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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH & REVIEWS

journal homepage: www.ijmrr.online/index.php/home

TRANSGENDER OPINION ABOUT HARASSMENT AND EXPLOITATION IN THE KALABURAGI DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA STATE

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How to Cite the Article: Amitharani (2025). *Transgender Opinion about Harassment And Exploitation in the Kalaburagi District of Karnataka State. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research & Reviews*, 4(3), 33-42.



<https://doi.org/10.56815/ijmrr.v4i3.2025.33-42>

Keywords	Abstract
Transgender Opinion, Harassment and Exploitation, Kalaburagi District, Karnataka State	Every human being without any discrimination should get equal rights. However, the rights of transgender persons are often denied. Frequently, they are subjected to hatred, harassment, exploitation, unkindness, physical injury, and abuse. Due to lack of social, economic, and educational, they get engaged in dangerous professions are harassed and exploited. Thus, in this study, the researcher attempt is to find out the harassed and exploited of transgender persons in Kalaburagi city of Karnataka state, whether in working place or public places are acceptable in safeguarding their rights and to create public awareness to accept them as a part of society by adopting a friendly attitude towards them. The researcher has taken 50 samples of TG respondents in this study.

1. INTRODUCTION

Transphobia is discrimination, harassment, exploitation, and hate crime experienced by trans people on the grounds of their gender identity or expression. Transgender harassment encompasses a range of behaviors, including physical violence, verbal abuse, and discrimination, that target individuals based on their gender identity. This harassment can manifest in various settings, such as schools, workplaces, public spaces, hospitals, police, and other public sectors abnormal impacts on TG's mental and physical health. Some types of harassment are briefly explained here.



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- Verbal Harassment: This includes name-calling, insults, and slurs based on gender identity.
- Physical Harassment: This can range from unwanted touching to physical assault and violence.
- Psychological Harassment: This includes intimidation, threats, and emotional abuse.
- Social Harassment: This involves exclusion, isolation, and ostracization from social groups or activities.
- Discrimination: This can be denial of services, unequal treatment, or denial of opportunities based on gender identity.

Exploitation against transgender people includes both physical and sexual violence targeted at transgender people. Some believe the term should also apply to hate speech directed at transgender people and at depictions of transgender people in the media that reinforce negative stereotypes. When compared to their cisgender peers, trans and non-binary gender adolescents are also at increased risk for victimisation in the form of bullying and harassment, as well as for substance abuse.

Institutional discrimination against trans people due to transphobia or homophobia is a common occurrence for trans people to harass them. Hate crimes against trans people are common, and "in some instances, inaction by police, hospitals, and other government officials leads to the untimely deaths of transgender victims." Protections against violence for transgender people vary by jurisdiction, due to continued harassment and exploitation leading to the murder of transgender people.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Joshua C. Collins and Ciarán McFadden (2015) Dialogue about lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people remains undervalued in Human Resource Development (HRD). Most of HRD's LGBT related research has focused on sexual orientation, giving little attention to what differentiates transgender people—gender identity and/or expression that differs from assigned sex at birth, but there is a lack of understanding about what it means or is like to be transgender. Upasana Ghosh and Poulami Ghosh (2020) The main aim of the study was to find out how much the society is ready to accept transgender persons as a part of them and gender as a spectrum. From the above discussion and by questioning different types of people, it can be concluded that society is still not ready to accept them completely. The present generation of people gave a positive opinion towards the acceptance of transgender persons as a part of their society, but overall study revealed that society is not ready to accept them entirely. Kiran Yadav, Dr. Jubilee Padmanabhan, and Igona Gorakhnath (2022) The study shows that all the items which was based on the dimension under 'disrespect, downtrodden, rejection of entry and social exclusion' reveals that most of the transgender are ignored by their relatives and are not accepted equally by their parents as compared to other children at home. Most transgender people sometimes become a matter of laughter among their relatives and are sometimes subjected to criticism in their family. K. Visweswara Rao and K.



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Nikhita (2023) The problems of transgender individuals are very peculiar, keeping given the stigma. Though only the recent Census could collect data on transgender individuals, the number could be much higher. The initiatives and policies/legislations of the governments are recent and should address the issues of stigma, discrimination, violence against gender non-conforming and transgender children and adolescents. Since the origin of the problems of transgender persons in India lies in the stigma and discrimination they face in family and society, resulting in their exclusion from the socio-economic, cultural-political spectrum, there is an urgent need to mainstream them and the adoption of an inclusive approach in all spheres of life.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To know the Transgender opinion about Harassment and Exploitation in Kalaburagi district.
2. To analyze the Transgender opinion about Harassment and Exploitation.
3. To understand the findings and suggestions of the study.

