

Violence against MSM and Transgender women in the districts of Telangana

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Abstract: Interpersonal violence is prevalent in all sectors of individuals among which violence with MSM and transgender women (TW) tops them all. Further, domestic violence is the most common form of violence that the lesbians, gays, bisexuals and the transgender individuals face presently. Along with which there has been an increasing rate of sexual violence experienced by this population with a considerable increase in HIV and other STD diseases. Furthermore, sex behavior of MSM and their inherent risk of suffering from HIV needs particular attention for the prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. As there have been very few studies focusing on violence against MSM and transgender Women (TG), therefore, this study was an attempt to contribute to the limited literature by highlighting the violence experienced by MSM and Transgender Population. Further, the study highlights the consequences of such violence along with the patterns and prevalence of violence (GBV/IPV) against Sexual Minorities with special emphasis on MSM and TG. The study was guided by the objectives and to answer those objectives data was collected. For the quantitative as well as for the qualitative study, structured questionnaires were distributed among MSM and transgender for which around 446 respondents are selected. Lastly, the study concluded that most of the LGBT community individuals experience domestic violence that ranges from physical or mental abuse, threats or force. Also, transgender women typically tend to suffer multiple attacks, severe injuries, experience more than one form of interpersonal violence and disruption to their lives when compared to the male counterparts.

I. INTRODUCTION

Gender identity is a popular topic of interest within many fields of study, but very few researchers discuss the violence and discrimination experienced by those who do not conform to the traditional gender norms that are prevalent in the society. Transgendered people (trans-people) are the individuals who do not follow traditional gender norms. They typically include inter-sexed persons, transsexuals, cross-dressers/transvestites, and others who in some aspects do not conform to traditional gender norms. At times in the lives of these gender nonconformists, they become the focus of attention of individuals or groups who are emotionally invested in enforcing traditional gender norms (Alessi, & Kahn, 2017). This gives rise to gender based violence and discrimination. Such gender based violence and discrimination typically fosters an environment in which the society is allowed to punish people for gender transgressions and non-conformity to the traditional gender norms. This gender fundamentalism thus operates by denying and stigmatizing any form of gender nonconformity (Sears, 2017). Population-based studies have demonstrated that lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) individuals are more likely to attempt suicide than their heterosexual counterparts because of the stress and rejection they go through. Violence in LGBTQ relationships may be referred to as partner violence, relationship violence, or same-sex/same-gender domestic violence (Waters, 2017). LGBTQ relationship associated violence is a type of abuse that occurs in the context of same-gender or queer intimate relationships. Like heterosexual domestic violence, violence in LGBTQ relationships involves the conscious manipulation and control of one person by another through the use of threats, coercion, humiliation or force (Woulfe & Goodman, 2018). LGBTQ partner violence can take many of the same forms as heterosexual domestic violence. For example, physical abuse can include actions such as hitting, punching, slapping, biting, restraining, and pushing. Emotional abuse can include manipulation, isolation, humiliation, lying, threats to kill, threats to commit suicide, racial attacks, and intimidation (Reuter et al., 2017). Verbal harassment may consist of insults, name-calling, and yelling. Financial abuse may also be part of the dynamic when one person creates debts, steals money or uses the money to control another person. Moreover, such individuals do not receive peer support when peers are the most critical group in an adolescent's life (Chong et al., 2015). It has also been observed that Law enforcement and healthcare providers are often are guilty of pervasive corruption, intimidation, and pestering of the gay men, of MSM, and Transgender individuals (McKenna, 1996). Laws that are supposed to protect such individuals have been wrongly used to target and trouble the MSM and Transgender individuals in the Middle East, China, and Egypt. Africa has enforced laws that ban homosexual sex especially male-to-male sex. Such laws are made severe by levying the individuals with harsh punishments ranging from imprisonment to public humiliation to death. The current study aims to emphasize on the need for further research on areas related to the sufferings of such individuals and to identify laws that need to be implemented to protect and safeguard the interest of MSM and transgender individuals.

Problem statement

Several studies have been conducted around the Globe to comprehend and impart special emphasis on Violence against the LGBT community and its individuals. The impact of the epidemic issues such as STI and HIV on the individuals with differential sexual orientation has also been explored by various researchers. A limited number of studies have been focused on the Scope of Violence against MSM and TG and its consequences other than epidemic diseases. Understanding the need to study the violence experienced by the LGBT community has been a pressing requirement that must be explored. The violence experienced by the target population and the impact of the socio-economic, physical and psychological factors on their emotional wellbeing and livelihood needs to be explored. The current study is aimed at exploring the factors and identifies necessary measures to resolve the issues.

Aims and Objectives

Aim: To study the scope of the Violence experienced by MSM and Transgender Population and the consequences of such violence.

Objectives of the study:

- To emphasize the research on the scope of the Violence experienced by MSM and Transgender Population and the consequences of such violence
- To study the patterns and prevalence of violence (GBV/IPV) against Sexual Minorities with special emphasis on MSM and TG
- To find out the association between work and Violence
- To study the relation between Gender and Type of violence
- To find out the Classification of Consequences experienced by a specific type of Violence.

Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM)

MSM was a term coined in the year 1994 to bring about a decline in the stigma against gay, bisexual, transgender, and self-identified heterosexual men. These men typically are individuals who engage in sex with other men. The term defines them based on their sexual behaviors instead of their social or cultural identities. The term MSM has now been widely used in the literature (Baral, Sifakis, Cleghorn & Beyrer, 2007). MSM has been defined by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2007) as “all men who have sex with other men, regardless of how they identify themselves (gay, bisexual, or heterosexual).” MSM typically comprises of a broad range of individuals including sexually active gay males who identify as such, bisexuals who are sexually active with other males, “closeted” homosexuals having sex with other men; anonymous or faceless sexual encounters between males and male SWs with clients (Klevens et al., 2007).

