



Social Injustices with Trans-genders: A Pivotal Path of Development

Muhammad Umair Sohail, Department of Statistics, Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan

ObaidAslam, Department of Education, Riphah International University, Faisalabad Campus, Pakistan

Kousar Fatima, Department of Education, The Women University, Multan, Pakistan

Abdul Jabbar, Department of Islamic Studies, Riphah International University, Faisalabad Campus, Pakistan.

Corresponding Author: umairsohailch@gmail.com

Abstract- Several national and international organizations are working worldwide to protect the basic rights of transgender. Every religion has high beliefs of gender equality, but there are many public policies, laws, and rules where the trans-people are affected directly or indirectly and have limited access to resources. This will lead to increased gross violation and social injustice. Transgender community is globally attached with every era of daily life which may increase the risk index of communication diseases like HIV, COVID-19, etc. due to high illiteracy and limited employment opportunity for them. Furthermore, the aggressive behaviour of society even of the religious scholars creates the panic situation for trans-people. These behaviours are not categorized by the local and global community and often face no punishment. The United Nations (UN) is currently working to minimize the risk index of communication diseases by improving the domestic problems such as high poverty, low literacy rate, injustice, etc. of the community. This study directly engages the trans people to improve the living standards, hygienic facilities, and provide social justice. The aim of this investigation is to highlight different dimensions of health care, social justices, and development for trans-genders and provide a framework and best practices for community and low income countries like Pakistan to optimize their limited resources to resolve their concerns. This manuscript will facilitate policy makers and civil society around the globe to enhance lifestyle, health, social justices, local and global resilience for the trans-community. This study provides a framework for local and global transgender activists, civil society, and local government to immediately address the violence against transgender community in order to achieve local and global resilience about communication diseases like COVID-19, encourage gender equality, and strengthen social and economic stability to stop violence against the innocent group of our community.

Keywords: Trans-genders, Social Injustices, HIV, COVID-19, SG&Ds, Local and global resilience

I. INTRODUCTION

To achieve the meaningful and effective outcomes for vaccination of communication diseases like HIV, COVID-19 and others, it is our top priority to discuss the social, morally and traditional marginalized group of individuals of our society (Trans-genders). Experiences of trans-gender person suggested that communication diseases increase is a high trouble for those who acquire it and this would increase the social injustices, inequity, and discrimination. From trans-community, trans-women report the high impact in the context of communication diseases [1].

A normal person who is not transgender may not imagine the social injustices where they are unrecognized, as:

- I. In South Asia, most families refuse to accept their living status with their family.
- II. Most communities working and social refuse to provide social facilities.
- III. They face the limited or no employment opportunity.
- IV. Most of trans-genders are sexually abused by elite society.

Our community does not allow/give access to institutional and social services where others may enjoy just because they demand documental identity to participate in civil or social society. Furthermore, trans- people bear aggressive and violent behaviours of the illiterate society. In this environment it is impossible for use to answer these questions, as:

- i. How would they positively participate for the sustainable social and economic development,
- ii. How would we ensure their mental and physical well-being?
- iii. The reliability of information for meaningful inference about vaccination of communication diseases is obtained.

Trans-genders experience these social injustices and discrimination in their daily life. Similar to other human beings, trans-genders have equal fundamental rights [2]. In most real life situations, trans-people face the huge social and legal restrictions to enjoy fundamental rights to their gender equality. As a result, they are unable to enjoy the local and global sustainable opportunities as it defines in 2030 a

consistent development agenda. The continuous refusals and rejections from communities for basic rights may negatively affect control of communication diseases.

II. DISCUSSION

The Gap between Human Rights - Violence, Aggressive Behaviour, and Social Injustice

The trans-gender community face the hug social and culture resistance in their daily life [4]; some of them are listed below:



Most of trans-genders are denied by their families as soon as they disclose their identity [5]. In most situations they are forced to stay at home which results in lack of quality education and have a higher level of depression and anxiety. On the other side, those who disclose their identity in their younger age, they face the social, moral, and cultural boundaries [6]. The trans-community is unable to fulfil their social and economic needs and get health services within the inimical environment This type of social and moral decimation may engage them in some sort of negative activities just because of high poverty, lack of education, no legal identity, and absence of social support [6, 7]. Due to limited social acceptability, trans-students face a high rate of social resistance in educational institutions which lead to a high rate of dropout [8], only few of them are able fulfil their dreams [9]. Trans-genders are struggling to perform their duties effectively and precisely. They are denied and being refused at every stage of his workplace; recruitment, training, professional benefits, and promotional achievements [10]. Such type of professional discriminations increases the level of anxiety and discourages them to perform actively [11]. These professional barriers move trans-people toward those professions which have limited social and moral development such as entertainer, sex work, and beggars [12]. The lack of permanent jobs and unstable source of income increase the poverty level, homelessness, and anxiety [13]. So, most of the trans-genders avoid getting shelter [14]. The limited or no legal identity of trans-people increases the violence against them [15]. In 2009, the Government of Pakistan accepted the trans-gender identity in the favour ruling of the Supreme Court. As a human being, our religious, social, cultural, and moral responsibility is to behave positively with trans-community, avoid discriminating against them during routine life, and facilitate them as per the local and global laws to get access to social and health services [2]. Additionally, trans-people are not properly handled by the civil society and state agencies.

From their childhood, trans-genders are mostly living in a criminal environment, they are sexually abused, involved in begging and drug smuggling [12] and make them a depressed part of society. Most of trans-women, working as sex-agent are blackmailed by the police officials to fulfil their financial demands [15]. When the tarns-community has a criminal record or is involved in unethical practices, they are unable to speak or stand for their legal rights, when they are un-professionally favoured and supported by law enforcement agencies. They are blackout by the society, if they are found in any illegal activity and further they are morally and financially abused by police officials [16] or the judicial system even fails to facilitate or actively respond to trans-people. From last decade, a high peak is observed in criminal

activities against trans-peoples; they are murdered, tortured, and have an unethical attitude with them [16, 18]. In northern areas of Pakistan, the trans-community is highly mishandled by the civil society and legal team. The trans-gender sex works are brutally handled by the law enforcement agencies, they are rapped and sexually blacked mailed in term of pornography [15]. In this environment, there is no option for trans-people to report complaints, when they have no appropriate platform and legal support, most of the time their complaints are rejected or ignored [19]. The marginalized experience of trans-genders received from family, society, and state agencies will increase the health risk index of communication diseases and other social abuses [20, 21]. In most of the low income countries, their health system does not facilitate trans-genders, they are unable to think outside the binary (male/female) framework [22]. Due limited infrastructure about communication diseases, most of the pharmaceutical staff is unable to create awareness campaigns, provide basic health services, and impact sexual relationships on their life's [20, 23]. Due to worse/bad prior experience, the trans-community does not participate in voluntarily established awareness and rehabilitation programs with the health system [21, 24, 25]. In any situation, when trans-women have positive communication disease tests, they report themselves as men during sexual exercises [4]. Thus, the testing rate in trans-community is very low due to high poverty, limited resources and education [26], an extensive roadmap is required to provide the basic health care facilities to trans-people. Furthermore, due to limited interaction or discouraging attitudes of civil society and state actors with trans-people create an insecure feeling between them. Moreover, it is the responsibility of the fundamental responsible of the society (family, civil society, health care worker, and state agencies) to promote social justice and respecting their legal rights, and establish the feeling among trans-people that they are also a part of society, not a burden. Thus, the high acceptability rate by the society for trans- people is helpful to control the risk index of communication diseases.

Social Legislations for Tran-people

According to the international laws, each living thing has equal opportunity to get basic social, religious, financial, and health services beside their sex, race, and ethnicity. In South Asian countries, extensive social legislation and awareness is required about human rights for trans-people, their comfort and social needs. The violent and aggressive attitude of society against trans-people is demanding a considerable investment and attention to minimize it as much as possible. Such conclusive legislation and significant involvement of trans-people provides us infinite local and global social and health care benefits. At the first stage, the acceptance of their identity is very important to begin the social legislations.