4. METHODOLOGY

The Research Methodology is the process that is adopted by the researcher in collecting and analyzing the information on the research topic. In the present study, both the primary and secondary data are taken into consideration. The selection of the sample became a challenge in the research. In the present study, 50 samples were selected from the Kalaburagi district. A simple random sampling technique has been used in the research paper.

5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table No 1. Age of the respondents

Age	Respondents	Percentage
18 to 30	26	52.0
31 to 40	14	28.0
41 to 50	6	12.0
More than 50	4	02.0
Total	50	100.0

Sources of data: Field Survey

The above table shows the age-wise classification of the TG respondents. Out of 50 respondents, the majority 26 (52%) transgenders belong to the age group of 18 to 30, followed by 14 (28%) respondents come under the age group of 31 to 40, 6 (12%) TGs comes under age group of 41 to 50, 4 (2%) of them comes under more than 50 years older.

Table No 2. Educational Qualification of the respondents



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Educational Qualification	Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	14	28.0
SSLC	13	26.0
PUC	15	30.0
Graduation	05	10.0
Post-Graduation	03	6.0
Total	50	100.0

Sources of data: Field Survey

Table 2 shows that maximum 15 (30%) respondents completed PUC followed by 14 (28%) of them illiterates who are not educated they have come from a rural or poor family, 13 (26%) respondents are SSLC level educators, 05 (10%) respondents are graduated and 03 (6%) respondents are post graduates.

Table No 3. Religion of the respondents

Religion	Respondents	Percentage
Hindu	44	88.0
Christian	02	4.0
Buddhists	01	2.0
Muslim	03	6.0
Total	50	100.0

Sources of data: Field Survey

The above table shows that, majority 44 (88%) respondents in Kalaburagi district Transgender are Hindu, 3 (6%) respondents are Muslim, 2 (4%) respondents are Christians and 1 (2%) respondent is from the Buddhist religion.

Table No 4. Occupation of the respondents

Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Begging	11	22.0
Sex work	19	38.0
Dancing in celebrations	02	4.0
Government job	01	2.0
Self-employed	16	32.0
Private Job	01	2.0



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Government job	01	2.0
Self-employed	16	32.0
Private Job	01	2.0
Total	50	100.0

Sources of data: Field Survey

In this table explain that, out of the 50 respondents, a maximum of 19 (38%) respondents are sex workers followed by 16 (32%) respondents are self-employed handling their own business and works, working as coolies, agriculture, self-business, etc. 11 (22%) respondents are baggers in signal of the cities, in market, in trains, in highways etc. 2 (4%) respondents are dancing in some function and bars for earning money, 1 (2%) respondent is Government employed and 1 (2%) respondent from the private job holders.

Table No 5. Harassment from TG's family

Harassment from your family	Respondents	Percentage
Always	10	20.0
Sometimes	18	36.0
Never	22	44.0
Total	50	100.0

Sources of data: Field Survey

The above table shows that they feel any kind of harassment from their family. A maximum 22 (44%) respondents are never harassed by TGs family it means they are happy with their family. 18 (38%) TG respondents are harassed sometimes from TGs family and 10 (20%) respondents are always harassed by their family.

Table No. 6. Harassment at TG's workplace

Harassment at your workplace	Respondents	Percentage
Always	05	10.0
Sometimes	24	48.0



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Never	21	42.0
Total	50	100.0

Sources of data: Field Survey

Table No. 6. portrays that out of 50 respondents, 24 (48%) TG respondents felt harassed at the workplace by the people followed by 24 (42%) respondents were sometimes got harassed by people and 5 (10%) respondents were said always got harassed at the workplace.

Table No 7. Harassment from the Police

Harassment from Police	Respondents	Percentage
Always	10	20.0
Sometimes	19	38.0
Never	21	42.0
Total	50	100.0

Sources of data: Field Survey

Table No. 7. expose that TG's feelings were kind of harassed by the Police. A maximum of 21 (42%) respondents are never harassed by the police, 19 (38.0%) TGs are sometimes harassed by police and 10 (20%) respondents are always harassed by police.

Table No 8. Discrimination in the health sector (Hospitals)

Harassment from health sector	Respondents	Percentage
Always	09	18.0
Sometimes	20	40.0
Never	21	42.0
Total	50	100.0

Sources of data: Field Survey

The above table No 8. indicates feelings of discrimination from the health care sector. A maximum of 21 (42%) respondents are never harassed from health sector means by doctors, nurses, and other medical staffs, 20 (40%) TGs are sometime harassed from the health sector and 09 (18%) respondents are always harassed from the health sector.

