

## Transgender Issues and Role of Pakistani Media:

By

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### Abstract:

*Transgender issues has the most sensitive and imperative concerns not only national but also at international level. Most of the transgender people have been violated into diverse directions at community level such as socially, verbally, physically and even killed by the different reasons. However, the role of the media had been limited to highlight the issue of transgender people. Keeping in the importance of transgender issues and the role of media, the current study therefore was carried out so as to assess the role of media with the term of transgender issues in Sindh and Balochistan provinces. A qualitative research methodology within term of exploratory research by using the convenience sampling procedure was used. The population of the present study was 100 participants among than 10 of media and knowledgeable personnel's were taken as simple size. Present research was undertaken both in (purposively areas) Quetta in Balochistan province and Hyderabad city in Sindh province. Null hypotheses were also tested. The finding also revealed that the role of media was restricted about transgender issues in study areas. The transgender people have also been effected by verbally, socially, physically and even thought killed by the different reasons. Based on present study outcome following recommendation put forwarded. Transgender was the sensitive issue, in this regard, government should be imposed and fulfil the legal obligations as well as device decent practice with the term of transgender issue. The media was given more priority as well as authentic representations of transgender characters so that transgender issues problem will be solved through the media's ethical behaviour. Keeping in the view importance of counselling practice, government should be endeavor to comprehend transgender individuals and transgender experiences so that subsisted experiences of transgender individuals should be benefited.*

**Keywords:** transgender, media, Balochistan, issue, Sindh

### Introduction:

Transgender individuals have a gender expression or sex articulation that contrasts from their apportioned sex (Terry et al., 2011; Craig et al., 2014; and Marla, 2016). Transgender individuals are also called transsexual.

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Transgender is likewise an umbrella term: notwithstanding including individuals whose sexual orientation character is the inverse of their relegated sex (trans-men as well as trans-female (GLAAD, 2012; and Bilodeau, 2005). Other meanings of transgender have a placed or called with a third sex, or else conceptualize transgender individuals as a third gender. Intermittently, the term transgender is characterized comprehensively to incorporate cross-dressers, irrespective of their gender distinctiveness (Joan et al., 2010; and Reisner et al., 2014).

The term transgender is likewise recognized as extricate from intersex, a term that portrays individuals brought into the world with physical sex attributes "that don't fit regular twofold ideas of male or female bodies. The partner of transgender is cisgender, which depicts people whose sex articulation coordinates their appointed sex (Commissioner for Human Rights, 2016).

Numerous procedures of digital media progressively comprise portrayals of transgender people, together with mutually conventionally media with in term of television, movie industry, websites and social media (Phillips, 2006; Burgess, 2009; and Ghazali & Nor, 2012). However, in this aspect, the media is considered as the main sources of information whereby individuals, together transgender, that gain wide-ranging information regarding transgender problems.

The portrayal of transgender individuals in customary, disconnected media (e.g., TV, motion pictures) has expanded since the year of 1970s, with utmost critical development happening over the most recent quite a few years (Ekins and King, 2006). In any case, a conspicuous irregularity had held on expansion of equally undesirable and optimistic portrayals. Hazardous portrayal may sensationalize or misuse transgender individuals. Entertaining exaggerations of transvestites and cross-dressers are normal, as are portrayals of transgender individuals as culprits (Shelley, 2008; and Davis, 2009). Moreover, data gave in media about transgender individuals may as frequent as possible be off base, inadequate, or one-sided or overlook recorded setting (Chiland, 2003). In differentiate, additional optimistic or useful media portrayal likewise exists in disconnected media, especially in films. Such portrayals delineate more thoughtful or vehement characters and may advise individuals of the conceivable outcomes for therapeutic treatment as well as bolster or instruct general population about viciousness plus other social boundaries transgender individuals encounter. Essentially these portrayals, either negative or positive, overwhelmingly delineate grown-up transgender characters, with sparse portrayals of transgender youth. Disconnected media is as often as possible the medium by which individuals who come to recognize as transgender first experience portrayal of transgender people and linkages (Chiland, 2003; and Heinz, 2012).

### **Role of Media about Transgender Issue in Pakistan:**

Transgender term, also identified as the "third" sex, are regarded an outrage through the public. One of the furthestmost profound societal

issues were widespread observed at country level (Pakistan) about the transgender discrimination and violation at community level. Transgender are lowered social classes are considered, and are not even human being. Transgender signify a cluster of persons who enjoy the smallest quantity of respect and rights at country level. A bulky amount of conventional inhumane norms and taboos has always been observed towards oppression and cynicism aspects for transgender in Pakistani society as reported by the media. Transgender term are treated or subjected to ferocity in Pakistan. However, in this connection, in Peshawar (KPK province) the transgender activist (KPK transgender alliance director was shot down) hoisted the rights, special rights, target killing, unhuman treatment, infringement, tease aspects as violation, and privileges of transgender people in Peshawar KPK, province of Pakistan. However, in the period, of 2012, the NADRA formed to generate the database for third gender so as to accommodate the transgender at all as reported by the media (Rafay, 2016).

