

Social Inclusion of Trans Community in Tamil Nadu: A Way to Inclusive Development

R. Venkatesh^{1*} & K. Vandhana²

¹Associate Professor, Anna Centre for Public Affairs, University of Madras, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

²Research Scholar, Anna Centre for Public Affairs, University of Madras, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

Corresponding Author: rvsh76@gmail.com

Abstract

Transgender people are individuals of any age or sex whose appearance, personal characteristics or behaviours differ from stereotypes about how men and women are supposed to be. Transgender community has been part of Indian society since ancient times. Despite having a strong historical background, even today, they are excluded from mainstream society and discriminated in all part of their life. As per the 2011 census, the population of Transgender in India is approximately 4.88 lakhs. In 2014, Supreme court of India, legally declared them as 'third gender' in the NALSA Judgement. To empower the transgender community, policies and programmes were formulated by both the centre and state government. Tamil Nadu has been a pioneering state in transgender welfare in India, becoming the first to establish a Transgender Welfare Board in 2008. More recently, the state government has introduced a comprehensive transgender policy that outlines a strategic roadmap for the next five years, aiming to ensure inclusion and equality for the transgender community. Despite these progressive steps, transgender individuals in Tamil Nadu continue to face significant challenges, particularly in accessing education, securing legal identity, obtaining stable employment, receiving adequate healthcare, and achieving social acceptance. In this context, this research article reviews the existing literature on the socio-economic issues faced by the transgender community and critically evaluates the effectiveness of state policies and programmes. It also assesses the extent to which these initiatives have contributed to tangible improvements in the lives of transgender persons in Tamil Nadu.

Keywords: Transgender Welfare Policy, Transgender Community, Social Inclusion, Inclusive Development, Transgender Welfare

INTRODUCTION

Received: 1 February 2026

Accepted: 1 March 2026

Published: 30 April 2026

The term 'Transgender' was first coined by Dr. John F. Oliven in his work "Sexual Hygiene and Pathology" in 1965 (Oliven, 1965). Transgender is an umbrella term for people whose gender identity and expression does not confirm to the norms and expectations traditionally associated with the sex assigned to them at birth (WHO).

The Transgender Person (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 defines- 'Transgender person' means a person whose gender does not match with the gender assigned to that person at birth and includes trans-man or trans-woman (whether or not such person has undergone Sex Reassignment Surgery or hormone therapy or laser therapy or such other

therapy), person with intersex variations, genderqueer and person having such socio-cultural identities as kinner, hijra, aravani and jogta.

In human history, Transgender people have existed in every culture, race, and class. During the Mughals period they enjoyed the influential position and were considered as one of the important figures in the society but after British step into India, their position got altered and were considered as a ‘breach of public decency’. This led to exclusion from society and became a subject of everyday abuse and discrimination even after the collapse of British rule in India (Chatla, 2021, pp. 126-127). The Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, enacted by the british, it included all hijras who were concerned in kidnapping and castrating children and dressed like women to dance in public places. The punishment for such activities was up to two years imprisonment and a fine or both (Michelraj, 2015).

In today’s scenario, Transgender people are one of the marginalised groups in India. Despite having a strong historical background, even today, they are excluded from the mainstream society and discriminated in all part of their life. Constant Stigma and social exclusion have often forced many transgender individuals to work in informal sector and odd jobs like sex work and begging. According to the 2011 census of India, the population of transgenders in India is approximately 4.88lakh.

In 2014, Supreme Court of India, recognized Transgender persons as ‘Third gender’ and entitled them to constitutional protections under Articles 14, 15, 16, 19, and 21. Further, the court directed the government to consider transgender persons as socially and economically backward group in India. After years of effort, Transgender person (protection of rights) Act, 2019 and Transgender Person (Protection of Rights) Rules, 2020 were formulated by the government of India which came into force in 2020.

