

EDUCATIONAL EQUITY AND EQUALITY OF (LGBT)TRANSGENDER IN INDIA: SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY(NEP-2020)

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ABSTRACT

Transgender and Hijra people (LGBT) are marginalized in India. They recognize India's inclusive education pupils as belonging to them. This article looks at the education of transgender students in India through the lens of the inclusive education model and suggests ways to make things more consistent. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 focuses on children and youth from socially and economically disadvantaged groups, especially girls. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 calls for a Gender Inclusion Fund (GIF) to help the country better give girls and transgender students a quality education.

Keywords: *Transgender (LGBT), Educational opportunities, NEP-2020*

Introduction

India's diversity requires a flexible education system to meet diverse needs. Interdisciplinary education improves global competitiveness. The Indian Constitution says every citizen can grow regardless of caste, religion, gender, etc. Social security, democracy, equality, free speech, etc. Article 21's amendment allows gender identity choice. Indian children deserve safety and education. India does not report transgender dropout and pass rates. Transgender literacy is 56.1%, compared to 74.04% nationally. Dropouts and low literacy result from exclusive schools. On April 24, 2015, the Indian Supreme Court ruled that the Rajya Sabha Act, 2014, section 2(t), etc. Since the 2011 Census first counted 4.9 million transgender people, third-gender people have existed. 46% versus 76% are educated. RTE-2009 teaches illiterate dropouts.

Historical background of transgender

The Aravanis practiced their culture in Villupuram, Tamil Nadu (Transgender). The Mahabharata began it. Lord Krishna married Iravan, who was sacrificed to Goddess to win the war, as Mohini. Shikhandi fought the Kauravas in Kurukshetra. The third generation followed Lest into the woods. King Rama invited them to Ayodhya; King Rama returned to Ayodhya. Lord Rama blesses them;

Muhammad Babur describes adolescence in Baburnmma. Ottoman and Mughal transgender officials. They held important jobs because they were clear, honest, and pure, including the executive officer, the religious leader of Mecca and Medina, and the people's blessings. Pelsaert visited Mughal India. In 1626, he had his travelogue translated. The Eunuchs guarded the Mughal harem.

Who maintained haram? Akbar's father, Nazir (Ambar), is in charge of Akbar's court. Ain-i-Akbari, also called Ambar Itibar Khan. Niamat cared for Akbar's harem, Khwaja, and Nazir in Akbarnama. Transgender people have declined since the 1800s. They were jailed as "criminals" for kidnapping.

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Table-1: Trans Gender Population & Literacy in India (According to 2011)



(TransGender/Others - Census 2011 India, 2011)

States	Transgender	Child(0-6)	Literacy
Uttar Pradesh	137,465	18,734	55.80%
Andhra Pradesh	43,769	4,0 m.,482	53.33%
Maharashtra	40,891	4,101	67.57%
Bihar	40,827	5,971	44.35%
West Bengal	30,349	2,376	58.83%
Madhya Pradesh	29,597	3,409	53.01%
Tamil Nadu	22,364	1,289	57.78%
Orissa	20,332	2,125	54.35%
Karnataka	20,266	1,771	58.82%
Rajasthan	16,517	2,012	48.34%
Jharkhand	13,463	1,593	47.58%
Gujarat	11,544	1,028	62.82%
Assam	11,374	1,348	53.69%
Punjab	10,243	813	59.75%
Haryana	8,422	1,107	62.11%
Chhatisgarh	6,591	706	51.35%
Uttarakhand	4,555	512	62.65%
Delhi	4,213	311	62.99%
Jammu Kashmir	4,137	487	49.29%
Kerala	3,902	295	84.61%
Himachal Pradesh	2,051	154	62.10%
Manipur	1,343	177	67.50%
Tripura	833	66	71.19%
Meghalaya	627	134	57.40%
Arunachal Pradesh	495	64	52.20%
Goa	398	34	73.90%
Nagaland	398	63	70.75%
Puducherry	252	16	60.59%
Mizoram	166	26	87.14%
Chandigarh	142	16	72.22%
Sikkim	126	14	65.18%
Daman and Diu	59	10	75.51%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	47	5	73.81%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43	5	73.68%
Lakshadweep	2	0	50.00%
Total	487,803	54,854	56.07%

Top Metros		
#	Metropolitan	Population
1	Mumbai	18,394,912
2	Delhi	16,349,831
3	Kolkata	14,035,959
4	Chennai	8,653,521
5	Bangalore	8,520,435

High Literacy States		
#	State	Literacy
1	Kerala	94.00 %
2	Lakshadweep	91.85 %
3	Mizoram	91.33 %
4	Goa	88.70 %
5	Tripura	87.22 %

Transgender people's political-legal standing and social recognition

The world's most renowned transgender person is Indian. Transgender people are one of India's most hated and vulnerable minorities. Manabi Bandopadhyay is Krishnagar Women's College's first transgender head; she is the first transgender Ph.D. recipient in recent years; and a Vivekananda Satobarshiki Mahavidyalaya instructor. Joyita Mondal is North Bengal's Lok Adalat chief judge. Mumtaz, 29, is the first transgender candidate for the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) in Punjab. Advancement officials Amruta Alpesh Soni and Assam's Lok Adalat chose Bidhan Barua, Maharashtra chose Vidya Kamble, and Bollywood transgender, Pakhi Sharma.