Discrimination and condemnation of the transgender communal were found and were treated as the social stigma in our society, frequently branch from social classes, beliefs, thinks that made the situation most inappropriate regarding the steady relationship with the transgender people. However, the transgender people and community are still not able to socialize and organize to live together as the society responsible person as reported by the media (Mobeen, 2013: and *The New York, 2012*).

### **Problem Statement:**

Violations terminology either or qualitative or quantitative dynamics has reflected the deleterious effect in our society. However, present text to determine the gender issues such as arousal violations, physical violence, killing and others related issues addressed for policy implication. Therefore, present was carried out so as to determine the media role regarding transgender issues in Pakistan and elicit those areas whereby the advocacy of transgender issues are deemed required. Therefore, keeping in view above mention facts and figures present research was carried out so as to determine the role of media efficacy with in term of transgender issues in Sindh and Balochistan provinces.

### **Objectives:**

1. To explore the issues of transgender as faced at society level.
2. To find out the reasons of ignorance of Pakistani media regarding transgender rights.
3. To find out the role of civil society human rights activists regarding transgender issues.

### **Hypotheses:**

Following hypothesis were operationalized:

$H^1$ : There will be no significant variance between the perceptions of the respondent regarding the transgender rights.

$H^2$ : There will be no significant variance between the perceptions of the respondent regarding the transgender issue and ignorance by the media.

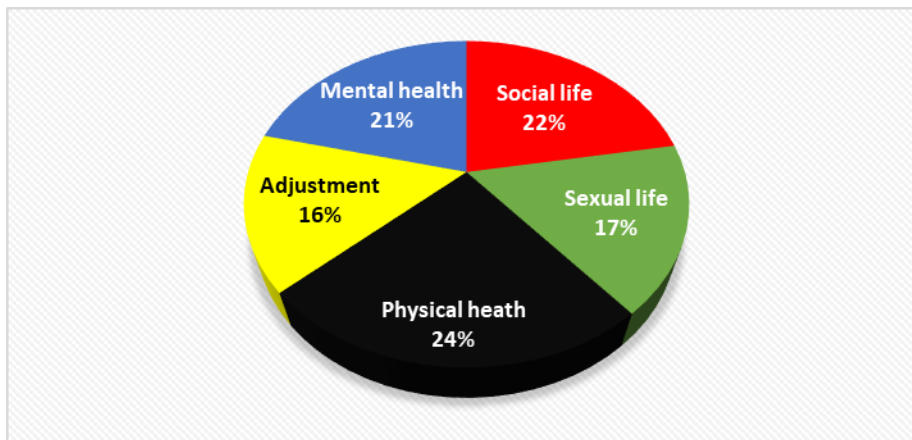
### Methodology:

Exploratory research was carried out in present study. Because of exploratory research has been stressed the most prevalent essential information gathering technique (Singh, 2007; Brown, 2006). The universe of the present study was whole of simple size that live in Sindh and Balochistan. Convenience sampling was used so as to determine the perceived perception of the participants on following variables prepared that aims. Convenience sampling was the most appropriate particularly, on gender or transgender research. The sample size of populations was determined through by means of Wunsch (1986) table of "Selecting Sample Sizes form given population". The population of the present study was 100 participants among than 10 of media and knowledgeable personnel's were taken as simple size. Present research was undertaken both in Quetta in Balochistan province and Hyderabad city in Sindh province. The target population were totally 100 respondents by using the convenience sampling. Face- to-face interaction was in view of as the appropriate method. Thus the raw statistics as the facts and figures obtained into field level were analysis. The information put into MS Excel, 2013. Before, data entry in computer, the data were put into tally sheet so as to determine the process such as data entry, data coding, data tabulation, and data summarizing the in software.

### Results:

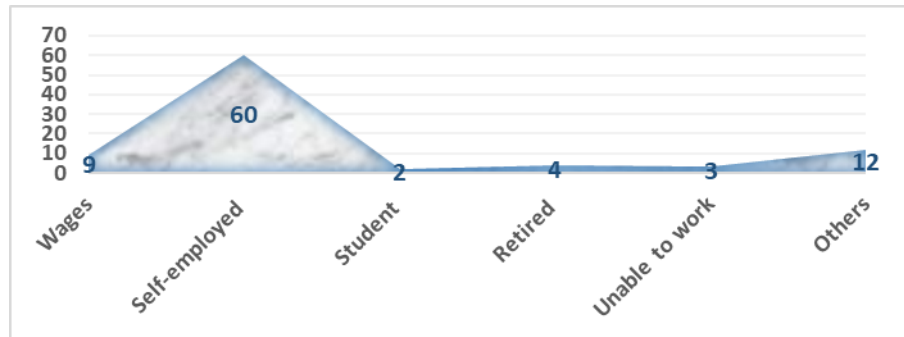
Present chapter was highlighted the perceived perception of the respondents about transgender in the eye of media. In this aspect, the raw information was collected so that to detected the respondents about the role of media more especially within term of transgender.

