

# Transgender activism essay



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Transgender activism Transgender is actually ethnography of the emergence as well as the institutionalization of transgender as the main type of collective identity together with political activism. It was embraced by the activists in the beginning of the year 1990. It was embraced to advocate for gender variant individuals.

The type gained momentum very fast in social service, public health as well as the legislative contexts. On the other hand, transgender is a general term which is actually applied to so many people. It is also applied to behavior and various groups linking tendencies that move away from the normative gender role. They are not frequently assigned at birth as the role traditionally held by the society. Transgender is the condition of an individual's gender identity concerning how an individual is identified by being either a female or a male. However, transgender does not imply any specific form of sexual orientation. Transgender individuals might be identified as homosexual, bisexual, heterosexual and asexual.

A transgender person might have some characteristics that are always connected with a particular gender. They may be identified somewhere else on the traditional gender continuum. Transgender individuals might also be identified as bigenders or along so many areas. They may be identified at the traditional transgender continuum or most encompassing continuums which have been developed in response to the detailed studies done in recent years. Transgender was evolved in the year 1970 though it was implied in the 1960s.

It was giving a description of individuals who wished to stay cross gender without sex relocation surgery. In 1980s transgender stretched out and it became more popular as a way of connecting all the individuals whose gender identity didn't interconnect with their gender during birth. Eventually, the term transgender became political because it was an alliance covering all those who in one way or the other did not get conformed to gender norms. The term was used to query the validity of the norms.

It was also used to carry on equivalent rights and anti discrimination legislation. These lead to its extensive practice in the media, academic world as well as law (David, 184). Transgender characters have always been stigmatized as well as punished in western culture. However, it started developing a sense of separate identity, as a social and political community.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, individuals who were regarded as trans-gendered decided to advocate the social and legal reforms. It ameliorated the types of discrimination and oppressions they suffered as a result of their difference from the way a lot of people understand their personal gender. Trans-genderism purports to be more politically progressive than transsexualism.

Theoretically, transgender covers postoperative and preoperative transsexuals. It also covers drag queens, transvestites as well as straights who exhibit any type of behavior interpreted as transgressing gender roles. Some transgender theories comprise of lesbians and gay gentlemen within the transgender phenomenon.

It as well comprises the grounds that everybody who doesn't feel comfortable with hetero gender roles was referred as a tranny. Most people in the new generation have had operations because they trust that they are going to become real after the operation. The development of transgenderism might indicate the way in which transsexual aspirants look to emulate the norm for womanhood during their time period. During the time when feminism had some success in questioning the rigidity of gender roles, a new model was required if transexualism was not to look hopelessly retrogressive (David, 179). From a feminist perspective it is questionable whether transgenderists actually tend to challenge gender stereotypes. Their complete lives as well as identities, usually to the extent of very serious self mutilation, have always been formed around a trust in gender. It is said that men and women are the ones who advocate feminist understandings. However, they don't agree with matters concerning gender entirely.

They challenge it a great deal. Transgender activists try to use postmodern theory in supporting the progressive nature of their project. This is done with the exception of anti essentialism of postmodern theory, an initiative that seems to have been adopted. It was adopted inappropriately by such gender loyalists as transgender activists ends up to be.

There are still other postmodern ideas which have been used to justify transgenderism which cause some disquiet to feminist theorists. Some valued stars of postmodern lesbian and gay theory signify transgender practices as politically progressive. They represent the practices, usually the traditional practices of gay gentlemen. The practices have been very seriously criticized by feminists as central to the feminist project of ending

the heteropatriarchy (Sheila, 321). This rapidly increasing activism has paid attention on quite a number of issues. Extreme dislike crimes are the biggest issue. Transgender victims are also discriminated in their places of work.

There is no official defense for somebody at their work if at all they are transgender-identified. They are totally discriminated and they are not given any opportunity as far as health care coverage is concerned. This has brought about prostitution because most of these transgendered individuals are having kids to feed and sometimes they are paying rent for their houses. Sometimes one is forced to practice prostitution because life is really becoming difficult. One is able to do whatever she can in order to meet her daily needs. That is why prostitution has increased in so many parts of the country.