Transgender Women (TG)

Transgender women are individuals who were a “male” by birth but later identify themselves as females. These individuals are a highly vulnerable and marginalized population in the world. Transgender individuals are often associated with both negative health outcomes with stigma and discrimination (American Psychological Association, 2015). Transgender is also defines as an umbrella tern that included various diverse types of individuals with gender variant issues or disorders. Such individuals face a huge amount of discrimination such as employment and access to basic livelihood. These individuals face physical and sexual violence from their partners or individuals at work (Gates, 2011).

Scope of Violence of Sexual Minorities (MSM and TG)

Inter-personal violence is prevalent among all the sectors of individuals. Violence at home and work place is both widely dispersed and highly concentrated. Transgender individuals and individuals who do not conform to the traditional gender associations typically experience victimization at a rate which is 2.5 times higher than that of the heterosexual counterparts. The rate of victimization for bisexual individuals has been reported to be approximately 4 times higher than the rate of victimization for the heterosexual individuals. Domestic violence is the most common form of violence that the lesbians, gays, bisexuals and the transgender individuals face. The major cause of this problem still remains unknown as well as unreported (Rankin, 2005). General Social Survey data indicates that gay and lesbian (15%) and bisexual (28%) individuals typically experience higher levels of spousal violence when compared to the heterosexual (7%) individuals. According to the Human Rights Acts, discriminatory behavior that demonstrate differential treatment of an individual or group of individuals based on their race, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, family status, mental or physical disability or pardoned conviction can be classified as violence against those individuals (Cochran et al., 2002). It has also been reported that approximately 9% of the hate crimes in the world that have been reported to the police were motivated due to the sexual orientation of the victims. It has also been reported that approximately 98% of the types of hate crimes have been committed against homosexual and transgender individuals. The most commonly reported type of violent crime on the transgender and homosexual individuals has been common assault. Hate crimes have been usually motivated by sexual orientation and have resulted in physical as well as mental injuries to the victims (Walby & Allen, 2004).

Violence against Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM)

Men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender women in low- and middle-income countries have been reported to have more than 19 times higher odds of living with HIV compared as compared to other adults of reproductive age. Evaluation of all the cumulative HIV cases observed till date have shown a high prevalence rate of HIV and other STD among MSM and transgender women. There has been a growth of interest in the violence experienced by this population with a considerable increase in the identification of sexual violence as a human rights violation of that is of public health significance. Sexual and gender minorities typically face many types of sexual violence throughout their course of life, including childhood sexual abuse, sexual intimate partner violence, and sexually violent hate crimes (Sabidó et al., 2015). Lifetime sexual violence has also been significantly associated with HIV related risk practices among the MSM, including selling sex, buying sex, drug use, history of imprisonment or jail, higher numbers of male partners, and unprotected anal intercourse. Legal and social marginalization of sexual and gender minorities has fueled both HIV and violence to its maximum. Although the vulnerability of MSM to violence has been demonstrated clearly in the various instances, sexual violence (SV) against MSM has been an unrecognized public health priority. Due to the consequence of SV, such men typically experience physical and mental symptoms, including post-traumatic stress symptoms, depression, and suicidal tendencies. MSM individuals usually more frequently experience extreme forms of sexual violence such as rape, than the non-MSM counterparts. In countries like India and Thailand research pertaining to the high proportion of transgender and male sex workers who typically suffer sexual violence has risen up to about 18 % (Wilson, Arayasirikul & Johnson, 2013). Few studies have identified the factors that contribute to sexual violence prevalent from the LGBT community. The factors that contribute to the sexual violence vulnerability and behaviors include social stigma and discrimination, alcohol use by victim or perpetrator, economic vulnerability, and youth. Stigma against the homosexual individuals and MSM typically has increased their vulnerability to every type of sexual violence. Police-perpetrated violence and street violence against such individuals have been motivated by homophobic and transphobic attitudes of the rigid society (Peitzmeier et al., 2015). Social stigma has particularly enabled sexual violence through coercion or blackmail and has often been accounted for avoidance of disclosure of sexual orientation and practices (Peitzmeier et al., 2017). Alcohol use by the victim or the perpetrator has been explicitly implied in most cases of the sexual violence incidents. Economic vulnerability has also been identified to enhance the risk of several types of sexual violence, including commercial sex-related violence, street-related violence, party-related violence, and intimate partner violence. Young age of the MSM has also been identified as one of the factors that increase their vulnerability

in many types of sexual violence, including the violence that occurred in the context of commercial sex, party-related violence, and blackmail or to avoid disclosure, and child abuse. Several researchers have indicated that younger MSM have been more prone to engaging in commercial sex because they had limited funds and were thus vulnerable to older MSM who had the disposable income to pay for sex (Johnston, 2013).