**Figure-1, Distribution of sample about level of satisfaction**



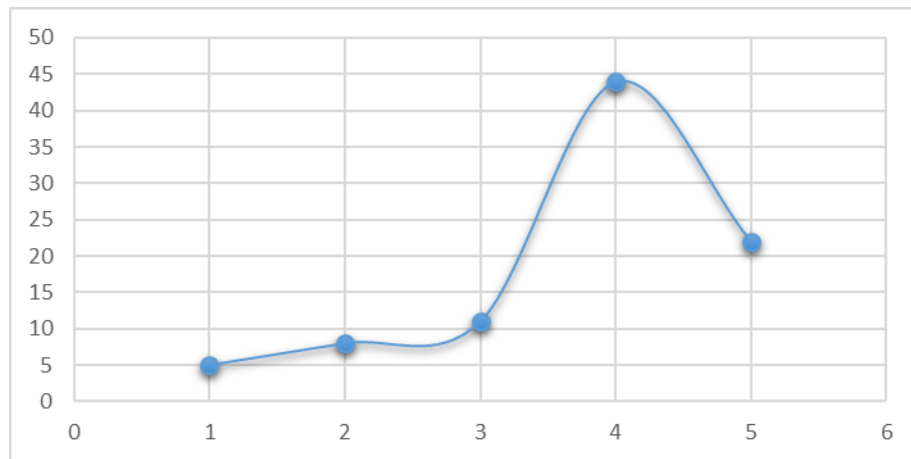
The results of figure-1 shows that almost equally (24-22-21-17-16%) of the respondents were confirmed that they had little a bit satisfied their physical health, social life, mental health, sexual life and adjust themselves in communities or societies respectively.

**Figure-2, Distribution of sample about employment**



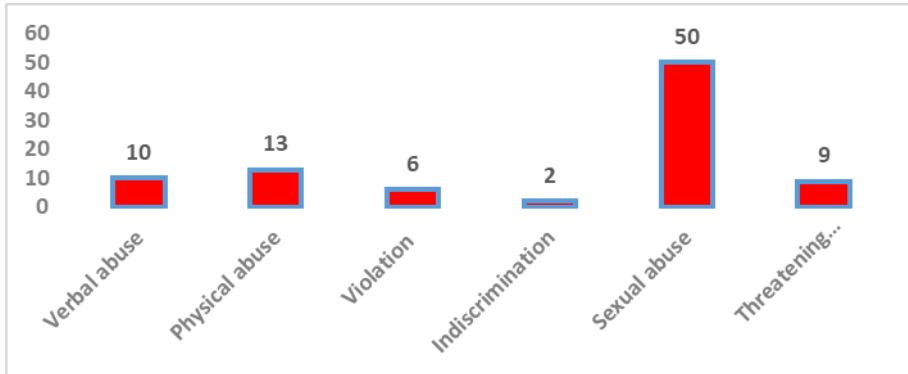
The job employment was the prime dependent variable. These aspects of rare evidence were collected in figure-2. Majority 60% of the participants were perceived that they were self-employed. However, 12% of the participants were perceived that they belonged the others categories as perceived by the respondents.

**Figure-3, Distribution of sample about general fitness**



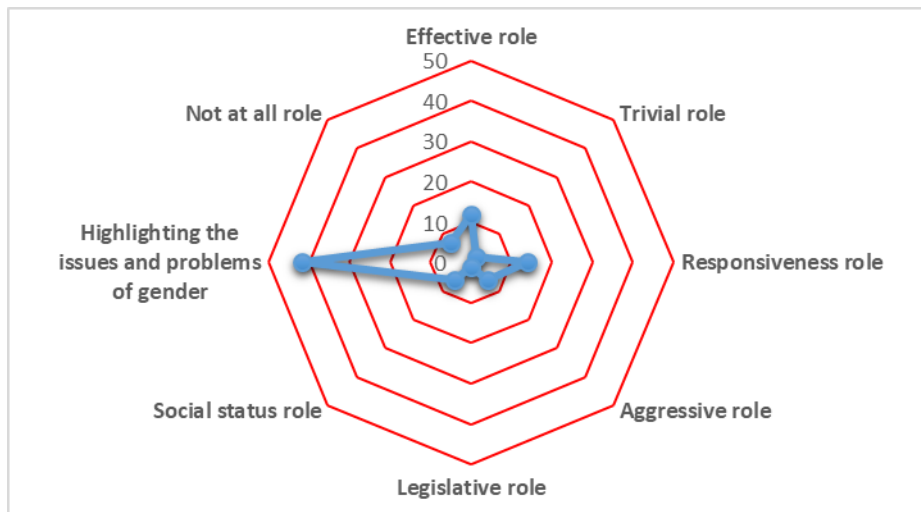
The results of figure-3 revealed that most 44% of the respondents were fall in fair category. While 22% of the respondents were fall in poor category. Whereas 11% of the respondents were drop in good category. However, 8-5% of the respondents were descent in excellent and very good categories respectively.