Table 1:
Population of Transgender Persons in India

States/ Union Territories	Transgender	Literacy
India	487,803	56.07%
Uttar Pradesh	137,465	55.80%
Andhra Pradesh	43,769	53.33%
Maharashtra	40,891	67.57%
Bihar	40,827	44.35%
West Bengal	30,349	58.83%

Madhya Pradesh	29,597	53.01%
Tamil Nadu	22,364	57.78%
Orissa	20,332	54.35%
Karnataka	20,266	58.82%
Rajasthan	16,517	48.34%
Jharkhand	13,463	47.58%
Gujarat	11,544	62.82%
Assam	11,374	53.69%
Punjab	10,243	59.75%
Haryana	8,422	62.11%
Chhattisgarh	6,591	51.35%
Uttarakhand	4,555	62.65%
Delhi	4,213	62.99%
Jammu and Kashmir	4,137	49.29%
Kerala	3,902	84.61%
Himachal Pradesh	2,051	62.10%
Manipur	1,343	67.50%
Tripura	833	71.19%
Meghalaya	627	57.40%
Arunachal Pradesh	495	52.20%
Goa	398	73.90%
Nagaland	398	70.75%
Puducherry	252	60.59%
Mizoram	166	87.14%
Chandigarh	142	72.22%
Sikkim	126	65.18%
Daman and Diu	59	75.51%

Source: Census of India, 2011.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A Study titled '*Depression among Transgender Residing in Chennai District, Tamil Nadu*', found that 76.8 % participants were experiencing depression. The major factors associated with depression among the participated transgenders included lack of family and social support, faced violence due to discrimination and involvement in sex work all of which showed a statistically significant association (Prasanth BK et al., 2022).

A study done by Bhojwani & Petkar (2022), established a connection between third sex community and economic growth of 10 largest states to smallest states in India. This study attempted an analysis link between the Gross state domestic product, employment rate and literacy rate. The findings of the study indicate that the transgender

community contributes significantly to economic development through literacy and employment, yet their social acceptability is very low.

A study by Rao & Nikhita (2023), shows the profile of transgender persons in India and critically examines the problems and interventions of government and non-governmental agencies for transgenders in India. The study advocates for an inclusive approach to integrate transgender community into mainstream society. In addition to the government and NGOs, the study highlights importance of active participation of academic and research institutes and as well as, other stakeholders in policy decision-making and empowerment of the transgenders in India.

A Study by Rajesh & Mishra (2023), explores the issue sand challenges faced by the transgender students in higher education institutions in Delhi. The study depicts the experiences of transgender students in the higher education institutions in Delhi. The major challenges identified by the study were: discrimination and bullying in colleges, lack of sensitivity, lack of rest facilities, lack of financial support for education and absence of counsellors and adequate healthcare facilities in educational institutions.