Violence against Transgender Women (TG)

The violence experienced by the transgender woman includes both physical and verbal abuse and it appears to be even more severe than the gay men. Reports from around the world have indicated that harrowing forms of violence, including various forms of sexual assault and violence by the police in Nepal and India in the name of moral cleansing has been one of the major reasons of violence against such individuals (Moran & Sharpe, 2004). Many families in India and Bangladesh beat up these individuals and force marriage of these individuals with a woman. The extent of violence against these individuals has been reaching levels that are even greater than violence against women in some contexts (Stotzer, 2009). Survey reports of the Kothis in Bangladesh revealed that 65% of the reported cases belonged to the sexual assault or rape by the gangsters or goons residing in the place. About 48% of the reported violence cases were victims of moral policing and police officials induced violence. These transgender women had recognized that they were the targets for such violence because they are seen always available for sex. In the United States of America, a small survey of the transgender woman determined that about 54% of the individuals were forced to have sex and 51% claimed that they were physically abused by the officials. It was also observed that among most male-to-females transgender had experiences severe physical and sexual violence than transgender woman (Rudrappa, 2007). Transgender individuals have also been reported to face violence from their masculine partners and reveal that gender plays an undeniable role in spite of their sexual orientations. In India and Bangladesh, various organizations that work with transgender have reported that transgender woman face harassment not only from law enforcement, but also from those whom they perceived as friends in school and other places (Kidd & Witten, 2007). This report also claimed that transgender have been molested and succumbed to sexual violence activities implicated by individuals they once trusted, such as relatives, neighbors, elders, and teachers. Violation of their social rights and the marginalization of their individuality have led to social isolation. This has often resulted in degradation of their mental health, exposed them to other illness, homelessness, and poverty (Zierler, Witbeck & Mayer, 1996). Most transgender have reported being victims of sexual assault or rape, and that victims believed that their victimization was because of the perpetrators' homophobia. Some individuals reported that it was the perpetrators' transphobia that typically leads to the sexual assault (Stotzer, 2009).

Abbreviations and Acronyms (Heading 2)

MSM, TG, LGB, GBV, IPV, SV, PGD, WHO, ETI, LGBT, HIV, RDS, PSE, NEMESIS, STD, MTFs, FTMs, AI, HAART, NGOs, NACO, LGBTI, SPSS

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

As the researcher wanted to gather an in-depth and factual idea of the subject chosen for the study, the process of the mixed method is chosen for collecting data wherein both the quantitative and qualitative study were employed for exploring numerical data which is later transferred to the theoretical data for understanding and exploring the views of the participants. Therefore, for our present study was aimed at studying the patterns and prevalence of violence against sexual minorities, therefore, both adopted approaches of Interpretivism and Positivism suitably contributed to this study through which the quantifiable and qualitative information was accumulated. Furthermore, it permitted the researcher to enhance the knowledge on the association between the work and violence; the relation between the gender and the types of violence also. Since the research is explanatory and descriptive in nature, it attempts to further probe the reality, and the analysis will bring up specific scientific evidence, and logical reasoning would be required for the same. Moreover, the data for the current study was accumulated by administering quantitative questionnaires as well as qualitative interviews to the sought target population. In addition, for the qualitative part, personal interviews will be employed, and will be analysed using thematic analysis. The current study further aims to emphasize on the need for further research on areas related to the sufferings of such individuals and to identify laws that need to be implemented to protect and safeguard the interest of MSM and transgender individuals.

The study is concerned with the description of the violence experienced by the MSM and Transgender Population, the consequences of such violence and relationship between them, additionally the patterns and prevalence of violence (GBV/IPV) against sexual minorities with special emphasis on MSM and Transgender. Also, there is a pre-established set of hypothesis being tested in the study and the study assumes a top-down approach.

The pre-existing works of literature covering different aspects of MSM and the transgender population were analyzed; according to this, the method was selected to know the pattern and prevalence of violence against sexual minorities with special emphasis on MSM and TG. More specifically, the interviews functioned as a basis of the pilot study, in this manner, the use of interviews assisted in the generation of hypotheses to be tested and identification of various quantitative variables, which were integrated as questions in the questionnaire. Consequently, the utilization of interviews as a pilot helped in conducting a fairly standard integral strategy to the quantitative analysis of the MSM and transgender women in an empirical manner. Series of questions were developed that required an individual respondent to mark an option which is most suitable in his opinion. The questionnaire was quantitative in nature and for the qualitative questions; the interview was conducted for which thematic analysis was adopted. This method was chosen as it gives the liberty to the respondents to select only from a given set of options. Secondary data was also employed to some extent in the study by utilizing Journals, Research Papers, Magazines, Books and Websites for reference purpose.

3.1 Population and Sample

The universe of the study was the MSM and Transgender population in entire India, but due to non-feasibility and time constraint, the study is based on MSM and Transgender population found in the districts of Telangana. The sampling technique employed in this study is a non-probability sampling technique. The ease of use was another parameter while selecting this method of sampling as the population of MSM and Transgender is quite large and setting a criteria for selection of these population to be a part of sample would have increased the complexity, time and cost associated with the study. The specific sampling technique chosen

within the ambit of non-probability methods is Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS). Respondent-driven sampling is defined as a variation of chain-referral sampling methods. The primary idea behind these methods is that the respondents are selected from the friendship network of the existing members of the sample rather than from a sampling frame. This technique is effective in penetrating the hidden populations and hence is significant for our present research study (Salganik & Heckathorn, 2004)

Sample size of the study

A sample size of 446 respondents wherein, 226 respondents are MSM while 220 respondents are Transgender, was considered as appropriate for this current study, which is closest to the required sample.

3.2 Data and Sources of Data

This research makes use of both the primary and secondary data collection technique to gather relevant data. The present study is based on the collection of data through a -personal interviews and structured questionnaire. The study is intended to take place by the distribution of personal interviews and structured questionnaires in selected respondents in the district of Telangana.