There is a very long way to go as far as transgender is concerned; the trans-movement has found notable success, considering that it really came into the political arena about five years ago. Transgender activism seems to be going further into an adolescence in which the progress has won a definite degree of respectability. Several activist organizations are presently welcoming and affirming the trans-individuals. Activists now believe that life is going to be made better for everybody. It is expected to happen that way because the present transgender community which is really pushing the gender envelope. With the idea of surgical and medical advances, transgendered individuals are going to have the potential to blend in more seamlessly. As far as transgenderism is going to become less stigmatized, there are going to be less need to practice the same. The aforementioned technology is going to entice adventure seekers (Sheila, 321).

The transgender movement calls for a paradigm shift on how individuals perceive the worthiness of other human beings. People are requested to give up their fear of other individual's identities together with the beliefs. If at all that is going to work out properly then transgender activism will definitely battle clean up. They will end what the civil rights, gay and women; lesbian movement began: the drive in the direction of a truly equivalent, accommodating society.

Nevertheless, before this happens, the trans-community must contend with its own domestic schisms. In the same way, there is a rift among those individuals who like to remain closeted as well as those individuals who are very free in relation to their transgender identity. Transsexual individuals disappear and go back to their societies when they go through transition (David, 126). They always wish to lead their lives in what they perceive to be their appropriate gender task.

Further, because of psychological and financial pressures, so many trans-individuals don't have the power to agitate politically. Sexual orientation is as well becoming a very permanent point whereby it is considered ironic for the reasons. Being gay is generally considered very much than being transgendered. Regardless of transgendered individual's ordinary history of gender amalgamation as well as bending, their big challenge might be overcoming the very old battle of the sexes. In order to achieve the goal of transgender equality it needs activism at the state, local together with the national levels. As much as federal policies are being focused, people really encourage and support the important job of grassroots activists.

So many factors are very powerful on this; however, the most essential part of it is that transgendered individuals exit the closet fight for liberation. They fight against oppression as well discrimination which is often inspired by the past and present struggles against sexism, racial discrimination and homophobia. The transgender activism so far has won non discrimination ordinances and laws in many cities. This outstanding accomplishment is as well a consequence of the fortitude of solidarity and inclusion that has really united many transgender activists. It united them with the labor as well as other individuals' movements, including the gay movement and national organization of women (Susan, 210). From the analysis transsexualism, is intensely reactionary, a method of preventing the disruption as well as the elimination of gender roles which lies at the foundation of feminist project.

Transsexualism does not propose feminism by reinforcing fake and constructed ideas of right femininity together with masculinity. They are stimulated by the analysis of postmodern which tends to challenge any kind of notion of permanent or genetic gender. Postmodern theory is adopted on the flexibility of gender.

It is a social structure and it is claimed to be anti-essentialist. According to this analysis transgenderists represent themselves as missionaries of anti essentialism whose crusade is to teach all the people on how gender is flexible. However, this analysis might be practical to gay men and lesbians. It appears that greater public approval is linked with the phenomenon of mass self mutilation. According to such an analysis, transsexuals are actually reinscribing the text of their own bodies.

Transsexualism is enduring and evil in its effects upon health as well as the well being. The celebration and acceptance of transgenderism in these politics creates particular difficulties for any critical analysis. In the present day, the gender as well as sex diverse community has developed a sense of activism and self-importance. This has actually routed in its development as apolitical movement.

In order for one to become a transgender activist, one must obtain a radical critique. It has to be obtained in society which connected struggles adjacent to imperialism with exploitation to those individuals who are against gender and sexual oppression. From the evidence of anthropological and archaeological, it is made clear that several premature forms of human society, based on the very possible collective forms of possessions, in actual fact they tent to create a social space for transgendered individuals. Cross gendered performance has always been an expression of mass social rebellion. The paper has found out so many individuals who are labeled as transgender by activists did not have an idea of the term and they tend to refuse to go along with its use. Individuals self identified it as gay. Gay is a type of sexual instead of gender identity. It again erases the experience of the poor people who conceive gender and sexuality in other terms.

However, it has been made clear that for some reasons the 1990s found out both the quantitative and qualitative shifts in the aforementioned kinds of activism, contestation and theory making. Finally, the paper has found out that the transgender victims are really discriminated in the societies as well as the work places. The point is that for many individuals transgender does



not make any sense. It can not make any sense because of the way they experience their needs and selves.

The reason is that they see their needs fueled by their sexuality. Work Cited David, V. (2007). *Imagining Transgender: An Ethnography of a Category*.

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