**Figure-4, Distribution of sample about received the violation at society level**



The domineering aspect of present research was to see the sights the respondent's (media person) perception as obtainable in figure-4. Majority 50% of the participants were perceived that they had faced the sexual abuse at al. While 13% of the participants were perceived that they had tackled the physical abuse. However, 10% of the participants were perceived that they had confronted the verbal abuse at society level. Whereas 9% of the participants were perceived that they had handled the threaten behavior at community level.

**Figure-5, Distribution of sample role of media with the term of**



**Transgender**

When respondents (media personnel's) were inquired regarding the media role to highlighting the transgender issues. The Majority 38% of the respondents that they had played the effective role to highlighting the transgender issues. While 14-12% of respondents were agreed that they

had responsive and effective role to highlighting the transgender issues at greater extent.

**Table-1: Comparison between variables regarding transgender rights**

<i>H<sup>1</sup></i> :	Media		Transgender		Mean differ:	P. value	Signif icant.
	Mea n	S.D	Mean	S.D			
There will be no significant variance between the perceptions of the respondent regarding the transgender rights	3.84	.584	3.41	1.17	.781	8.285	.003*

**Note: \*\* = Significant at .01 level. \* = Significant at .05 level.**

Results of the table-1 depicted that the significant was observed between the two groups at 0.05 probability or alpha level. Therefore, the null hypothesis (1) that was “there will be no significant variance between the perceptions of the respondent regarding the transgender rights” reject and alternate hypothesis was accepted at 0.05 level.

**Table-2: Comparison between variables regarding transgender issue and ignorance by the media**

<i>H<sup>2</sup></i> :	Media		Transgender		Mean differ:	P. value	Signifi cant.
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D			
There will be no significant variance between the perceptions of the respondent regarding the transgender rights	1.81	1.083	2.448	.114	.126	1.147	.285 <sup>N</sup> <sub>A</sub>

**Note: \*\* = Significant at .01 level. \* = Significant at .05 level.**

Results of the table-2 shows to depict that the significant was not observed between the two groups at 0.05 level. Consequently, the null hypothesis (2) that was “there will be no significant variance between the perceptions of the respondent regarding the transgender issue and ignorance by the media” accepted and alternate hypothesis was reject at 0.05 level or > value.

## **Discussion:**

This investigation found that the media portrayals of transgender youth both on the web and separated were multifaceted and powerful. Media portrayals of transgender individuals have noteworthy ramifications for personality advancement of transgender formative years (Shelley, 2008; Ringo, 2002). Ghazali and nor (2012) initiate that broadcasting, both separated and on the web, helps transgender youth in practicing and arranging their transgender personalities. Past research has additionally confirmed that these portrayals directly affect transgender individuals' lives as the observations and conduct of individuals they experience are impacted through media (Heinz, 2012; Shelley, 2008). In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa where 690 transgender lived in urban while rest were lived in rural areas (223). Similar, trend was found in Sindh province where urban transgender population was estimated 2,226 and rural 301 recorded respectively. The results of the 6th Population and Housing Census further, under the supervision of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics showed that the overwhelming majority 74% of transgender people were belong to in urban areas and remaining were lived in rural parts as reported by media. Due to the smaller population size of transgender in Balochistan myriad problems of transgender as faced by the society such as taboo, anti-gender practices, harassment, and highly irresponsible attitude as reported by the media.

## **Conclusions and Recommendations:**

Media's title role can be implicit as devouring invigorated its manipulators' 'potentials of transgender' to obvious and reinforce, to develop systematized below the purview of uniqueness as well as to established concluded the procedures of physical, social, logical, expressive plus divine evolution. The current study of media treatment would more extremely reflect the organic ancestries of social experience. Based on present study outcome following recommendation put forwarded. Transgender was the sensitive issue, in this regard, government should be imposed and fulfil the legal obligations as well as device decent practice with the term of transgender issue. The health department devolved government of Balochistan administrations should be undertaken an examination of the prerequisite for and possibility of explicit transgender services in accommodation facility. The media was given more priority as well as authentic representations of transgender characters so that transgender issues problem will be solved through the media's ethical behaviour. There should be requirement by public sector to address the consistency coverage by media of transgender issue and substantive research should be done by NGOs.



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