3.3 Theoretical framework

A research hypothesis is a fundamental tool which helps in doing investigations. It is verified as per the identified independent and dependent variables of the study. The research hypotheses are related to quantitative research works (Charmaz, 2011). As per the research problem and study aim, the hypotheses are formed-

- H_{A1}** The sexual minorities often face the intimate partner violence
- H_{A0}** The sexual minorities does not face the intimate partner violence often
- H_{B1}** There is an association between the work and the violence
- H_{B0}** There is no association between the work and the violence.
- H_{C1}** There is a positive relation between the gender and the type of violence
- H_{C0}** There is a negative relation between the gender and the type of violence.

3.4 Statistical tools and econometric models

3.4.1 Descriptive Statistics

The data collected through interviews with MSM and transgender women were analysed in a similar way based on a three-stage procedure suggested in the literature (Creswell, 2007): preparing the data for analysis by transcribing, reducing the data into themes through a process of coding and representing the data. NVivo software has been selected for conducting the thematic analysis due to the large amount of interview data.

Further, in the case of quantitative method, the researcher has applied Cronbach α for assessing the reliability along with the validity of the response to the applied questionnaire. The data analysis tool hence selected will be the multivariate technique of grouping cases (cluster analysis) with the aim of analyzing the similarity existing between the respondents. Hence the study will find the relations between the work and the violence. Additionally, the relation between the gender and the type of violence will be explored and highlighted in the study. Subsequently, ANOVA has been chosen as the statistical tool for analysing the collected data and thereby test the hypotheses as per the results gathered. Validity has been managed in this study by framing the questions in such a way that it contains concepts that are relevant to research objectives and review of literature.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Results of Descriptive Statics of Study Variables

While analysing the data with the help of Data Collection method in which the data or information of previously collected by the researcher the study in firstly indicate the data which is based on the descriptive analysis which mainly includes demographic factors such as a gender, qualification, income.

On the basis of the gender, the study examined that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents with (50.7%) are males and very few respondents with (49.3%) are females. To make focus on the sexual minority, it was examined in the study that all the respondents belong to the sexual minority and out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (50.4%) belong to the group of men who have sex with men (MSM) and very few respondents (49.6%) belong to the transgender group. To make focus on the education qualification of the respondents, it was examined in the study that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (56.3%) have the matriculation degree and very few respondents (3.1%) hold the master's degree and out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (41.9%) are aged between 15 - 25 years and very few respondents (1.8%) are aged between 34 - 41 years.

The study also collected the data based on the recognizing by the respondents as a sexual minority by themselves and the study collected the data and found that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (60.3%) recognized themselves as sexual minority when they were less than 14 years old and very few respondents (0.2%) recognized themselves as sexual minority when they were aged between 26 - 40 years and all the respondents have been involved in homosexual activity. By asking the questions based on the first time to get engaged with homosexual activity from the respondents, the study examined the result that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (75.6%) engaged into homosexual activity when they were aged below 14 years and very few respondents (24.4%) got engaged into homosexual activity when they were aged between 15 - 25 years. In addition to this, the study also examined the data based on earning capacity of the respondents for their living, it was examined that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (22.4%) are employed and very few respondents (8.3%) are students. To examine the monthly income of the respondents, the study showed the result that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (54%) earn Rs. 10,000 - 20,000 monthly and very few respondents (2%) earn Rs. 30,000 - 40,000 monthly. In addition to this, the study also examined the lives cover under the limit and the research found the result that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (47.8%) belong to an urban area and very few respondents (17.5%) belong to a rural area. The study also collected the data based on the relationship status and examined that that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (71.3%) are single and very few respondents (1.3%) are engaged and out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (73.8%) do not live by themselves and very few respondents (26.2%) live by themselves. The current study also collected the data based on the study related and mainly focused on the experienced intimate partner violence and examined the result that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (70.2%) have experienced intimate partner violence and very few respondents (29.8%) have not experienced intimate partner violence. In addition to this, the study also examined the data based on face intimate partner violence and examined the result that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (29.8%) have rarely / sometimes faced intimate partner violence and very few respondents (1.1%) always face intimate partner violence. In addition to this, the study also examined the result based on type of

intimate partner violence have experienced the most as per the respondent's point of view and examined in this study that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (33%) face physical violence and very few respondents (11%) face other kinds of intimate partner violence.

Reliability testing

Sexual Violence: To test the reliability based on sexual violence, the Cronbach alpha value was 0.802 which reflect high reliability of the measuring instrument and indicate the high level of internal consistency with respect to the specific sample. A correlation matrix is simply a rectangular array of numbers which gives the correlation coefficients between a single variable and every other variable in the analysis. The correlation coefficient between a variable and itself is always 1, hence the principal diagonal of the correlation matrix contains 1s. If any pair of variables has a value of less than 0.5, consider dropping one of them from the analysis. The study examined that that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (29.8%) occasionally and very few respondents (5.4%) frequently experience completely forced penetration. In addition to this, out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (33%) rarely and very few respondents (4.7%) never experience attempted forced penetration and out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (33.9%) rarely and very few respondents (5.4%) never experience completely alcohol/drug facilitated penetration.

