

INHIBITIONS OF TRANSGENDER ENTREPRENEURS WITH REFERENCE TO COIMBATORE DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Transgender empowerment protracts to be a fragmentary task-force. People rebelling gender convention have subsisted in every culture, pursuit and civilization throughout human life. Profession as business sex solicitors is a ticket attached to transgenders. Gender dysphoria lined a means for communal stigmatization of trans-community that has feathered issues out of favor for this smallest group having the largest risk. Transgenders empowering few behavior can hold up to creativity, stimulus to work, and enhance their resilience in the public has forwarded them to become entrepreneurs. Currently, refining their class in society and benchmarking new principles by breaking the typecast, these transgenders are into entrepreneurial commotion. Many transgender people familiarize an epoch of distinctiveness which includes better understanding of their self-image, self-reflection and perspicuity. They have taken themselves as a podium for economic chain and seem to have a noteworthy increase in the projection of transgender entrepreneurs proving meritorious than regular masses and empower transgender amass by establishing stately livelihood opportunities.

Keywords : Transgender, Gender dysphoria, entrepreneurs, economic succession and livelihood opportunities.

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STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Transgender people are subjected to multi-faceted hassle based exclusively on their gender identity towards rife bigotry, refutation of family, fear of denunciation and seclusion, property risks, school drop outs, being without a job, physical evil assaults, sexual harassment, depressions, democratic shortfall, politically disfranchised, social annoyance, economic marginalization, security issues, human rights violations, victims of civic and basic amenities, health hazards, alcoholic pressure, arrest on bogus allegations, penectomy, related with HIV, hormone pill and drug exploitation, homelessness, problems relating to matrimony and adoption, disavowal of electoral privileges, non-obtaining of government credentials or surety and meager aid from regime etc. Society often mock the transgender community in public places like railway stations, bus stands, schools, workplaces, malls, theatres, hospitals. There is a need to launch link between transgender people and common populace in order to aid the empowerment of transgender in the new millennium as they are tangential. The current and future generation of researchers should not face any transphobic attitudes and must not carry any misconceptions about them. Having being downhearted in all these aspects, the courage to sustain their living autonomously have proved their excellent quality by amalgamating talent, hard work, dedication and urge to envision their community. This initiated the researcher to evaluate their status, configuration of high profile of transgender entrepreneurs in attainment of a missionary zeal and economic assurance in forth coming years.

OBJECTIVES

The study has the following objectives.

1. To study the socio-economic profile of the Transgender Entrepreneurs.
2. To examine the problems encountered by transgender entrepreneurs

HYPOTHESIS

Following Null hypotheses were formulated for the study.

1. There is no significant association between the demographic profile variables and the problems encountered by transgender entrepreneurs.

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

The researcher had conducted the study in the nucleus of South India in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu is entitled to Coimbatore District covering 13 blocks. The Municipal Corporation is further divided into 3 sects as: Municipal Corporation I, Municipal Corporation II and Municipal Corporation III. The city has a reputation for entrepreneurship for its residents and the abode for many Transgenders.

METHODOLOGY

A pilot study was conducted from November 2016 – December 2016 among 30 transgender entrepreneurs of Coimbatore. Cronbach's Alpha holds 0.89 for testing the reliability of the questionnaire. The researcher used interview schedule as the data collection tool. The present study is based on Simple Random Sampling method. In Coimbatore district there are 365 transgenders who are registered under Coimbatore Mavatta Thirunangaigal Nala Sangam. The transgender entrepreneurs are 150 in number which was identified with the help of the information received from Coimbatore District Transgender Welfare Association. The sample size ($n = 110$) is determined by using Morgan Table were selected for the purpose of the study. The research was carried out by using both primary data and secondary data.

RESEARCH GAP

In the wake of previous literature it is found that there are numerous studies conducted for transgender based on biological differences, trans-conversions, medical interventions, Sex Reassignment Surgery, physical and sexual assaults, health care, psychological related aspects, sexual practices, HIV status via prevention syndrome, drug addiction and rehabilitation, cross-dressing subjectivity, dietary habits, significant discrimination, socio-economic conditions. But there has been no studies related to entrepreneurship of transgenders. Furthermore empowerment programmes on transgender entrepreneurship in the current scenario is lacking. This was the research gap identified by the researcher and further more made the researcher to go for the study in transgender entrepreneurship. Hence the present study is an endeavor to fill the gap.

PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS : DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES**Table 1.1****AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS**

S.No	Age (in years)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	18-25	29	26.4
2	26-34	45	40.9
3	35-46	25	22.7
4	Above 47	11	10.0
TOTAL		110	100

Source: Primary Data**Table 1.2****EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AMONG THE RESPONDENTS**

S.No	Educational Qualification	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Primary	46	41.8
2	Secondary/ Higher Secondary	29	26.4
3	Diploma Holders	18	16.4
4	Bachelor's Degree	14	12.7
5	Master's Degree	3	2.7
TOTAL		110	100

Source: Primary Data**Table 1.3****OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS**

S.No	Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Biryani Caterers	79	71.8
2	Tailoring	17	15.5
3	Mobile food stalls	9	8.2

4	Others	5	4.5
Total		110	100

Source: Primary Data

FACTOR ANALYSIS : PROBLEMS OF TRANSGENDER ENTREPRENEURS

The KMO value of sampling adequacy is very high 0.759. The Bartlett test rejects the null hypothesis ie, the variables are not related as the approximate Chi-square value 1.5863 at degrees of freedom which is significant at 1 percent level of significance. Thus factor analysis may be considered as an appropriate technique. Principal Component Factor Analysis with Varimax rotation was conducted to assess the underlying structure for 19 items of various problems of transgender entrepreneurs listed in Table 1.4. Rotated Component Matrix by using Varimax method which is used to assign factor which have higher loadings.

Table 1.4

FACTOR LOADINGS AND EXTRACTION FOR THE ROTATED FACTORS

S.No	Variables	Components						Communalities
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Depression and Suicidal attempt	-.017	.107	.121	.099	.912	.060	.872
2	Unable to do SRS	-.082	.022	.148	.091	.912	.105	.881
3	Lack in modernization	-.077	.189	.817	.257	.094	-.008	.785
4	No idea on government assistance	.027	.194	.891	.170	.100	.100	.881
5	Dearth on insurance policy	-.067	.303	.815	.083	.154	.209	.836
6	Unaware of market conditions	.096	.896	.207	.117	.090	.146	.899
7	Limited promotional viability	.040	.915	.198	.102	.036	.178	.921
8	Brand and quality competence	.010	.875	.233	.143	.037	.114	.854
9	Fear of initiativeness	.027	.199	.166	.077	.067	.874	.843
10	Bureaucracy issues	-.028	.181	.060	.185	.103	.847	.799
11	Insufficient planning	-.050	.093	.166	.810	.145	.002	.716

12	Hygienic factor	-.081	.071	.215	.857	.025	.188	.829
13	Frequent Mobility	-.014	.156	.076	.844	.038	.104	.755
14	Working with common people	.867	.072	-.073	-.054	.116	-.039	.780
15	Alliances and negotiations	.917	.040	.035	-.063	.024	-.137	.867
16	Art of living	.891	.110	-.034	.017	.032	-.131	.826
17	Land Allocation	.866	.043	-.061	-.067	-.058	.039	.765
18	Autonomy and power	.875	-.063	.295	.010	-.088	.118	.791
19	Diversifying business	.814	-.043	.007	-.030	-.179	.133	.716
	Eigen Values	5.219	4.609	1.723	1.568	1.364	1.132	
	% of Variance	27.496	24.257	9.071	8.251	7.177	5.957	

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

- a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.
- b. Loadings $> |0.6|$ are selected which is shaded

Table 1.4 shows that there are six factors loaded in the rotated factors. The first factor is labelled as Future prospects of transgender entrepreneurs loads most strongly on the statements 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 respectively loading in the first column of Factor I having 6 variables. (15) Alliances and negotiations have its highest loadings of 0.917 and 24.23% of relationship is explained in the first factor.

The Second factor is Field entry pre-marketing problems composed of 3 statements 6,7 and 8 with loading in Factor II. (7) Limited promotional viability is the highest loading of 0.915 with 14.312% of relationship is explained in the second factor.