They addressed Aravani, a government program to support transgender people. The framework allows transgender people a free open room, separate records, a

confirmation school grant, etc. Network Kochi, Japan, opened an LGBT center in March 2009; Kalki Subramaniam founded Sahaj International. Ernakulam's Thrikkakara; Odisha's "Sweekruti" initiative ensures transgender equality. It wants to isolate and stigmatize transgender people. Karnataka's CM Siddaramaiah established the Mythri Scheme in 2013–14, giving transgender people over 40 a 500 rupee monthly pension. On March 2, 2019, Assam's secular government aid agency announced a plan to help transgender people.

1. India's Election Commission tested letting transgender people choose "other" in 2009.
2. MNREGA-2005 is essential for open work routes.
3. India's Constitution says in Articles 14, 15, 16, and 21 that people should not be separated based on their

sexual orientation. The court safeguarded the given articulation under Article 19(1)(a), and no one can stop it (2).

The 2014 Transgender Persons Act allows transgender people to make decisions. Transgender children cannot be separated from their parents without their consent. Section 11(2) states that if the family rejects the transgender child, the court will allow Transgender people not to be discriminated against. No foundation or organization may discriminate against transgender people in employment, advancement, or other areas. Transgender applicants can attend decision-making meetings and keep their jobs under Section 16(2). Section 22 requires a 2% transgender enlistment rate. Article 26:1 says transgender people will be able to work. Article 38(1) says states should create commissions to use their power and limits. Section 3 of the Transgender Persons Act of 2016 makes it illegal to separate transgender people because:

4. Treatment withdrawal, termination, or discontinuation in instructive foundations and administrations.
5. Unreasonable treatment at work or in the course of one's occupation. The repudiation of, or end to, work or occupation.
6. The repudiation or suspension of, or uncalled for treatment in, medicinal service administrations.
7. Refusal, termination, or out-of-line treatment of goods, services, offices, benefits, or opportunities available to the public.
8. Swearing or the termination of out-of-line treatment on one development side. Segment 17(1) tells the Central Government to set up a National Council to help transgender people in the country. This is done by giving the committee notice to use its powers and abilities.

Studies on Transgender Education

Burns-Leitch-Hughes (2016) This paper examines training imbalances at center meetings and with partners. Stereotyping in schools Rajkumar (2016); a lack of trans awareness and understanding; a lack of school direction; firm school rules; prohibition (including self-avoidance as a result of not being acknowledged); and change planning. Pallav Das(2019) tangled enrollment forms, moving

endlessly from home, improper offices, and transgender student data.

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Satischandra (2017) education and child development. His paper emphasizes advancement. Some groups, communities, and people stay on the periphery due to orthodox thinking, a lack of knowledge, or faulty social and global growth planning and policies. "Hijra" is marginalized socially, academically, economically, psychosocially, and sexually. Transgender students and adults must coexist to be accepted. Transgender-friendly teachers are needed. Trans children need teachers. Transgender history, lifestyle, culture, rituals, customs, life skills, psychosocial conditions, psychosexual features, money-making, sex work, legal provisions, and welfare programs should be included in teacher training programs. Students understand transgender issues.

Balabantaray and Singh (2020). Several factors have slowed the growth of India's National Educational Policy 2020 Transgender community (TGC). People in these places have a high level of education and no social problems. This article examines TGC education in India.

Yadav and Gorakhnath (2022). India's transgender problems. It discusses transgender issues. Lalita Park, New Delhi, used a self-made transgender questionnaire. Questionnaire validation Sociocultural issues affect transgenders. They're unpopular. Families mock transgender people. They're neglected by most families. Transgender travelers face family harassment. Transgender people are sometimes bullied. Families and neighbors move transgender people. Transgenders are rarely forced into prostitution. The report says most transgender people don't get organ transplants.