Other sexual violence: To test the reliability based on the other sexual violence, the Cronbach alpha value was 0.842 which reflect high reliability of the measuring instrument and indicate the high level of internal consistency with respect to the specific sample. A correlation matrix is simply a rectangular array of numbers which gives the correlation coefficients between a single variable and every other variable in the analysis. The correlation coefficient between a variable and itself is always 1; hence the principal diagonal of the correlation matrix contains 1s. If any pair of variables has a value of less than 0.5, consider dropping one of them from the analysis. As a result, the study found that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (35.9%) occasionally and very few respondents (4%) are never made to penetrate and out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (36.5%) very rarely and very few respondents (1.3%) frequently experience sexual coercion. In addition to this, out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (43%) never and very few respondents (1.6%) frequently experience unwanted sexual contact and out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (31.8%) rarely and very few respondents (11.2%) frequently / never experience non - unwanted contact.

Physical violence (Slapped, pushed, or shoved): To test the reliability based on physical violence, the Cronbach alpha value was 0.774 which reflect high reliability of the measuring instrument and indicate the high level of internal consistency with respect to the specific sample. A correlation matrix is simply a rectangular array of numbers which gives the correlation coefficients between a single variable and every other variable in the analysis. The correlation coefficient between a variable and itself is always 1; hence the principal diagonal of the correlation matrix contains 1s. If any pair of variables has a value of less than 0.5, consider dropping one of them from the analysis. As per the collected facts and data, it was examined in the study that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (38.6%) never and very few respondents (1.5%) frequently are slapped and that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (34.5%) rarely and very few respondents (3.8%) frequently are pushed. In addition to this, out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (27.8%) rarely and very few respondents (4.9%) frequently are shoved.

Any severe physical violence: To test the reliability based on the services of physical violence, the Cronbach alpha value was 0.85 which reflect high reliability of the measuring instrument and indicate the high level of internal consistency with respect to the specific sample. A correlation matrix is simply a rectangular array of numbers which gives the correlation coefficients between a single variable and every other variable in the analysis. The correlation coefficient between a variable and itself is always 1; hence the principal diagonal of the correlation matrix contains 1s. If any pair of variables has a value of less than 0.5, consider dropping one of them from the analysis. As per the collected data, this study examined that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (41.3%) very rarely and very few respondents (0.4%) frequently are hurt by pulling hair and out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (63%) never and very few respondents (0.2%) frequently/ occasionally are hurt with something hard. In addition to this, out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (40.8%) rarely and very few respondents (1.3%) frequently are kicked and that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (52.7%) never and very few respondents (0.2%) frequently are slammed against something. Furthermore, out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (68.6%) never and very few respondents (0.2%) frequently are tried to hurt by choking or suffocating and out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (38.8%) rarely and very few respondents (2.7%) frequently are beaten. The study also examined that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (80.9%) never and very few respondents (0.4%) occasionally are tried to burn intentionally and maximum respondents (74.2%) never and very few respondents (2.9%) rarely are hurt using a sharp object or by gun.

Prevalence of sexual activities among MSM and transgender: To test the reliability based on the prevalence of sexual activities among MSM and transgender, the Cronbach alpha value was 0.807 which reflect high reliability of the measuring instrument and indicate the high level of internal consistency with respect to the specific sample. As a result, the study showed the result that that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (27.8%) agree and very few respondents (12.6%) strongly disagree with the fact that it is alright to live with a transgender,, maximum respondents (41.9%) agree and very few respondents (3.8%) disagree with the fact that it is okay if a man wants to get transformed into a woman and out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (40.8%) agree and very few respondents (0.2%) strongly disagree with the fact that it is okay if a woman wants to get transformed into a man. In addition this, the study also examined that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (54.7%) disagree and very few respondents (0.7%) strongly agree with the fact that a sex worker's client has the right to physically abuse him or her simply because he or she is paying for a sexual service and out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (47%) are neutral and very few respondents (3%) disagree with the fact that it makes no difference to the society if sexual and gender minorities and transgender get murdered. The study also examined the result that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (42.8%) agree and very few respondents (0.7%) disagree with the fact that transsexuals have the right to have their feminine identity recognized by the government and out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (51.3%) agree and very few respondents (1.6%) disagree with the fact that humiliating a transgender person is a kind of violence against that person. Furthermore, out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (52%) agree and very few respondents (0.7%) disagree with the fact that physical abuse/ assault against sexual and gender minorities are increasing and out of 446 respondents, maximum

respondents (50.7%) agree and very few respondents (1.1%) disagree with the fact that there has been an increase in homophobia/transphobia in my lifetime.

To make focus on the dangerous place for those who identify sexual and gender minorities, it was examined in the study that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (36.3%) agree and very few respondents (1.8%) strongly disagree with the fact that the world is a dangerous place for those who identify sexual and gender minorities and out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (28.7%) disagree and very few respondents (13.9%) strongly agree with the fact that being a sexual and gender minority we are living away from society. In addition to this, the study also examined that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (34.1%) agree and very few respondents (4.5%) strongly disagree with the fact that being a sexual and gender minority roaming alone is dangerous and out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (28.3%) think that sex work is a little evil and very few respondents (2%) think that sex work is evil to a very great extent. The study also found the result that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (30.7%) think that it's a great extent for a man to be a sex worker and very few respondents (6.7%) think that it is not at all okay for a man to be a sex worker and out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (35.4%) think that transgender and sex workers should never be exterminated and very few respondents (1.6%) think that transgender and sex workers should always be exterminated. Furthermore, that out of 446 respondents, maximum respondents (30.9%) think that transgender, MSM, and sex workers should often have separate specialized health services and very few respondents (13%) think that transgender, MSM, and sex workers should almost always have separate specialized health services.