METHODOLOGY

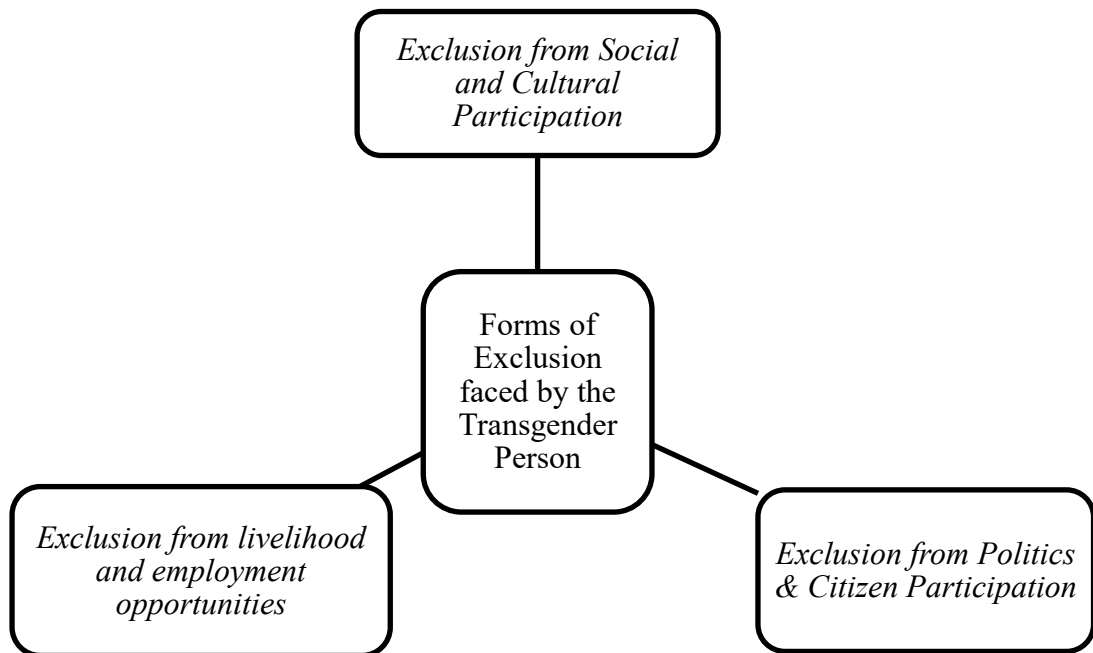
Chennai, the capital of Tamil Nadu and the largest metropolitan city in Tamil Nadu, has been chosen for this study. It has the highest population of transgender persons, as many transgenders migrate to Chennai in search of economic opportunities and for various other reasons. In addition, the study has primarily interviewed transwomen respondents, as their population is higher compared to the transmen. Population of Transmen is quite small in size in Tamil Nadu. To assess the policy measures undertaken for transgender persons in Tamil Nadu, a sample of 54 transgender respondents (53 transwomen and 1 transmen) was selected from Chennai City using the snow ball sampling technique. A Structured interview schedule was employed to collect the respondent's perspective on policy measures implemented for transgender persons. In addition, primary data were collected from government policy note and websites. To understand the concepts related to transgender persons, the study also referred sources from Government documents, books, journal articles, and relevant websites. A thematic approach was adopted in the case study to depict the respondent's view. Thus, the study is descriptive in nature and empirical in focus.

Problems Faced by The Transgender Community in India

The major problems that are being faced by the Transgender Community are of discrimination, unemployment, lack of education facilities, homelessness, lack of medical facilities like HIV care and hygiene, depression, tobacco and alcohol abuse, and problems related to marriage and adoption (Suresh, 2017, pp.14).

Most families do not accept when a male child begins to behave in ways considered feminine or inconsistent with socially expected gender roles. Consequently, family members may threaten, scold, or even assault their child or sibling to prevent them from behaving or dressing like a girl or woman. In some cases, parents may go so far as to disown and evict their own child for defying prescribed gender norms and failing to meet the expectations associated with being a male child. Mentally, many transgender individuals-specially youth-face significant challenges in accepting their gender identity and/or expression, particularly when it differs from the gender roles imposed on them based on their biological sex. They may experience issues such as shame, fear, and internalized transphobia; difficulties in disclosure and coming out; struggles in adjusting or resisting societal pressure to conform; fear of forming or losing relationships; and self-imposed limitations on their expression and aspirations. In some cases, these challenges may also lead to suicidal thoughts (UNDP, 2010).

As per the 2011 census, illiteracy rate among transgenders is 56.07%, which is significantly lower than the national average. In most cases, transgender persons are discontinued their education due to bullying and harassment by their classmates or peers. Due to limited access to education, transgender persons are not able to get jobs in formal sector. A study conducted by National Human Rights commission in 2017 revealed that only 6% of the transgender persons are employed in the private or NGOs, while the majority employed in informal sector. The political participation of transgender persons is very limited. In recent times, transgender persons have begun to overcome discrimination by contesting elections and holding public office. However, their representation in the electoral process still remains low.



Source: UNDP, 2010

Government Initiatives for the Welfare of Transgender Community in India

Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019: This act seeks to mitigate the stigma, discrimination, and abuse against transgender community and bring them into the mainstream of society. The Act is designed to make all the stakeholders responsive and accountable for upholding the principles underlying the same. It also brings greater accountability on the part of the Central Government and State Governments/Union Territories Administrations for issues concerning Transgender persons.

Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Rules, 2020: The rules seek to recognize the identity of transgenders and prohibit discrimination in the fields of education, employment, healthcare, holding or disposing of property, holding public or private office, and access to and use of public services and benefits.

National Council for Transgender Persons: Under Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019, National Council for Transgender person was established by the government of India in 2020. The council advises the government on matters concerning the transgender community (PIB, 2022).

Protection Cell for Transgender Persons: It was established under the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Rules, 2020. So far, 11 Transgender Protection cell was established in States and Union Territories of India.

Welfare Boards for Transgender Persons: To protect the rights and interest of transgender persons, welfare boards are established at state level. As per the 2024 data, 19 Transgender Welfare Board was established in states/ Union Territories of India.

National Portal for Transgender Persons: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment launched national Portal for Transgender persons on 25th November, 2020. Through this Portal, Transgender persons can avail online services of the government.

SMILE (Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise) Scheme: This umbrella scheme also includes sub scheme- ‘comprehensive rehabilitation for welfare of Transgender Persons’, which focusses on rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities and intervention, counselling, education, skill development and economic linkages to the transgender persons.

PM-DAKSH: It is a flagship programme of Ministry of Skill development and Entrepreneurship; transgender persons are also benefitted from this programme.

Garima Greh- Shelter home for Transgender persons: This shelter home aims to provide safe and secure shelter with basic amenities like food, medical care and recreational facilities. In Addition, these shelter home provides skill development training for transgender persons to get decent employment once they left the shelter home. So far, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has set up 18 shelter homes for destitute transgender persons in 15 States of India.

Ayushman Bharat Plus: It is Central government’s health insurance scheme for transgender persons in India. This scheme aims to improve transgender persons health

condition through proper treatment which includes sex re assignment surgery (PIB, 2025).

Scholarship for Transgender Students: This measure aims to provide financial support for transgender students to continue their school education.

Gender Inclusion Fund: National Education Policy 2020 has the provision to setup gender inclusion fund. Under this fund, transgender students are also benefitted.

Other initiatives: The category of third gender in Indian Passport was introduced in 2005. In 2013, AADHAAR, India's Unique Identification Service recognized transgender as a separate category. In addition, The Reserve Bank of India in 2015, had directed banks to include a 'third gender' option in all their forms and applications. In rail way tickets, the option of third gender was introduced in 2016. Recently, the official COVID-19 vaccine portal, CoWIN, has included three gender categories (Diplomacy & Commerce, 2017).

Welfare Measures Undertaken for Transgender Community in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu has been a pioneering state in transgender welfare in India. As per the policy note of the Government of Tamil Nadu 2020-2021, 7,536 Transgender persons were identified in Tamil Nadu (Policy note, 2020-21). Transgender Persons in Tamil Nadu are called as 'Thirunar', specifically, 'Thirunangai' for Transwoman and 'Thirunambi' for Transmen.

The Transgender welfare Board has taken various welfare measures to empower trans community in Tamil Nadu. The board functions under the Department of Social Welfare & Women Empowerment of Tamil Nadu. The Board Comprises 11 Ex-officio members and 13 non-ex-officio members (12 Transgender persons and 1 woman). Under sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019, Tamil Nadu Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Rules was framed in 2022.

The followings are the welfare measures undertaken for Transgender persons in Tamil Nadu:

The Transgender welfare Board of Tamil Nadu issues identity cards to transgender people. The government of Tamil Nadu has also launched exclusive mobile

app called ‘Thirunangaigal’ for transgender people, through this transgender people can register their details.

To promote economic empowerment, the government provides finance assistance of Rs. 50,000 for transgender people to start their own business. Further, the government conducts skill training programmes for transgender people to upgrade their skills to take up their own business.

