

Study on Social Workers Attitudes Towards the Psychological Hazards of Transgender

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Abstract

This article reports on the Social Workers Attitudes towards of the Psychological Problems of Transgender. According to IFSW 'Social work is a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes social change and development, social cohesion, and the empowerment and liberation of people. Principles of social justice, human rights, collective responsibility and respect for diversities are central to social work. In overall, social work is a helping profession. But unfortunately, due to the negligence and some of other problems social workers have limited roles only played with transgender community. Methodology: The survey asked respondents about their knowledge, beliefs, and attitudes regarding Psychological Problems of Transgender. Data were collected by tools of questionnaires from a convenience sample of 50 respondents' ages 21 to 40 yrs. Results: Majority of the respondents is said that transgender is faced by many psychological problems like: Stress, Anxiety and Depression. Their findings illustrate that Stress, Anxiety and depression pervasive. Fifteen percent to 43 percent of respondents are said that the transgender workers have experienced some form of discrimination on the job. Eight percent to 17 percent of respondents are said that the transgender workers report being passed over for a job or fired because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Ten percent to 28 percent received a negative performance evaluation or were passed over for a promotion because they were gay or transgender. Seven percent to 41 percent of respondents are said that transgender workers were verbally or physically and psychological abused or had their workplace vandalized. In this research totally focused overall social workers attitude towards the psychological hazards of transgender.

Keywords: Social Workers, Transgender, Psychological hazards.

1. Introduction

The term —transgender is generally used to describe those who transgress social gender norms. Transgender is often used as an umbrella term to signify individuals who defy rigid, binary gender constructions and who expresses or present a breaking and blurring of culturally prevalent stereotypically gender roles. It includes pre-operative, post-operative and non-operative transsexual people who strongly identify with gender opposite to their biological sex (UNDP India Report, 2010). In our society transgender Face lots of problems like socio-economic problems like no property ownership, low economic status or monthly income, poor housing, lower education level, high physical, sexual and verbal abuse, no ownership of voter card; ration card, poor physical health status, less family support, hostile attitude of community etc and unsatisfactory psychological health are common problems in transgender economic problems like no property ownership, low economic status or monthly income, poor housing, lower education level, high physical, sexual and verbal abuse, no ownership of voter card; ration card, poor physical health status, less family support, hostile attitude of community etc and unsatisfactory psychological health are common problems in transgender. Because of lot of problems the transgender need to empower their community to overcome their problems. The term empowerment refers to measures designed to increase the degree of autonomy and self-determination in people and in communities in order to enable them to represent their interests in a responsible and self-determined way, acting on their own authority. Empowerment as action refers both to the process of self-empowerment and to professional support of people, which enables them to overcome their sense of powerlessness and lack of influence, and to recognize and use their resources. General Problems Faced By the Transgender: These people are shunned by family and society alike, They have restricted access to education, health service and public spaces, Till recently, they were excluded from effectively participating in social and cultural life, Politics and decision-making processes have been out of their reach, Transgender people have difficulty in exercising their basic civil rights, Reports of harassment, violence, denial of services and unfair treatment against transgender persons have come to light, Sexual activity between two persons of the same sex is criminalized and is punishable by incarceration, No equality in public, Raped and abused orally and physically, Forced to leave parental home if identified as a transgender, Unwanted attention is given to their presence, People do not behave or act normal in their presences or with them, Calling them names loudly, Associating them with prostitution, Transgender people may suffer from eating disorders, Transgender people faced problem at work Transgender workers can have a difficult time coping with the traditional workplace due to established gender norms that limit the roles perceived and expected of them. Among fellow employees, potential teasing and/or discrimination can arise further affecting the

emotional state of transgender workers. Employers at times retract job offers and opportunities because of discrimination towards works of varying gender identities, Transgender people faced problem at schools, those who identify as transgender at an early age may have troubles when their identity conflicts with judgment from traditional school protocol, whether public or private. Discrimination may come from classmates who tease or physically harm transgender people as a result of transphobia, The main problems that are being faced by the transgender community are of discrimination, unemployment, lack of educational facilities, homelessness, lack of medical facilities: like HIV care and hygiene, depression, hormone pill abuse, tobacco and alcohol abuse, appendectomy, and problems related to marriage and adoption. In 1994, transgender persons got the voting right but the task of issuing them voter identity cards got caught up in the male or female question. Several of them were denied cards with sexual category of their choice, the other fields where this community feels neglected are inheritance of property or adoption of a child. They are often pushed to the periphery as a social outcaste and many may end up begging and dancing. This is by all means human trafficking. Sometimes running out of all options to feed themselves, they even engage themselves as sex workers for survival, Transgender have very limited employment opportunities. Transgender have no access to bathrooms/toilets and public spaces. The lack of access to bathrooms and public spaces access is illustrative of discrimination faced by transgender in availing each facilities and amenities. They face similar problems in prisons, hospitals and schools, most families do not accept if their male child starts behaving in ways that are considered feminine or inappropriate to the expected gender role. Consequently, family members may threaten, scold or even assault their son/sibling from behaving or dressing-up like a girl or woman, Some parents may outright disown and evict their own child for crossing the prescribed gender norms of the society and for not fulfilling the roles expected from a male child, Parents may provide several reasons for doing so: bringing disgrace and shame to the family; diminished chances of their child getting married to a woman in the future and thus end of their generation (if they have only one male child); and perceived inability on the part of their child to take care of the family. Thus, later transgender women may find it difficult even to claim their share of the property or inherit what would be lawfully theirs. Sometimes, the child or teenager may decide to run away from the family not able to tolerate the discrimination or not wanting to bring shame to one's family, some of them may eventually find their way to Hijra communities. This means many Hijras are not educated or uneducated and consequently find it difficult to get jobs. Moreover, it is hard to find people who employ Hijras/TG people. Some members of the society ridicule gender-variant people for being 'different' and they may even be hostile, even from police; they face physical and verbal abuse, forced sex, extortion of money and materials; and arrests on false allegations. Absence of protection from police means ruffians find Hijras/TG people as easy targets for extorting money and as sexual objects. A 2007 study documented that in the past one year, the percentage of those MSM and Hijras who reported: forced sex is 46%; physical abuse is 44%; verbal abuse is 56%; blackmail for money is 31%; and threat to life is 24%.