Three categories intimate violence (Sexual Violence, Forced penetration, alcohol/drug facilitated penetration, Made to penetrate, Sexual Coercion, Unwanted sexual contact)

The mean value of sexual violence was higher for transgender of less than 15 years and MSMs and total subjects of 15 – 25 years. The mean value sexual violence was higher for those who were committed/ engaged was 2.64 for all the subjects, 2.86 for the committed/ engaged transgender and 2.17 for the MSMs. The mean value of sexual violence was higher for those who were not living alone with respect to transgenders, MSM and total subjects. The mean value of sexual violence was higher for those subjects with no schooling with respect to transgenders, MSM and all the subjects. The mean value of sexual violence higher for those who were pursuing sex work/ begging with respect to transgenders, MSM and all the study subjects. The mean value of sexual violence was higher for those with income of 10,000 – 12,500 for all the subjects and transgenders. The mean value of sexual violence was higher for MSM with income of Rs. 10,000 – 12,500. The sexual violence was highest for those who had started their sexual minority work who were below 10 years. The age at first homosexual activity has higher mean value for those who were aged between 10 – 14 years.

A logistic regression analysis was applied in order to determine the association of sexual violence with the demographic variables.

The logistic regression analysis had shown that, the education, age, occupation, age of entry had negative and significant values with the association between the sexual violence. The study examined that about 58% of the transgender, 82.7% of the MSM and 70.2% of the all the study subjects had experienced intimate partner violence. To make focus on the sexual violence, the study showed the result that About 40% of the transgender experience the sexual violence sometimes, 416% of the MSM and 29.8% of all the subjects experienced never. To examine the Attempted forced penetration was occasionally in 36.4% of the transgender, rarely in 38.2% of the MSM and 33% of the total study subjects. Completed alcohol/ drug facilitated protection was present rarely in 38.5% of the MSM and 33.9% of the total study subjects. About 44.1% of the transgender completed alcohol/ drug facilitated penetration occasionally. The study also focused on the made to penetrate was present in 43.6% of the transgender and 35.9% of all the subjects occasionally and rarely in 41.6% of the MSM. To make focus on the Sexual coercion, it was present in 40% of the transgender, 33.2% of the MSM and all the study subjects very rarely. In addition to this, the study also showed the status of unwanted sexual contact was present in 30.5% of the transgender, 55.3% of the MSM and 43% of the total study subjects.

Hypothesis Testing

To test hypothesis 1 which defines the relationship between sexual minorities and intimate partner violence, one sample T-test was applied by using SPSS. The T value corresponding to the intimate partner violence and a fixed mean value of 3 was 22.948 and its corresponding p-value was $0.000 < 0.05$. Since the p-value was less than 0.05 we can conclude that their sexual minorities often face intimate partner violence.

In order to test the hypothesis which defines the relationship between the work and the violence, linear regression analysis was applied by using SPSS. The beta value corresponding to the association between the Work and Sexual violence was 0.539 and its corresponding p-value was $0.000 < 0.05$. Since the p-value was less than 0.05 we can conclude that there is a significant association between work and violence.

In order to test hypothesis 3 which define the relationship between gender and the type of violence, a linear regression analysis was applied by using SPSS. The beta value corresponding to the association between the gender and Sexual violence was 0.492 and its corresponding p-value was $0.000 < 0.05$. Since the p-value was less than 0.05 we can conclude that there is a significant association between gender and Sexual Violence.

Qualitative Analysis

The homosexual individuals faced significant amount of physical violence when their identity was exposed. Lack of any protection measures for the homosexuals made the attackers fearless. The attackers kicked the MSM and TG individuals, beat them with stick, tie them up with rope, and slap them. Further, in the name of rituals sometimes the priests make them hold burning copper rod. In this regard a respondent stated-“...One night we were caught indulging in sex. My brother beaten me very badly, locked in room. They called priests and performed rituals. As a part of it they put a burning copper rod in my hand and make me to hold till the chanting finish. I suffered with burns. It took a week to subside.”

The MSM and TG individuals were exposed to sexual violence. They were forced to perform sex against their will. The clients or the police at times forced them to do anal or oral sex. A respondent revealed-“Once I went to park to meet my partner there some other people noticed me and forced me to do oral sex, when I resist, two people took me to bushes done forced anal sex on after another.” The individuals were forced to perform abusive acts. A respondent stated-“Once we had performed a dance program in Bihar. While we were performing dance, village surpanch came with 20 people. They started sprinkling liquor on our bodies.

Some of them were holding desi guns too. We were horrified as if someone through fire on us. Later people jumped on to the stage start dancing, they don't know what they are doing. They literally raped me and my friends on stage did abusive acts, we were horrified and escaped from the mob.”

The family members when became aware of the individuals sexual status, they became unhappy and forced them to stay indoors. They punished the MSM and TG individuals, abused them and made vulgar comments. The individuals were made to stay under certain restrictions. A respondent stated-“My brother saw me while I was engaged in sex along with my partner. He assaulted me and informed to my mother. She slapped me and asked me to leave home.”

The society never supported the homosexual individuals. The individuals were bullied, thrown with abusive comments by the society. The society made fun of them on knowing the status of the homosexual individuals. A respondent said-“Last week when I was sitting in a park along with my friend (Community) two people were roaming around us and making humiliating comments. Even though we moved to other place they were around us and abusing us. It is very disgusting”

The physical and sexual violence against the homosexuals at times caused severe damage to the individuals both in terms of health and economy. Physical violence resulted in fracturing of legs or head injury with bleeding. The homosexuals at times became unconscious and were unable to work for few days. Moreover, they were robbed and all their money and cell phones were taken by the attackers. A respondent stated-“I was caught along with partner at the work place by my boss. He became angry beaten up with stick and kept me entire day locked without food and taken me to mosque, asked me to take oath that I will not do this again in my life. I become too sick for week day, later I left that place without being informing my boss.”

