

**A Study On The Problems Faced By The Trans Entrepreneurs With
Special Reference To Selected Districts In Tamilnadu - An Explorative
Analysis**

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Abstract

The transgender community in India has stayed aloof from the society for the longest period of time, some of them were able to make it big and rise to prominent positions and some were not able to come out of the dark lane of urban India despite efforts from the government and non-governmental agencies. The Supreme Court's 2014 judgment to recognize transgender people as a third gender came-in as much relief to the community. However, nothing much has changed on the ground as we continue to witness a lot of transgender resorting to begging, prostitution and dancing on special occasions for their survival. We are very well known that even the women entrepreneur faces so many problems in reality. More than them, the Trans Entrepreneurs meet numerous problems in their business. This paper tries to explore the problems faced by the Trans- entrepreneurs in their business life.

Introduction

In 2014, for the very first time, the transgender population was counted in India during the census. As per census 2011, there are 4, 90,000 transgender in India. However, the number is expected to be six to seven times higher by different transgender activists. Even though they are received the landmark judgment from supreme court of India on April 2014, status of "third gender", they are treated as exile and invulnerable. A primary reason of the exclusion is perceived to be the lack of recognition of the gender status. The transgender community in India has stayed aloof from the society for the longest period of time, some of them were able to make it big and rise to prominent positions and some were not able to come out of the dark lane of urban India despite efforts from the government and non-governmental agencies. The Supreme Court's 2014 judgment to recognize transgender people as a third gender came-in as much relief to the community. However, nothing much has changed on the ground as we continue to witness a lot of transgender resorting to begging, prostitution and dancing on

special occasions for their survival. In India, there is a broad range of transgender which includes the **Hijras, Aravanis, Kothis, Jogtas/ Jogappas, Shiv Sakthis**. But then there are few who came out of the taboo and were able to prove themselves as achievers like entrepreneur, dancer, writer, educationists. We are very well known that even the women entrepreneur faces so many problems in reality. More than them, the Trans- entrepreneurs meet numerous problems in their business. This paper tries to explore the problems faced by the Trans- entrepreneurs in their business life.

Constitutional Support to the community:

A number of fundamental policies and constitutional rights would give power to the transgender community in India. Their Fundamental Rights are

1. Article 14 – Right to Equality
2. Article 15– Prohibition of discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of race, caste, religion, sex, place of birth or any of them.
3. Article 16 (2)- Prohibition of discrimination against the employment under the state.
4. Article 19 - Right to Express and migrate.
5. Article 21 – The **right to chose one’s gender identity** or personal liberty.
6. Rights of transgender persons bill, 2014: On 24th April 2016, a private member’s bill (introduced by the MP from Tamil Nadu, Tiruchi Siva) entitled “The Rights of Transgender Persons Bills, 2014” was passed by the Rajya Sabha and introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Bill deals Social inclusion of Transgender, and their rights.
7. Transgender Day: 24th April is celebrated as Transgender day.

Statement of the problem:

Based on the collection of previous literature the researcher found that most of the researches have emphasized on problems and prospectus of entrepreneurs in a narrow way. Very few authors have concentrated on government schemes available to them. Moreover in southern part of India the research related to transgender was not given importance even the various governments in southern states supports the transgender. So the researcher would like to undergo the research in southern part of India as a holistic and futuristic approach about the transgender entrepreneur’s condition. Moreover from the research the researcher tries to identify some measures for their progressive and sustainable entrepreneurship life.

Objective of the study

The study focuses on the following objectives;

1. To study the socioeconomic condition of the Trans Entrepreneurs.
2. To analyze the factors that influences the Trans Entrepreneurs.
3. To focus the problems faced by respondents.

Research Gap:

Most of the research papers related to the problems and prospectus of entrepreneurs irrespective of men and women. No studies have been taken up on Trans Entrepreneurs community. The study has given importance to the above gap and helps to fill the same.

Conceptual framework:

Literal meaning: Beyond gender.

Transgender: It refers to people whose sense of their own gender differs from what would be expected based on the sex characteristics with which they are born.

Entrepreneur: a person who sets up a business or businesses, taking on financial risks in the hope of profit.

Research Question:

With the idea received from the research problem the following research questions are framed by the researcher.

- ❖ Whether the Transgender are accepted by their own family and by the society alike or not?
- ❖ Whether they really enjoy their entrepreneur life or not?
- ❖ What are the problems faced by them as a Trans Entrepreneurs.

Review of Literature:

- Jonathon W. Wanta & Cecil (2017) the objective of their article named Review of the Transgender Literature: Where Do We Go from Here? Described current themes and trends in medical literature for transgender-specific care, as well as to identify the knowledge gaps that currently exist to guide future high-quality research to where it is most needed.
- ❖ V.S. Shinu Asmy and Dr. P. Nagaraj in their study titled “Preliminary problems faced in educating the third gender community” stated that the problems in their life start from home. They also stated that the Transgender communities face discrimination and high level of stigma in almost every walk of their life.