Table No 9. TGs are getting harassed while travelling in the public transport system



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Harassment from the public transport system	Respondents	Percentage
Always	11	22.0
Sometimes	23	46.0
Never	16	32.0
Total	50	100.0

Sources of data: Field Survey

The above table exposes those feelings of harassment while travelling in the public transport system. A maximum of 23 (46%) respondents are sometimes harassed while travelling in the public transport system, 16 (32%) TGs are never harassed while travelling in the public transport system, and 11 (22%) respondents are always harassed while travelling in public transport by public.

Table No 10. Harassment from rowdies

Harassment from rowdies	Respondents	Percentage
Always	18	36.0
Sometimes	13	26.0
Never	19	38.0
Total	50	100.0

Sources of data: Field Survey

The above table shows the feeling of any kind of harassment from rowdies. Out of 50 respondents, 19 (38%) respondents said they had never been harassed by rowdies, 18 (36%) respondents told rowdies always harass us while working and going outside, and 13 (26%) respondents said rowdies had harassed us.

6. FINDINGS

- Out of 50 respondents, the majority 26 (52%) transgenders belong to the age group of 18 to 30, followed by 14 (28%) respondents come under the age group of 31 to 40, 6 (12%) TGs comes under age group of 41 to 50, 4 (2%) of them comes under more than 50 years older.
- Maximum of 15 (30%) respondents completed PUC, followed by 14 (28%) of them who are not educated they having come from a rural or poor family, 13 (26%) respondents are SSLC level educators, 05 (10%) respondents are graduates and 03 (6%) respondents are post-graduates.



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- The majority of 44 (88%) respondents in Kalaburagi district Transgender are Hindu, 3 (6%) respondents are Muslim, 2 (4%) respondents are Christians and 1 (2%) respondent is from the Buddhist religion.
- Maximum of 19 (38%) respondents are sex workers followed by 16 (32%) respondents are self-employed handling their own business and works, working as coolies, in agriculture, self-business, etc.
- Maximum of 22 (44%) respondents are never harassed by TG's family, which means they are happy with their family, 18 (38%) TG respondents are harassed sometimes from TG's family and 10 (20%) respondents are always harassed by their family.
- Out of 50 respondents, 24 (48%) TG respondents felt harassed at the workplace by the people followed by 24 (42%) respondents were sometimes got harassed by people and 5 (10%) respondents were said always got harassed at the workplace.
- Maximum of 21 (42%) respondents are never harassed by police, 19 (38.0%) TGs are sometimes harassed by police and 10 (20%) respondents are always harassed from police.
- Maximum of 211 (42%) respondents are never harassed from health sector means by doctors, nurses, and other medical staffs, 20 (40%) TGs are sometimes harassed from the health sector and 09 (18%) respondents are always harassed by the health sector.
- Maximum 23 (46%) respondents are sometimes harassed while travelling in public transport system, 16 (32%) TGs are never harassed while travelling in the public transport system and 11 (22%) respondents are always harassed while travelling in public transport by public.
- Out of 50 respondents 19 (38%) respondents told never been harassed from rowdies, 18 (36%) respondents told rowdies always are harassing us while working and going outside and 13 (26%) respondents are said sometime rowdies were harassed us.

7. SUGGESTIONS

- Separately for transgender people government should make a special health care center in every district public hospital.
- In public transport (Bus, Train) make some reserved seats for transgender people to safe journey like women, by this way public will get aware of these TGs.
- Maximum TG families are not supporting them economically as well as mentally, so in this situation obviously TGs go to the TG association. The government should sanction a special house scheme for TGs as "Ardha Nareswar Nivas."
- Many Transgender people are ready to work according to their knowledge but the public or employers are not ready to give them job. However, if TG got the job, but workplace is not easy to survive because of other employees' harassment and exploitation. So, the government should make job reservations in the private sector for TG people.
- Transgender people are harassed and exploited by rowdies also in the workplace (like Begging, Sex work, dancing in clubs, etc.). For this type of solution government makes a TGs



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helpline number for immediate security or safety. If any TGs or the public misuse this helpline unnecessarily, then the penalty must be in the high punishable.

8. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that, to find out how much society accepts transgender persons as a part of them and gender as a spectrum. From the above discussion, and by questioning different types of people and places are still not ready to accept them completely. The present generation people gave a positive opinion towards acceptance of transgender persons as a part of their society but overall study revealed that society is not ready to accept them entirely. Even some people were so hesitant and ignorant to give their opinion on transgender people, just because they personally do not like them. There is also a lack of awareness of Transgender Persons. There are some serious problems faced by the transgender community that need immediate action by the Government and supplementary necessary measures for them regarding their health, education, employment, basic amenities, etc.

9. AUTHOR(S) CONTRIBUTION

The writers affirm that they have no connections to, or engagement with, any group or body that provides financial or non-financial assistance for the topics or resources covered in this manuscript.

10. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

11. PLAGIARISM POLICY

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12. SOURCES OF FUNDING

The authors received no financial aid to support for the research.

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