Policies and provisions for transgender education

Transgender pupils drop out. The public doesn't recognize them and they don't get sufficient coaching. School incitement disturbed everyone. NALSA opposes transgender medical care. Transgender education is guaranteed. Schools must help transgender pupils under the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019. Transgender, non-binary, and intersex students must be accepted by 2020. The Madras High Court allowed pupils to change their names and genders and granted LGBTQ+

kids counselors. Implementing the Transgender Act The NYP focuses on LGBT students and instructs schools to create transgender action plans. NEP reduces dropout rates and boosts attendance. Few Indian universities welcome LGBTQ+ students, notwithstanding their wishes. When creating policies, institutions must consider men and women. Trans students need options. Change the gender and the name. Reduce your medical, financial, and educational requirements. LGBTQ rights must be preserved. The states should oversee schools.

Transgender discrimination was banned in 2009. It included a 25% reserve for conventional schools. Part 2 requires "training" (i). Transgender people in recovery need autonomy, tolerance, and support. The 2014 Transgender Persons Act requires sponsored or recognized local governments to provide inclusive education.

- ❖ Without discriminating against transgender children, every educational institution should admit transgender students with quality.
- ❖ Based on the individual's requirements, reasonable accommodation should provide.
- ❖ Necessary support in environments should be provided, and respect for every transgender student's participation should be monitored.
- ❖ Section (21) of the activities mentioned above makes provision that should be reserved person by all the educational institutions which are receiving aid from the government.

Challenges in Transgender Education

Transgender students aren't protected in India. Inadequate policies hurt transgender students. It's true whether they have surgery or self-identify. Students in India couldn't move hostels, return after surgery, or face administrative impediments. Change formal documents, acquire, accommodation and adjust academically and socially. Transgender children are discouraged by poor school policies.

Children have obligations. Transgender youth, the homeless, and those who refuse to use services are enraged. They're part of our culture and can help us progress. The "Third Gender" alienates them. lawful but marginalized third-sex orientations. Right to Education-2009 recommends

transgender youngsters attend traditional schools. 2009's Right to Education Act offered low-income children free elementary school. Affirming transgender youth. Governments want transgender students in schools. Transgender education is hard. discussed.

A holiday is complicated. Students learn about sexual orientation through testing. Integrating benefits teachers, admins, and networks. Transgender teens should develop independence, and teachers should be informed. Transgender high schoolers need moral certainty and respect. Transgender people and children can access IGNOU's ODL programs. Transgender students won't experience bigotry. Transgender students prosper.

Students may mock transgender students. Transgender youth should use preferred pronouns. Torment. Whether you believe it or not. Trans people who are self-assured. Credibility is boosted. Schools and organizations should teach transgender youth rights and dignity. Racism, sexism, homophobia, and disability must be eliminated; government or NGO financing may slow transgender expansion. scholarships, books, and hotels for transgender teens. Prioritize transgender schools and infrastructure. Transgender students must learn. Know transgender children's hardships.

Educational Initiatives: Gender-Inclusive Schools

A comprehensive sexual orientation school verifies that paying little heed to one's sex character or gender articulation, understudies for all parts of the school condition without limitation or constraint. Through deliberate practices, strategies, and different activities, these schools show this concentration in enormous and little ways. From fundamental methodologies to unobtrusive associations, a comprehensive sexual orientation school reflects unmistakably on its locale.

NEP-2020: Inclusion of transgender students in schools

Universal education was emphasized. According to UNESCO, inclusion removes educational barriers and ensures student success. India doesn't understand the history, meaning, and use of inclusive education. Site-inclusive NEP 2020. Migrants, transgender people, village

children, and ambitious districts are all included in the SDGs. The goals shouldn't favor groupings. This applies to refugee children, LGBTQTI pupils, and internal migrants not in NEP 2020. Education policy affects conversations. India's Human Resource Development Ministry's 2020 National Education Policy needs reconsideration.

NCPCR requested changes to NCERT's integration training manual. "Transgender Children in School Education: Concerns and Roadmap" instruct teachers on how to embrace transgender children (1st December et al., n.d.). "Co-studying makes schools more inclusive." Inclusive teaching prohibits gender, class, and caste bias. Disabled children were mistreated. Transgender students are helped by NEP 2020, as required by the Transgender Person Act. Accept and teach transgender students. Transgender students can't attend special-needs schools. Transgender people can't choose; changing perceptions is harder. Transgender students exist.

Conclusion

People must embrace its help in the 21st century because everyone is unique and part of nature. Honor constitutions. Articles 15(1), 15(2), and 16 bans transgender discrimination (2). everyone. Article 41 limits economic growth. Third sex should be avoided. Transgender children and adults should be supported in school, social life, and careers. Transgender people or children need proper education, age, literacy, enrolment, and dropout rates. Through the next Census, automated research, and official publications, this data can help the government create new opportunities and provisions for the community. The government and culture must support transgender people. Transgender students in India face school challenges. Transgender and LGBTQ+ people must be taught in India.

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