2. Review of Literature

Austen hartke (2013) in this study focused by depending on personality and genetics, some people or more prone to either depression or anxiety, or may suffer from a combination of the two. A 2015 study from the Harvard school of public health found that in a group of transgender people between the age of twelve and twenty-nine, 50.6% were diagnosed with depression and 17.2% had attempted suicide. As we come to understand depression in the transgender community more accurately, it's become clear that the major cause is what's referred to as "minority stress;" that is, "stressors induced by a hostile, homophobic culture, which often result in a lifetime of harassment, maltreatment, discrimination and victimization."

Grossman and D'Augelli (2007) studied the risk factor of suicide among transgender youth. Nearly half of the sample reported having seriously thought about taking their lives and one quarter reported suicide attempts. Factors significantly related to having made a suicide attempt included suicidal ideation related to transgender identity; experiences of past parental verbal and physical abuse; and lower body esteem, especially weight satisfaction and thoughts of how others evaluate the youths' bodies. In my research totally focused overall empowerment of transgender.

Badgett, Lau, Sears and Deborah (2007) summarized the findings from various studies carried over a period of more than ten years in the report "Bias in the Workplace: Consistent Evidence of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Discrimination". Their findings illustrate that discrimination and harassment are pervasive. Fifteen percent to 43 percent of gay and transgender workers have experienced some form of discrimination on the job. Eight percent to 17 percent of gay and transgender workers report being passed over for a job or fired because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Ten percent to 28 percent received a negative performance evaluation or were passed over for a promotion because they were gay or transgender. Seven percent to 41 percent of gay and transgender workers were verbally or physically abused or had their workplace vandalized. In my research totally focused overall empowerment of transgender.

3. Research Methodology

Title of the research: Study on Social Workers attitudes towards the Transgender Psychological Hazards.

Aim: To analysis on Social Workers attitudes towards the Transgender Psychological Hazards in Trichy.

Objectives:

- To study about the demographical details of the respondents
- To study about the Social Workers attitudes towards the stress level of Transgender
- To study about the Social Workers attitudes towards the Anxiety level of Transgender
- To study about the Social Workers attitudes towards the depression level of Transgender

Research design: The research design is purely & simply the framework or plan for a study that guides the collection and analysis of data generally a research design is a blue print of the research that is to be followed in completing the study. The research used descriptive design for this study.

Universe: The universe of the study is composite in the places in Trichy.

Sampling design: The researcher wanted to choose convenience sampling.

Sample size: The sample size is 50 respondents and it was selected by the researcher.

Pilot study: The pilot study was done by the research in Trichy for collecting the information regarding the respondents.

Pre-testing: The research done the pretesting with five respondents to ascertain the standard of questionnaire it helps the researcher, to correct the questions.

Tools of data collection: self perpetrated question was used for collecting data

4. Results

Depression: Majority 56% of the social workers attitude towards the transgender they had severe level of depression. Anxiety: Majority 60% of the social workers attitude towards the transgender they had severe level of anxiety. Stress: Majority 60% of the social workers attitude towards the transgender they had severe level of stress.

5. Recommendations

- The government has to initiate some rules for transgender in a public places for protect them
- The government has to initiate more NGOs for working with transgender
- To sensitize the people with regard to the identity of transgender.
- Along with vocational and training programs there should be more livelihood avenues for transgender.
- Formal and non-formal educational programs should be introduced at policy level.
- Government should formulate such programs which will ensure the social, economic and political rehabilitation of transgender.
- Government should introduce reservations in educational intuitions and Government jobs for such people.
- All the laws should be applicable to the transgender like other people. They should be treated equally, courteously and without any intolerance.
- To sensitize the people with regards to psychological support.

6. Conclusion

Keeping in view the above findings it can be concluded that there is an immense need to intervene at various levels physical, psychological, economical and emotional supports for the transgender.

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