The third factor is Knowledge Tribulations comprised of 3 statements 3,4 and 5 with loading in the Factor III of third column. (4) No idea on government assistance has the highest loading of 0.891 with 12.750% of relationship is explained in the third factor.

The fourth factor which seems to be General Associated problems is explained by 3 variables 11, 12 and 13 respectively loading in the fourth column of fourth factor. (11) Hygienic Factor is the highest loading of 0.857 with 12.216% of relationship is explained in the fourth factor.

The fifth factor is labelled as Psychological Problem is composed of 2 variables 1 and 2 respectively loading in the fifth factor. Both (1) and (2) Depression and suicidal attempts and unable to do SRS has the equal highest loadings of 0.912 with 9.55% of relationship is explained in the fifth factor.

The last factor is Entrepreneurial Problem which is explained by 2 components 9 and 10 respectively with loading on the sixth factor. (9) Fear of initiativeness is the highest loading of 0.874 with 9.117% of relationship is explained in the sixth factor.

MILIEU OF RESPONDENTS – A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

1. The age of the respondents reveals that 40.9 percent of the respondents are in the age group of 26 - 34 years. It implies that the most dominating age groups of 26-34 years of transgender are involving in the entrepreneurial activities.
2. Majority of 41.8 percent of the respondents have possessed Primary level of education. 6.4 percent have completed Secondary and Higher Secondary educational level. 16.4 percent respondents are Diploma Holders, 12.7 percent hold Bachelor's Degree and 2.7 percent are Post Graduates. The analysis reveals that majority of the respondents have attained primary level of education.
3. The important occupational background among the transgenders entrepreneurs constitutes 71.8 percent are Biryani Caterers. Tailoring forms 15.5 percent to the total of the occupational background. 8.2 percent constitute Mobile food stalls and the remaining of 4.5 percent constitutes other category of occupational background like paper mart, DTP and typing related works. Among the occupational background, it is Biryani Caterers who comprises in majority.

FINDINGS RELATED TO THE PROBLEMS OF TRANSGENDER ENTREPRENEURS

Among the various problems of transgender entrepreneurs encountered “Future prospects of transgender entrepreneur” factor consists of variables such as working together with common

people, alliances and negotiations, art of living, land allocation, autonomy and power and diversifying business are found to be the most important problem among the transgender entrepreneurs. The next most important factor is the “Field entry pre-marketing problem” factor which consists of the variables such as unaware of market conditions, limited promotional viability, brand and quality competence.

SUGGESSTIONS

- i. Transgender must personally put an end to come out of the mechanism of enticing opposite sex, beggary, dancing, stripping in public, spreading vulgarity, behave immorally and body selling.
- ii. Focus must be laid on expansion and diversification of business and all the business must go with legal registration under DIC unlike any other entrepreneurs lessening the bureaucracies.
- iii. The Government must provide valid credentials for availing all possible financial support assisted to them.
- iv. Formulation of schemes and more subsidies shall be granted to the transgender entrepreneurs for their better upliftment of community.
- v. The Government should chart out a plan for providing vocational training on Financial Learning Programme to strengthen entrepreneurial ecosystem. Transgender Research Centre should be actively formed.
- vi. To promote the saving habits amongst transgender entrepreneurs “Bachat Karo Scheme” is to be introduced by mandatory deposit of Rs 100 per week in their bank accounts and must levy restriction on their withdrawal limits.
- vii. Special Juvenile Entrepreneurial Cell should be established under 18 years of age to empower economically in the development of entrepreneurial skill set like tailoring, carpentry, paintings, knitting, weaving, cooking, clay modelling and typing etc so as to avoid demanding beggary and heavy flesh trade.
- viii. NGO’s should have formal affiliation with Inter-Governmental Organizations like United Nations.

CONCLUSION

The largest and most distinct burst of transgender activism is taking place in all spheres of living. A well structured Government-funded vocational rehabilitation programs must be initiated so that the transgender entrepreneurs can improve their skill set margin and this can completely eliminate them from sex drive, prostitutions, drug addictions. An ironic change can happen in later years if the seed are sown with positive hopefulness as the transgender entrepreneurs have basic indigenous knowledge, skill, potential and resources to establish and manage of being an entrepreneur.

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