

People Opposite of their Assign Sex and Sports

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ABSTRACT

People opposite of their assign sex commonly known as Transgender is a one of the common issue in the present day context of the society. Now the question is that whether the sports fit for the transgender or what is the sports record of the transgender people. In fact sports has no boundary wall. Among the goals of Olympic movement few are such as to educate the youth through sports, there should be no discrimination in sports, sports is for all. Here an attempt has been made to analyze the affects of transformation of human being in sports. However, by transgender it is understood that the people who have a gender identity, or gender expression, that defers from their assigned sex. They have sex identity which is opposite of their assign sex. It is also indicating that people who are not exclusively masculine or feminine. They are may be bigender, pangender, genderfluid or agender. They are also treated as third gender and have independent sexual orientation. They may identify as heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual, asexual etc. the term transgender also be distinguished from intersex. The cause of transgender has been exposed and studied by many educationists, philosophers and psychologists it reveals that they are of biological, psychological and gene factors. However, in the society transgender people vary greatly in choosing when, whether, and how to disclose their transgender status to family, close friends, and others. Presently 0.3 per cent of adults in the US (1-in-300) are transgender, overlapping to an unknown degree with the estimated 3.5 per cent of US adults (1-in-30) who identify as LGB. A more recent study, released in 2016, estimated that the proportion of Americans who are transgender was 0.6%. Transgender also found the rest of the world including India. The issue of transgender participation in sports has arisen in parallel with the increase in women's sports in the 20th century. At the heart of this controversy are concerns that transgender women would outperform cisgender women due to their more masculine body structure and higher testosterone levels. The intense scrutiny of transgender athletes has focused on trans women because it is generally assumed that transitioning from female to male would not confer a competitive advantage. Sports organizations have sought a test for sex verification to ensure fairness across all sports. This began in the 1940s with 'femininity certificates' provided by a physician. In the 1960s, visual genital inspections were too used to confirm gender, followed by chromosomal analysis to ensure that all athletes had an XX or XY chromosomal makeup. These tests were all designed to ensure that athletes were allowed to compete only as their birth gender, but mostly resulted in the exclusion of intersex athletes. More recently, testosterone levels have become the focus and, at the same time, new guidelines have been sought that would allow successfully-transitioned athletes to compete. In 2003, a committee convened by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Medical Commission drew up new guidelines for participation of athletes who had undergone sex reassignment. The report listed three conditions for participation. First, athletes must have undergone sex reassignment surgery, including changes in the external genitalia and gonadectomy. Second, athletes must show legal recognition of their assigned sex. Third, athletes must have undergone hormone therapy for an appropriate time before participation, with two years being the suggested time. It wasn't until 2004 that the IOC allowed transsexual athletes to participate in the Olympic Games. In 2015, the IOC modified these guidelines in recognition that legal recognition of gender could be difficult in countries where gender transition is not legal, and also that requiring surgery in otherwise healthy individuals "may be inconsistent with developing legislation and notions of human rights". The new guidelines require only that female trans athletes declare their gender and not change that assertion for four years, and demonstrate a testosterone level of less than 10 nanomoles/liter for at least one year prior to competition and throughout the period of eligibility. Athletes who transitioned from female to male were allowed to

compete without restriction. These guidelines were in effect for the 2016 Rio Olympics. While there were rumors that two closeted transgender athletes competed in Rio, these rumors have not been substantiated. However, there are many transgender athletes who keep their excellence in sports are Trans men and Trans women. Moreover, from the Olympic records it can be said that transformation from men to women or women to men is not a factor one can win the sports of who have capability even the Athlete may be a Transgender.