- ❖ Lall&Sahai, (2008), conduct a comparative assessment of multi-dimensional issues & challenges of women entrepreneurship, & family business. The study identified Psychographic variables like, degree of commitment, entrepreneurial challenges & future plan for expansion, based on demographic variables.
- ❖ Tambunan, (2009), made a study on recent developments of women entrepreneurs in Asian developing countries. The study focused mainly on women entrepreneurs in small and medium enterprises based on data analysis and review of recent key literature. The study also depicted the fact that representation of women entrepreneurs in this region is relatively low due to factors like low level of education, lack of capital and cultural or religious constraints.

Research Methodology

Type of research: Exploratory in nature. The researcher wants to explore the actual facts to the society related to Trans Entrepreneurs

Research Design: An exploratory cum descriptive research design is proposed.

Types of data approach: Qualitative and Quantitative data will be composed.

Sampling Design

Universe of the study: Transgender in Tamilnadu. There are 22,364 Trans in Tamilnadu which includes 32 districts.

Sampling frame: Census record from Directorate of Social Welfare Office, Chennai, is considered as sampling frame. As per the record from the board, the Transgender community spreads all over 32 districts in Tamilnadu.

Sampling methods: Non-probability purposive sampling including the chain referral (snowball) technique is proposed.

Sampling Size: due to time constraint the researcher restricts the sample size to 100.

Data collection

Sources of data: Primary data will be collected through interview Schedule. Secondary data will be collected through reference books, News paper, websites, and discussions with the respondents.

Tools for collection of proposed data: Interview schedule will be framed with the help of previous researches which gives depth knowledge to the researcher.

Famous Trans Entrepreneurs in India

Kalki Subramaniam is an Indian transgender activist, artist, poet, actor and inspirational speaker. Kalki is the founder of Sahodari Foundation, an organization which works for the social, political and economic empowerment of Transgender people in India through Sahodari Foundation, she found the Trans/Hearts art project through which she offers free workshops for transgender people and promotes their artworks and supports their livelihood. More than 200 transgender people have attended her workshops. This entrepreneurship venture is first of its kind in South Asia.

Six Pack Band is not just India's first transgender music band, but they are also the winners of Cannes Grand Prix Glass Lion in 2016. The outfit comprises six members -- Fida Khan, Ravina Jagtap, Asha Jagtap, Chandni Suvarnakar, Komal Jagtap and Bhavika Patil. The band has released five songs so far. This group of entrepreneurs has been providing work and support to their flesh group.

Trans and Hijra Empowerment Mela (fair) 2018

around 250 transgender entrepreneurs from across India displayed their skills at an annual Mumbai fair aimed at empowering the disadvantaged community and challenging derogatory stereotypes. Clothes, including saris and shawls, as well as jewellery boxes made out of bamboo were among the items on sale across some 50 stalls. One of the Trans entrepreneurs Mudhuk told "Now people are coming and happily meeting us and buying from us. Some of them are placing orders. We are sending our parcels to people's homes. A lot of positive change has come,"

Findings from the study

From the careful analysis of the collected data the researcher has found out the following findings. Since, they belong to the marginalized group of the society which faces legal, social, cultural and economic difficulties. The problem faced by the Trans entrepreneur community in India includes.

A) Social problem:

1. Rejection of Entry directly or indirectly at some Public Places like Hospitals, Hotels, Malls, Restaurants, Dance Floors, Theaters, Shopping Complexes
2. Raped & abused orally and physically
3. Forced to leave Parental Home if identified as a Transgender
4. Unwanted attention is given to their presence
5. People do not behave or act normal in their presence or with them

6. Calling them Names loudly
7. Associating them with child nabbing
8. Associating them with prostitution
9. Discrimination in all the ways.
10. Disrespect

B) Financial problem

1. Lack of Finance
2. Family restriction in providing seed money
3. Lack of support from the financial intuition
4. Tough formalities from the bank

C) Psychological problem

1. Lack of Mental strength
2. Role Conflict
3. Lack of persistent Nature
4. Mobility

D) Marketing problem

1. Lack of educational facilities
2. Lack of market ideas and information
3. Lack of chances in marketing products
4. Unfavorable Environment
5. Stiff Competition

Conclusion

Entrepreneurs play an important role in the promotion of domestic trade and foreign trade. Entrepreneurs help in the development of the society by providing employment to people and paves for independent living. Such Entrepreneurs should not be deviated in the of gender issues because transgender also human beings .hey should be well treated and their talent should be appreciated by each and every one .It's our duty. Moreover the government and NGOs must provide assistance to Tran's entrepreneurs, both in financial and non financial areas. Trans entrepreneurs must be given training to operate and run a business successfully. Training has to be given to Trans entrepreneurs who are still reluctant to take up the entrepreneurial task

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