Awareness about Gender Acceptability

For trans-people, it is required to recognize their identity and legal rights for the sustainable recovery from communication diseases. As the global consensus on communication disease especially COVID-19, many developed countries engage trans-community in their routine life, but most of the low income are ill struggling to provide illegal or human rights to trans-community. Most of their rights are demolished by so-called elite society and political persons, they consider them as an entertainer and sex worker [19]. These types of social attitudes by the civil and political society create the embarrassing situation for trans-people to avail basic health care and administrative services. The awareness about human rights is required to create the stable and peaceful living and working environment- beside the sex of individuals. The binary (male or female) classification has a dangerous impact on social growth, those individuals who do not lie within the binary classification at the time of birth are traditionally known as Hijra or Khaja- Sara in the subcontinent [27]. The requirement of personal identity is essential for trans-people to get their legal, constitutional, and religious rights. The personal identity grants trans-people to avail health services, enjoy educational facilities, constitutional rights like identity cards, open bank accounts, participate in electoral campaigns, and perform religious responsibilities more efficiently. The awareness between civil society and trans-people equalizes the level of participation for the betterment of society and gets quick health recovery. These concrete steps will ensure the social justice, financial development, and official acceptance of their legal equality. The unconditional support by the family, state agencies, civil society, pharmaceutical staff and health workers, police officials, and political personals is required to acknowledge and promote self-esteem and confidence. The UN also ensures and recognizes equal living rights to trans-community. The human right development committee in the UN stated that "the recognition of social status and identity documents, health and education services, job opportunities, and religious rights beside their human rights demolished"[28].

Freedom of Violence and Aggressive Behaviours

The organized support and strategies can be planned to reduce the aggressive attitude and violence against trans-people at local and global level to make preparatory and optimistic reforms to resolve social injustice, sexual abuses, and criminality. The collaborative approach of trans-community is helpful to get their fundamental rights for sustainable local and global growth. Even their confidence in the judicial system and public-private partnership to engage them in positive activities is also promoting quick health

recovery. At local level, legal and social reforms are required to provide equal employment opportunities beside their binary (male/female) belongings. For sustainable growth, diplomatic and legislative supports facilitate the control of the violence and aggressive behaviours of the public at every stage. In the current scenario, international human rights obliging to solve social and human rights violence against trans-genders. The availability of equal social services, education facilities, job opportunities, promoting social justice, discouraging aggressive behaviours and violence, implementing religious, constitutional, and international laws to protect the trans-gender community and treating as a human being.

Availability of Healthcare Facilities

For trans-community, the availability of proper health care facilities is their religious and constitutional right to avail it without any kind of discrimination and non-stigmatizing environment. Thus, it's required to start different training programs for health workers, revise their educational curriculum, and zero tolerance policy for negligence and corrupt practices. The insulting attitude and aggressive behaviours of pharmaceutical staff with trans-gender patients promote the negativity among them. As per international laws, the equal non-discriminating human rights are the basic desire of every human being. Additionally, a multi-dimensional approach is required to engage pharmaceutical workers in more significant ways and provide basic health care facilities to COVID-19 patients with discouraging their identity. For the quick recovery from communication disease, the UN General Assembly fulfil their responsibilities and facilitate low income countries to handle communication diseases pandemic is more precise way [29]. The World Health Organization (WHO) develops and promotes self-esteem and confidence for the availability of vaccination and health infrastructure for the population especially for trans-people [30]. Furthermore, the health reforms are required to create the peaceful environment and relationship between health workers and trans-people to facilitate rapid health recovery [31] and create awareness programs and educate the public especially trans-genders about communication diseases.

Trans-gender Human Rights

During daily life, several challenges are faced by the trans-community in terms of health services, educational, employment, and homelessness. The positive policy options and choices have a significant impact on their lifestyle and improve local and global resilience. It is a challenging task to create consensus between civil society, administrative personals, political stakeholders, state and non-state actors. Few countries are working for positive strikes for trans-community. From all of them, Argentina was the pioneer country who initiated Gender Identity Laws and Health Care Reforms in 2012. Their free access to human, medical, and judicial rights is ensured [33, 34]. In 2015, Malta was the second country who passed the Gender identity, Expression, and Characterises Act for the quick recognition of gender identity. These reforms protect basic human rights and aggressive public behaviours toward trans- people. There is no need to provide documentation proof of their identity, surgical transformation, and health services. As per international rules and regulating authority, the best available practices and awareness programs are developed to promote the local and global resilience for trans-peoples [35]. The education department of Malta is engaging in public-private partnership to educate the public about social concerns of the trans-gender community and accommodate them. Later on many other countries also passed different Trans-gender Act and created rehabilitation centers for trans-community to minimize their discriminating depression and anxiety [37, 38]. Especially Denmark passes the resolution for the requirements of legal documents for the change of gender identity [39].