Key Words : Transgender, Olympic, Sports

INTRODUCTION

Sports has no boundary wall for the human beings. IOC says sports are for all, there should no discrimination to enjoy or involve. One of the goals of Olympic Movement is to educate the youth through sports. However, let it discuss about the People opposite of their assign sex/transgender people and the Sports. Transformation from men to women and from men to women is a common issue in the society now a day. Transgender people are the people who have a gender identity, or gender expression, that defers from their assigned sex. They are also called transsexual in the case when they desire medical assistance to transition from one sex to another. It is an Umbrella term. Transgender people are those whose sex identity is opposite of their assign sex. It is also indicating that people who are not exclusively masculine or feminine. They are may be bigender, pangender, gender fluid or agender. Transgender is also treated as third gender. This gender is independent of sexual orientation. They may identify as heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual asexual etc. The term transgender can also be distinguished from intersex. However, in the society transgender people vary greatly in choosing when, whether, and how to disclose their transgender status to family, close friends, and others. The prevalence of discrimination and violence against the transgender community can make coming out a risky decision. Fear of retaliatory behavior, such as being removed from the parental home while underage, is a cause for transgender people to not come out to their families until they have reached adulthood. Parental confusion and lack of acceptance of a transgender child may be met with an effort to change their children back to “normal” by utilizing mental health services to alter the child’s sexual orientation and what is seen as a “phase”. Presently 0.3 per cent of adults in the US (1-in-300) are transgender, overlapping to an unknown degree with the estimated 3.5 per cent of US adults (1-in-30) who identify as LGB. A more recent study, released in 2016, estimated that the proportion of

Americans who are transgender was 0.6%. In Latin America the number of transgender is also increasing day by day. In the North-western cultures, in Asia in Thailand and Laos, the term kathoey is used to refer to male-to-female transgender people and effeminate gay men. The cultures of the Indian subcontinent include a third gender, referred to as hijra in Hindi. Transgender people have also been documented in Iran, Japan, Nepal, Indonesia, Vietnam, South Korea, Singapore, and the greater Chinese region, including Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the People’s Republic of China. In India, the Supreme Court on April 15, 2014, recognized a third gender that is neither male nor female, stating “Recognition of transgenders as a third gender is not a social or medical issue but a human rights issue.” On January 5, 2015, Reuters stated that the first transgender mayor was elected in central India. In North America and other countries the number of transgender also found in good numbers. Regarding transgender people in sports the participation of transgender or transsexual individuals in competitive sports is a controversial issue. Opposition to transgender or transsexual individuals competing in sporting events generally focuses on a perceived “unfair advantage”, especially in relation to hormonal factors, such as higher testosterone levels. Exclusion of trans athletes, sex verification testing, and access regulations been used with the aims of ensuring fair competition, but such methods remain problematic. However, the participation of transgender has been permitted on the basis of some restrictions.

Aim and objectives of the study:

The aim and objectives of the study are to analyze Transgender people and their participation, performance in sports and achievement with consideration of different aspects.

METHODOLOGY

It has been seen that even in the United States in

schools, transgender children and young adults face challenges in sports; in the 2010s this issue has become intertwined with the question of which bathroom or changing room transgender children should use. In a 2012 survey of LGBT youth, about 10 per cent of respondents identified themselves as “transgender” or “other gender,” and wrote in identities like “gender queer,” “gender-fluid” or “androgynous” instead of male or female. This suggests that these youth are identifying somewhere on a broad gender spectrum. States vary widely on participation of transgender children in sports and which locker room those students should use. Advocate in favor of allowing transgender children to participate in sports based on their preferred gender point out the known benefits of participating in sports and the psychological well-being of the transgender children. In the absence of openly-LGBT sportspersons, LGBT-focused leagues and events have been created since the late 1970s. One of the earliest-recorded such sports event organizing committees is the Federation of Gay Games. The goal of the Gay Games was to help communities of sexual minorities feel included and celebrate diversity since they are so often marginalized in mainstream sport. However, one of the challenges faced by this event was finding sponsorships from companies without dismissing their values. By 1989, the European Gay and Lesbian Sport Federation was formed to organize the Euro Games for LGBT athletes in Europe. In 2006, a schism occurred between the Federation of Gay Games and the Montreal organizing committee for the Gay Games, leading to the Montreal committee organizing a rival multi-sports event, the World Out games, which continues to the present. The sponsoring organization for the Out games, the Gay and Lesbian International Sport Association, has also organized smaller, regional multi-sports events, including the North American and Asia-Pacific Out games. Various international LGBT sport-specific organizations have been established as well since the 1970s some eminent sports personalities have been kept their signs. They are Trans men- Kye Allums, basketball, Schuyler Bailar, swimmer, Harrison Browne, ice hockey. Balian Buschbaum, pole vaulter, Zdenik Koubek, track, Andreas Krieger, shot putter, Chris Mosier, Triathleten, Erik Schinegger, Skier, Mack Beggs, wrestling. Trans women,- Alessia Almeri, Mianne Bagger, Parinya Charoenphol, Roberta Cowell, Michelle Duff, Michelle Dumaresq, Fallon Fox, Natalie van Gogh, Caitlyn Jenner, track, Janae Kroc, Kellie Maloney, Cate McGregor, cricket, Mike

