

**“Disparities With In Health Care Sector for Transgender Community  
Lahore, Pakistan”**

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## **Abstract**

Accessibility to basic health services for all is an important individual right, but sadly some marginalized sections of our country have inferior accessibility to such solutions due to many socioeconomic variables. These variables continue to be mostly untouched in our culture. The transgender community is one marginalized group that falls prey to and can transform STDs. Thus, the purpose of this study was to examine while transgender individuals strive to gain use of the healthcare services, the variables that act as obstacles. In addition, the ways that transgender people encounter social stigmas. This research may also be useful in comprehending the social exclusion of the transgender community which impacts their medical treatment. The qualitative research design was used, and data was collected from 4 transgender people by using purposive sampling technique. For the purpose of triangulation two doctors were interviewed as well. Semi-structured interviews were conducted. Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) was used for analysis. Findings suggest that the importance of health for every individual can never be denied. For a transgender individual, however, it is not that easy to visit medical facilities. They try to avoid them as much as possible. There came forward many reasons because of which they do not visit hospitals and doctors. Maltreatment by the doctors and the staff of the hospital, the unacceptable attitude of the other patients, the problem of being misunderstood by the doctors about the generally perceived transgender individual specific diseases and exorbitant fees charged by the doctors for treatment are some of the few reasons. In this situation, transgender community Guru provides them with the first line of medical aid for minor conditions; afterward, they seek medical help from Jarahs and quacks. Overall, the denial of healthcare services to transgender individuals aggravates their medical problems to a great extent.

**Keywords:** Feminized men; Social stigmas; Third gender health issues; Third sex; Social exclusion; Transgender community of Pakistan.

## **Chapter 1**

## **Introduction**

Transgender individuals are an underserved, marginalized population (Rankin, 2003). Transgender individuals exist with limited medicinal services and psychological well-being administrations identified with their transgender personality. Transgender individuals are at risk for unemployment, sexual assault, therapeutic services, and sexually transmitted infections identified with being on the fringe of society (Conron, 2012 & Mass.gov, 2011). It can be contended that this fringe status, and the resulting negative ramifications, are related to gender ambiguity. As characterized by the American Psychological Association, sex is appointed during childbirth, alludes to one's biological status as either male or female, and is related fundamentally to physical characteristics, for example, chromosomes, hormones, and internal anatomy and external genitals, etc. (APA, 2014).

On the other hand, gender refers to behaviour, attributes, roles and duties that society assigns to male and female. The society considers these roles appropriate for male and female these expectations influence the behaviours of people the way they interact with others and it also influences their feelings about themselves. The aspect of biological sex is similar in different cultures while the concept of gender may differ across the cultures. The people of Cis-gender fall into two categories of female sex with feminine gender identity, and masculine gender identity with male sex (APA, 2014).