Several Trans-organized and activists are working to facilitate the trans-gender community and secure their gender identity. In low income countries, the gender recognition is not up to marks [40]. In 2007, Nepal was the first from South Asian countries to work for gender recognition and provide citizenship to enjoy fundamental human rights [41], Supreme Court of Pakistan and Indian Supreme Court provide the legal right to trans-community and accept them as third gender [42]. These legal initiatives and reforms will improve the trans-gender lifestyle more significantly.

It is required to promote more local efforts by trans-organization to control aggressive behaviour, violence, and social discriminations. In 2013, the South African government is working with private organization Gender DynamiX to educate police personnel about the social problems of trans-people. These training programs create awareness among police officials to ensure self-esteem, dignity, honour, respecting attitude toward trans-community, describe trans-friendly shelters, and control sexual abuses with trans-people [43]. In 2001, the Gender Center started a collaborative project called Trans-gender Anti-Violence Project with Sydney and The New South Wales law enforcement agencies. The objective of this project is to educate public and police personnel, facilitate trans-community to obtain their fundamental, legal, and constitutional rights [44]. Actions have been taken to minimize the aggression and violence by recognizing their human rights. The Japanese government provides different directions to the school education department to accept the trans-gender students and start different refresher courses [45]; Quezon City in 2014, Philipian authority passed the Gender Fair City reforms to ensure no

discriminating attitude of public places, education, and political affairs [46]. In Ecuador, The Alfil organization worked to provide equal health care facilities for trans-community, training, refresher courses, and health care clinics for trans-people with the collaborative approach of the Ministry of Health and government officials. Similarly, various housing societies provide housing support with limited financial funding in Indonesia and Jamaica.

III. CONCLUSION

Right Choice at Right Time for Sustainable Development

Currently, various models are available in literature for safeguarding human rights; but there is no infrastructure to manage and organize trans-people rights and their homelessness. Trans-community is still struggling to serve their identity. Thus, what are the major options and choices this time? The international societies are committed to work for the sustainable growth and development (SG&D) for positive interventions [3]. The violation of basic human rights is the major barrier for the sustainable growth and unprejudiced development. These human rights violations are also observed for trans-people like other civil society, just as the success of 17 SG&D is very important for a peaceful living and working environment as well for trans-community. From these SG&D, the health services and human rights are comprises in SG&D 3-“Promote well-being of civil society for all ages”, SG&D 10- “minimize within and between groups/countries”, and SG&D-16 “create peaceful living and working environment for SG&D”, deliver social justice at every stage, and built rehabilitation centers and institutions to facilitate trans- community at all.

The detailed explanation of SG&D UN chartered and elaborated in the global human rights portfolio. This portfolio is people-centered; identity sensitive, protects human rights, and is focused to improve the living standards of poor communities [3]. The protection of human rights, social justice, equal education and employment opportunity, and discouraging violence and aggressive behaviour for all irrespective of their religious affiliation, race ethnicity, geographical locality, and other social and demographic status. The significant social development is robustly correlated with of SG&Ds and trans- genders concerns [47]. The UN also agreed with a new agenda for the progressive future outcomes. The SG&D demand a robust, unambiguous, and clear political and administrative support. Their unconditional support reflect most vital and urgent needs of trans-community control the social discrimination, legal and constitutional health rights, freedom of expression, and recognition of their identity. For Tran-community, SG&D are known as the immediate action on several stages, the civil society and government should connect with trans-people to resolve the social problems, recognize their gender identity, and control the violation of human rights against their community, provide the legal and financial support to safely report such violations and ensure the moral and constitutional support during judicial process, and the easy access of health service for every for especially for trans-community to control communication disease. That is the only way by which we create the safe and protected feeling among trans-people that their identity and well-being is protected and secured, they will enjoy equal daily life opportunities.

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