Penner, Renée Richards, tennis, Jaiyah Saelua, Savannah Burton etc.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The issue of Transgender participation in sports has arisen in parallel with the increase in women’s sports in the 20th century. At the heart of this controversy are concerns that transgender women would outperform cisgender women due to their more masculine body structure and higher testosterone levels. The intense scrutiny of transgender athletes has focused on trans women because it is generally assumed that transitioning from female to male would not confer a competitive advantage. Sports organizations have sought a test for sex verification to ensure fairness across all sports. This began in the 1940s with ‘femininity certificates’ provided by a physician. In the 1960s, visual genital inspections were too used to confirm gender, followed by chromosomal analysis to ensure that all athletes had an XX or XY chromosomal makeup. These tests were all designed to ensure that athletes were allowed to compete only as their birth gender, but mostly resulted in the exclusion of intersex athletes. More recently, testosterone levels have become the focus and, at the same time, new guidelines have been sought that would allow successfully -transitioned athletes to compete. In 2003, a committee convened by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Medical Commission drew up new guidelines for participation of athletes who had undergone sex reassignment. The report listed three conditions for participation. First, athletes must have undergone sex reassignment surgery, including changes in the external genitalia and gonadectomy. Second, athletes must show legal recognition of their assigned sex. Third, athletes must have undergone hormone therapy for an appropriate time before participation, with two years being the suggested time. It wasn’t until 2004 that the IOC allowed transsexual athletes to participate in the Olympic Games. In 2015, the IOC modified these guidelines in recognition that legal recognition of gender could be difficult in countries where gender transition is not legal, and also that requiring surgery in otherwise healthy individuals “may be inconsistent with developing legislation and notions of human rights”. The new guidelines require only that female trans athletes declare their gender and not change that assertion for four years, and demonstrate a testosterone level of less than 10 nanomoles/liter for at least one year prior to competition and throughout the

period of eligibility. Athletes who transitioned from female to male were allowed to compete without restriction. These guidelines were in effect for the 2016 Rio Olympics. While there were rumors that two closeted transgender athletes competed in Rio, these rumors have not been substantiated. People who oppose transgender women competing in women's sports say that they are given an unfair advantage over cisgender women due to their testosterone levels, and different muscle and fat distribution. Testosterone regulates many different functions in the body, including the maintenance of bone and muscle mass. It is also argued that athletes who transition to female after puberty will have a greater muscle to fat ratio compared to genetically-female athletes. Helen Donohoe, from the United Kingdom Women's Sports Foundation, explains that by having these beliefs, one is also assuming that "anyone exposed to testosterone before puberty will be a good athlete, all males are better athletes than all females, [and] males will change gender in order to reap the benefits of women's sport that they are unable to achieve in men's sport." However, the use of estrogen supplements and testosterone blockers (or physical castration via sex reassignment) cause a decrease in muscle mass, bone density, and oxygen-carrying red blood cells. This leads to a decrease in strength, speed, and endurance. According to Joanna Harper, a competitive runner, scientist, and transgender woman, every athlete has advantages and disadvantages. The greater height that a transgender female may gain before transitioning may be an advantage on the basketball court but it is likely to be disadvantageous to a gymnast. Eric Vilain, a professor of human genetics at UCLA and a consultant to the IOC medical commission, stated: "There is 10 to 12% difference between [cisgender] male and [cisgender] female athletic performance. He needs to categorize with criteria that are relevant to performance. It is a very difficult situation with no easy solution.

Conclusion:

Transformation from men to women and from women to men has some merit and demerits basically due to changing of estrogen or testosterone hormones. It sometime goes against the violation of Sports rule which should be controlled and adjusted as per rule of the participation in the sports. Moreover, Sports is needed for all. There should be no boundary limitation. There should no discrimination. One of the goals of Olympic

Movement is to educate the youths through Sports. It is for physical, mental, spiritual development that the human being may be of what kind. Record shows that there are many transgender people who are famous in sports. They have glorified sports in different levels. Here the Society has just a role to provide equal opportunity to all to reach the goal. Arrangement of Sports for them has become therefore, very necessary. Lastly to maintain the glory of sports and the honour of the country and for the human resource development sports participation is extremely necessary for all.

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