To encourage higher education among transgender persons, the government bears educational expenses, including tuition fees and hostel fees. Tamil Nadu government also provides monthly pension of Rs. 1500 for destitute transgender persons who are all aged 40 or above. Further, the transgender people are also benefitted from the free bus scheme.

To honour transgender persons who have worked for the well-being of the trans community and those who have excelled in their respective fields, the Government of Tamil Nadu provides an award every year.

Table 2:

Data on Welfare measures implemented for Transgender Persons in Tamil Nadu

Particulars	Beneficiaries (in numbers)
No. of Identity Card Issued (as on 28.07.2025)	10,637
No. of Educational Assistance provided	24
No. of Ration Card issued	6,231
No. of House site pattas issued (since May 2021)	1,877
No. of Houses allotted through Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Board	722
No. of House provided under Kalaigamar Kanavu Illam Scheme	466
No. of Health Insurance Cards issued	5,123
No. of Self-Help groups formed	60 groups/ 403 members
Self-employment grant (since May 2021)	811
Covid-19 Relief fund provided	8,493
Free Bus Travel (as on 31.05.2025 no. of trips availed by transgenders)	38.74 lakh
No. of Pensioners (till 2025)	1,760

Source: Tamil Nadu state policy for Transgender Persons, 2025, Government of Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu State Policy for Transgender Persons, 2025

Government of Tamil Nadu has released ‘state policy for transgender persons’ in July, 2025. This policy is valid for five years. This policy aims to remove barriers and facilitate transgender and intersex to access various rights such as right to gender identity, right to dignity and equality, right to own, inherit or gift property, right to education, health & employment, and so on. The policy states that Transgender persons will be treated as social and educational most disadvantaged. Major provision of the policy: Legal reforms to ensure inheritance and property rights; Appointment of nodal officers in educational institutions; Recognition of self-identification of gender without any medical treatment or certificate; Scholarship, age relaxation and fees concessions for higher education; Anti-discrimination rules in government and private sector employment; Subsidy/ grant for self-employment; Access to inclusive sanitation in public facilities; Right to hold public office, and so on.

Initiatives Undertaken for Transgender Persons in Other States in India

Other states in India have also introduced various welfare initiatives for transgender persons. Some notable examples include: Karnataka, which became the first state in India to provide 1% horizontal reservation (across all caste categories) for transgender persons in all civil service posts; Kerala, which was the first state to formulate a comprehensive policy for transgender persons in 2015; both Kerala and Maharashtra have appointed transgender persons to panels of Lok Adalats. A school for transgender persons was established in Kerala; however, due to low enrolment, it was later converted into a hostel for transgender students (Gariyali & Priyadharshini, 2021). Additionally, the first-ever ‘G-Taxi’ (Gender Taxi) service was introduced in Kerala, which is fully owned and operated by transgender persons.

CASE STUDY

Need Reservation for Transgender Persons

Fathima, 72 years old, Transwomen, Chennai. She said- “Tamil Nadu was the first state in India to establish welfare board for us but now other states are moving ahead in providing various welfare measures for transgenders”. She requests government to provide 1 % reservation for transgenders in education, employment and in electoral representation as well.

-Participant Observation

Transgender Respondent's Perspective on the Welfare Measures Implemented for Transgender Persons in Tamil Nadu

Table 3:
Gender distribution of the Respondent

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Transwomen	53	94.4
Transmen	1	5.6
Total	54	100

Source: Primary data

Out of 54 transgender respondents surveyed, 53 respondents are transwomen and one person is transman. Thus, the majority of the respondents of this study are transwomen.

Table 4:
Living Arrangement of the Respondents

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
With family	18	33.3
With Transgender Friends	9	16.7
With the support of NGO	-	-
Hostel (Government or Private)	-	-
Living Alone	27	50
Total	54	100

Source: Primary data

From the table 4, we can see that more than half of the respondents are living alone; 33.3% of the respondents are living with their transgender friends and the remaining, 16.7% respondents are living with their family.

This indicates that majority of the transgender persons are excluded from their family.

