

# GENDER EQUALITY AND TRANSGENDER RIGHTS IN INDIAN SOCIETY

*Edited by:*

**Ashima Sahni | Dr. Gurdeep Singh  
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## Indian Democracy, Social Exclusion, and the Third Gender; a Critical Appraisal

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We live in the era of democracy. Every state of the world tries to present itself as a 'Democratic one'. In the matter of maximum numbers of people's satisfaction, progress, and overall development we failed to find any better alternative mechanism than democracy. Human civilization has witnessed numerous bloodshed events to achieve the embedded value of democracy such as liberty, equality, fraternity, and the struggle is going on.

The relation between democracy and exclusion is contrary but even the most advanced democracy cannot claim that it is fully exempted from exclusion. Exclusion is multidimensional and complex. Several forces play pivotal roles behind this. The outcome of social exclusion is that affected individuals are prevented from participating fully in the economic and social and political life in which they live. The concept of marginalization, exploitation, deprivation, discrimination is rooted in the concept of social exclusion. Nobel laureate Economist Amartya Sen provides a list in which people are excluded from-

A live hood, secure permanent employment, earnings, property, credit or land, housing minimal or reveling consumption level, education skill and cultural capital, the welfare state citizenship and legal equality, democratic participation, public goods, the notion of the dominant race, family and sociability; humanity; respect fulfillment; and understanding.

Democracy is not new in India our rich culture has had practice democratic values since ancient periods. The existence of sabha and Samiti performs similar kinds of tasks that have been played by various