

## Quadrant II – Transcript and Related Materials

**Programme: B.A (Third Year)**

**Subject: Sociology**

**Paper Code: SOD 105**

**Paper Title: Sociology of Marginalised Groups**

**Unit: III Marginalised groups in India: Issues and Concerns**

**Module Name: Marginalised groups in India: LGBT**

**Module No: 11**

**Name of the Presenter: Asst.Prof. Sibel Almeida**

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### **Glossary of terms/words:**

**1.LGBT** is shorthand for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender. The “LGB” in this term refers to sexual orientation. Sexual orientation is defined as an often enduring pattern of emotional, romantic and/or sexual attractions of men to women or women to men (heterosexual), of women to women or men to men (homosexual), or by men or women to both sexes (bisexual). It also refers to an individual’s sense of personal and social identity based on those attractions, related behaviors and membership in a community of others who share those attractions and behaviors. Some people who have same-sex attractions or relationships may identify as “queer,” or, for a range of personal, social or political reasons, may choose not to self-identify with these or any labels.

**2.The "T" in LGBT** stands for transgender or gender non-conforming, and is an umbrella term for people whose gender identity or gender expression does not conform to that typically associated with the sex to which they were assigned at birth. Some who do not identify as either male or female prefer the term “genderqueer.” While it is important to understand that sexual orientation and gender identity are not the same thing, they do both reflect differing forms of gender norm transgression and share an intertwined social and political history.

**3.Hijras** :The term transgender / Hijras in India can be known by different terminologies based on different region and communities such as

1. Kinnar– regional variation of Hijras used in Delhi/the North and other parts of India such as Maharashtra.

2. Aravani – regional variation of Hijras used in Tamil Nadu. Some Aravani activists want the public and media to use the term 'Thirunangi' to refer to Aravanis.

3. Kothi - biological male who shows varying degrees of 'femininity.' Some proportion of Hijras may also identify themselves as 'Kothis,' but not all Kothis identify themselves as transgender or Hijras.

4. Shiv-Shakti - males who are possessed by or particularly close to a goddess and who have feminine gender expression, typically located in Andhra Pradesh.

5. Jogtas/Jogappas: Jogtas or Jogappas are those persons who are dedicated to and serve as a servant of Goddess Renukha Devi (Yellamma) whose temples are present in Maharashtra and Karnataka.