The MSM and TG people suggested the need for government interference and TG bill to ensure their safety and equal rights in the society. Since such individuals were not respected by the society they had no other option to do but perform sex work. In this regard a respondent stated-“Government jobs should be given to minority people, otherwise how can we live with dignity.” Further, the respondents also urged for that like ragging, bullying of the homosexuals should be also banned, only then can the community members live peacefully.

Figures and Tables

Table 1

Characteristics of MMS and Transgender

| Characteristics | category | Transgender | | MSM | | Total | |
|---|---|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | | Number N=220 | % | Number N=226 | % | Number N=446 | % |
| Age (in years) | <15 | 59 | 26.8 | 58 | 25.7 | 117 | 26.2 |
| | 15-25 | 93 | 42.3 | 94 | 41.6 | 187 | 41.9 |
| | 26-40 | 53 | 24.1 | 65 | 28.8 | 118 | 26.5 |
| | 41 - 50 | 15 | 6.8 | 9 | 4.0 | 24 | 5.4 |
| | More than 50 years | | | | | | |
| Mean age (Range) in years | | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | Rural | 114 | 51.8 | 99 | 43.8 | 213 | 47.8 |
| | Urban | 27 | 12.3 | 51 | 22.6 | 78 | 17.5 |
| | Semi-urban | 79 | 35.9 | 76 | 33.6 | 155 | 34.8 |
| Marital status | Unmarried | 188 | 85.5 | 130 | 57.5 | 318 | 71.3 |
| | Currently married | 0 | | 70 | 31.0 | 70 | 15.7 |
| | Committed/engaged | 31 | 14.1 | 7 | 3.1 | 38 | 8.5 |
| | Previously married | 1 | 0.5 | 19 | 8.4 | 20 | 4.5 |
| Currently live alone | Yes | 23 | 10.1 | 96 | 43.7 | 119 | 26.6 |
| | No | 203 | 89.8 | 124 | 56.4 | 327 | 73.3 |
| Schooling | No schooling | 60 | 27.3 | 3 | 1.3 | 63 | 14.1 |
| | Class 1-5 | | | | | | |
| | Matriculation degree | 150 | 68.2 | 101 | 44.7 | 251 | 56.3 |
| | Class 10 -12 & diploma | 10 | 4.5 | 108 | 47.8 | 118 | 26.5 |
| | Graduations and above | 0 | | 14 | 6.2 | 14 | 3.1 |
| Occupation | Daily wage labour | 30 | 13.6 | 53 | 23.5 | 83 | 18.6 |
| | Other than daily wage labour including business | 1 | 0.5 | 95 | 42.0 | 100 | 22.4 |
| | Sex work/begging | 182 | 82.7 | 1 | 0.4 | 183 | 41.0 |
| | Students | 2 | 0.9 | 35 | 15.5 | 37 | 8.5 |
| Monthly income in INR | Less than 10,000 | 36 | 16.4 | 43 | 19.0 | 79 | 17.8 |
| | 10,000-12,500 | 136 | 62.1 | 105 | 46.5 | 241 | 54.2 |
| | 12501-15,000 | 45 | 20.5 | 34 | 15.0 | 79 | 17.8 |
| | 15,001-17,500 | 0 | | 9 | 4.0 | 9 | 4.0 |
| | More than 17,500 | 2 | 0.9 | 35 | 15.5 | 37 | 8.3 |
| Mean monthly income (Range) in INR | | | | | | | |
| Age at recognised as sexual minority (in years) | Below 10 | 172 (78.2) | | 97 (42.9) | | 269 (60.3) | |
| | 10-14 | 47 (21.4) | | 129 (57.1) | | 176 (39.5) | |
| | 15-19 | 1 (0.5) | | 0 | | 1 (0.2) | |
| | 20 or more | | | | | | |
| Mean age at recognised as sexual minority | | | | | | | |
| Age at first homosexual activity | Below 10 | 199 (90.5) | | 138 (61.1) | | 337 (75.6) | |
| | 10-14 | 21 (9.5) | | 87 (38.5) | | 108 (24.2) | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|---|---------|---------|
| | 15-19 | 0 | 1 (0.4) | 1 (0.2) |
| | 20 or more | | | |
| Mean age at first homosexual activity | | | | |

