya Pradesh	30,349	58.83
Tamil Nadu	29,597	53.01
Orissa	22,364	57.78
Karnataka	20,332	54.35
Rajasthan	16,517	48.34
Jharkhand	13,463	47.58
Gujrat	11,544	62.82
Assam	11,374	53.69
Punjab	10,243	59.75
Haryana	8,422	62.11
Chhattisgarh	6,591	51.35
Uttarakhand	4,555	62.65
Delhi	4213	62.99
Jammu and Kashmir	4137	49.29*
Kerala	3902	84.61
Himachal Pradesh	2051	62.10
Manipur	1343	67.50
Tripura	833	71.19
Meghalaya	627	57.40
Arunachal Pradesh	495	52.20
Goa	398	73.90
Nagaland	398	70.75
Puducherry	252	60.59
Mizoram	166	87.14
Chandigarh	142	72.22
Sikkim	126	65.18
Daman and Diu	59	75.51
Andaman and Nicobar	47	73.81
Dadra and Nagar haveli	43	73.68
Lakshadweep	2	50.00

Source: census 2011

Jammu Kashmir is at third number position among other states/union Territory in India where literacy rate in transgender community are very low and recorded only 49.29 % after West Bengal and Rajasthan

Reason behind the illiteracy in Transgender community.

	Percentage of people	Reason
1	13%	never attended school.
2	45%	faced harassment at school level
3	12%	physically harassed.
4	60%	verbally abused
5	13%	sexually harassed
6	15%	physically and sexually harassed.
7	12%	harassed by their teachers.
8	60%	harassed by the students or the classmates.
9	15%	harassed by the students as well as teachers.
10	13%	harassed by the non-teaching staff of the school.

Majority of people from them are poor and due to lack of education and social support they have less chances of getting jobs which makes them more vulnerable to catching various mental issues like, Post Traumatic disorders, obsessive compulsive disorders, depression panic disorders and face other heath problems. When they die they are often not given a proper religious burial which is injustice to them.

According to the census 2011 the total population of transgender people estimated 4137. Most of them work as broker between two families in arrange marriages or perform at marriage ceremonies. Some of them attained celebrity status while many of them still struggle for rights and acknowledgement. However, the position of transgender community in Kashmir is still better than those living in other parts of the country who face tremendous violence.

Despite the supreme court having conceded in the National Legal Authority Vs Union of India case 2014 transgender as a "Third gender'' and validating the prolongation of guaranteed civil, political and cultural rights by the constitution to them. But on the contrary, the changes on the ground for Kashmiri transgender is pint sized.

A decision was taken by the J&K administrative council on 28 may 2020, to grand transgenders a monthly pension of rupees 1000 under integrated social security scheme, once they get an income and transgender certificate. The work is under process and no one get the pension yet because it requires various documents. Medical examination further stigmatized the community.

Transgender community Income

Percentage of respondent	Income in rupees
50%	1000-3000
13%	3000-6000
6%	6000-9000
8%	9000-12000
7%	12000 and more

Source of employment

	Percentage of respondent	Source
1	45%	Unemployed
2	18%	Matchmaking
3	12%	Dance at marriage parties
4	3%	Sex workers
5	12%	Domestic helpers
6	2%	Manual labor
7	0%	Government or private jobs

All the transgender people claim that they face problems in whatever work they are doing. People who are working as matchmakers they are often mistreated in the parties of marriage. Many people of them dance at marriage parties are sexually and verbally abused. Many people of them who are sex worker are often mistreated by the clients and police has a hostile attitude towards them. Domestic workers are exploited in terms of low wages and more work load. The manual labours also harassment by fellow workers or the masters. Transgender community are of the view that the hetero normative role is always imposed on them by their families, relatives or other local people. They feel that their gender identity has a negative impact on them and their families as so called society doesn't consider them as dignified individuals.

Suggestions/Recommendations.
1. Transgender welfare board should be established.
2. Rehabilitation centres should be established .
3. There should be a reservation in educational institutions and in governments jobs.
4. Monthly financial support should be provided.
5. Scholarships should be provide for students at school level.
6. counselling programmes should be organised.
7. Sensitize police about the human rights abuse of the LGBTQ community and
take appropriate steps to stop abuse them, and consider creation of special cell for this
purpose
8. There should be sexuality/gender education at school and college level. School syllabus must be modified to include education on LGBTQ.
9.Introduction of scholarships for gender non-conforming persons at state
and national level for higher education purpose.
10. government should provide monthly financial support for LGBTQ.

III.   CONCLUSION

Transgender people are called laanch in Kashmir a derogatory slang term, which in itself is stigmatization and a ground of discrimination. They face unfairness in every aspect of life be it employment, legal recognition, access to social resources including decent life standard and education. For all of them the struggle usually starts from an early phase. The non-conformity, to their prescribed gender roles makes them vulnerable and often leads to verbal and corporeal abuse at the hands of their parents, siblings and other family members. The intimidating environment even prevails at schools and other educational institutions which almost certainly force them to leave studies in order to avoid the mocking and harassment which leads to the mental trauma. Thus there is an immense need to intervene at individual, society, community and policy level to safeguard the   rights of transgender and have a   great   responsibility to initiate appropriate interventions. Many things are changing and we hope that there may be a day that we will be able to gender inclusive Society.

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