Table 2
Three categories of intimate violence

| Characteristics | Category | Transgender | | MSM | | Total | |
|---|---|-------------|--------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | | Mean N=220 | Median N=220 | Mean N=226 | Median | Mean N=446 | Median |
| Age (in years) | <15 | 2.78 | 2.67 | 2.03 | 2.05 | 2.4 | 2.39 |
| | 15-25 | 2.06 | 2.08 | 2.06 | 2.08 | 2.38 | 2.44 |
| | 26-40 | 1.93 | 1.89 | 1.93 | 1.89 | 2.17 | 2.08 |
| | 41 – 50 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.85 | 1.72 |
| | More than 50 years | | | | | | |
| Mean age (Range) in years | | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | Rural | 2.6 | 2.56 | 2.04 | 2.11 | 2.23 | 2.28 |
| | Urban | 2.68 | 2.67 | 1.95 | 1.89 | 2.34 | 2.39 |
| | Semi-urban | 2.54 | 2.55 | 2.0 | 1.94 | 2.28 | 2.28 |
| Marital status | Unmarried | 2.58 | 2.61 | 2.04 | 2.05 | 2.36 | 2.39 |
| | Currently married | | | 1.83 | 1.69 | 1.83 | 1.69 |
| | Committed/engaged | 2.86 | 2.67 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 2.83 | 2.64 |
| | Previously married | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.16 | 2.11 | 2.17 | 2.11 |
| Currently live alone | Yes | 2.52 | 2.61 | 1.98 | 1.94 | 2.41 | 2.5 |
| | No | 2.7 | 2.61 | 1.99 | 1.94 | 2.26 | 2.22 |
| Schooling | No schooling | 2.69 | 2.64 | 2.98 | 3.22 | 2.71 | 2.67 |
| | Class 1-5 | | | | | | |
| | Matriculation degree | 2.59 | 2.61 | 2.01 | 1.94 | 2.36 | 2.39 |
| | Class 10 -12 & diploma | 2.64 | 2.5 | 1.99 | 1.97 | 2.04 | 2.05 |
| | Graduations and above | | | 1.66 | 1.47 | 1.66 | 1.47 |
| Occupation | Daily wage labour | 2.03 | 1.94 | 2.03 | 2.94 | 2.21 | 2.17 |
| | Other than daily wage labour including business | 1.67 | 1.67 | 1.93 | 1.89 | 1.92 | 1.89 |
| | Sex work/begging | 2.48 | 2.5 | 2.28 | 2.28 | 2.48 | 2.47 |
| | Students | 1.92 | 1.92 | 2.15 | 2.17 | 2.13 | 2.17 |
| Monthly income in INR | Less than 10,000 | 2.45 | 2.39 | 2.04 | 2.06 | 2.23 | 2.17 |
| | 10,000-12,500 | 2.65 | 2.61 | 2.02 | 1.94 | 2.38 | 2.39 |
| | 12501-15,000 | 2.68 | 2.67 | 1.75 | 1.63 | 2.28 | 2.33 |
| | 15,001-17,500 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.64 | 1.56 | 1.64 | 1.56 |
| | More than 17,500 | | | | | | |
| Mean monthly income (Range) in INR | | | | | | | |
| Age at recognised as sexual minority (in years) | Below 10 | 2.68 | 2.67 | 2.09 | 2.11 | 2.47 | 2.44 |
| | 10-14 | 2.42 | 2.39 | 1.91 | 1.89 | 2.04 | 2.0 |
| | 15-19 | 1.5 | 1.5 | | | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| | 20 or more | | | | | | |
| Mean age at recognised as sexual minority | | | | | | | |
| Age at first homosexual activity | Below 10 | 2.59 | 2.61 | 2.04 | 2.06 | 2.37 | 2.39 |
| | 10-14 | 2.89 | 2.78 | 1.92 | 1.89 | 2.11 | 1.97 |
| | 15-19 | | | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.22 |
| | 20 or more | | | | | 1.22 | 1.22 |
| Mean age at first homosexual activity | | | | | | | |

Table 3
Variables in the Equation

| | B | S.E. | Wald | df | Sig. | Exp(B) |
|----------------------|-------|------|--------|----|------|---------|
| Education | -.964 | .196 | 24.205 | 1 | .000 | .381 |
| Age | -.883 | .156 | 32.064 | 1 | .000 | .413 |
| Occupation | -.242 | .068 | 12.632 | 1 | .000 | .785 |
| Live alone | .013 | .260 | .002 | 1 | .962 | 1.013 |
| Income | -.004 | .005 | .991 | 1 | .319 | .996 |
| Age of entry | -.862 | .231 | 13.862 | 1 | .000 | .422 |
| Age of homosexuality | .085 | .283 | .091 | 1 | .763 | 1.089 |
| Constant | 5.841 | .738 | 62.574 | 1 | .000 | 344.267 |

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Q5, Q6, Q10, Q14, Q11, Q7, Q9.

Table 4

Inter-Item Correlation Matrix

| | Hurt by pulling hair | Hurt with something hard | Kicked | Slammed against something | Tried to hurt by choking or suffocating | Beaten | Tried to burnt intentionally | Hurt using sharp object or by gun |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------|--------|---------------------------|---|--------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Hurt by pulling hair | 1.000 | .297 | .537 | .434 | .369 | .506 | .306 | .348 |
| Hurt with something hard | .297 | 1.000 | .452 | .318 | .340 | .362 | .288 | .372 |
| Kicked | .537 | .452 | 1.000 | .519 | .432 | .652 | .337 | .373 |
| Slammed against something | .434 | .318 | .519 | 1.000 | .492 | .526 | .447 | .466 |
| Tried to hurt by choking or suffocating | .369 | .340 | .432 | .492 | 1.000 | .484 | .553 | .507 |
| Beaten | .506 | .362 | .652 | .526 | .484 | 1.000 | .419 | .419 |
| Tried to burnt intentionally | .306 | .288 | .337 | .447 | .553 | .419 | 1.000 | .420 |
| Hurt using sharp object or by gun | .348 | .372 | .373 | .466 | .507 | .419 | .420 | 1.000 |

Interpretation:

A correlation matrix is simple a rectangular array of numbers which gives the correlation coefficients between a single variable and every other variables in the analysis. The correlation coefficient between a variable and itself is always 1, hence the principal diagonal of the correlation matrix contains 1s. If any pair of variables has a value less than 0.5, consider dropping one of them from the analysis.

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