Table 5:
Respondent's Awareness about Transgender Welfare Board

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	45	83.3
No	9	16.7
Total	54	100

Source: Primary data

Table 5 depicts, Majority of the transgender respondents (i.e. 83.3%) are aware about the functioning of the Board, established especially for transgenders, and the remaining, 16.7% of the respondents are not aware of it

Table 6:
Respondent's Awareness about the Legal Provisions for Transgender Persons

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	48	83.3
No	6	16.7

Total	54	100
-------	----	-----

Source: Primary data

Out of 54 respondents, 83.3% (48) of the respondents mentioned that they are aware of the Acts, Laws etc., formulated for upholding rights of transgenders and the rest, 16.7% (6) of the respondents said that they are not aware of any Acts, laws etc. for them.

Table 7:

Number of Respondents having Transgender Id Card

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	51	94.4
No	3	5.6
Applied	-	-
Total	54	100

Source: Primary data

As we can see from the above table that majority of the respondents (94.4%) are having Transgender Identity Card and 5.6 % of the respondents don't have Transgender Identity card issued by the Tamil Nadu Government.

Table 8:

Number of respondents benefitted from the following Welfare Schemes/ Programmes provided by the T.N government

Particulars	Frequency				Percentage			
	Yes	No	Applied	Total	Yes	No	Applied	Total
Financial aid for self-employment	9	45	-	54	16.7	83.3	-	100
House Allotment	12	33	9	54	22.2	61.1	16.7	100
Short stay home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical materials (e.g. sewing machine)	12	39	3	54	22.2	72.2	5.6	100

Source: Primary data

Out of 54 Transgender persons surveyed, only 16.7% (9) of the respondents have benefitted from the financial aid for self- employment; 22.2 % (12) of the respondents

have benefitted from the house allotment scheme; 22.2 (12) % of the respondents received sewing machine from the government. No respondents availed the short stay home.

Table 9:

Respondent's satisfaction towards the welfare measures implemented for the Transgender community in Tamil Nadu

Welfare Schemes	Very much Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	No comments	Total
With House allotment	22.2% (12)	27.8% (15)	33.3% (18)	16.7% (9)	100% (54)
With financial aid for self-employment	22.2% (12)	38.9% (21)	22.2% (12)	16.7% (9)	100% (54)
With Scholarship for TG students	22.2% (12)	16.7% (9)	22.2% (12)	27.8% (15)	100% (54)
With Pension scheme for transgenders	38.9% (21)	27.8% (15)	11.1% (6)	22.2% (12)	100% (54)
With Free Bus travel	61.1% (33)	22.2% (12)	5.6% (3)	11.1% (6)	100% (54)

Source: Primary data

With regard to house allotment, 22.2% of the respondents are very much satisfied with house allotment scheme for transgenders; 27.8% respondents are mentioned just satisfied; 33% of the respondents are not satisfied with this scheme and the rest, 16.7% respondents answered no comments. Out of 54 respondents, about 22.2% of the respondents are very much satisfied with the financial aid for self-employment scheme; 38.9% respondents are satisfied with this measure; 33.3% of the respondents are not satisfied with this scheme and the remaining, 16.7 % of the respondents mentioned no comments.

Among the total respondents, 22.2% of the respondents are very much satisfied with the scholarship for higher education initiative; 16.7% of the respondents are mentioned just satisfied; 22.2% respondents are not satisfied with this initiative and the remaining, 27.8% of the mentioned no comments.

With regard to Pension Scheme, 38.9% of the respondents are very much satisfied with the pension scheme; 27.8% transgenders are satisfied; 11.1% respondents are not

satisfied with this scheme and the remaining, 22.2% of the respondents answered no comments.

About 61.1% of the respondents are very much satisfied with the free bus travel; 22.2% of the respondents are satisfied with this initiative; hardly 5.6% of the respondents are not satisfied with this initiative and the rest, 11.1% of the respondents mentioned no comments.

Table 10:

Respondents attitude towards the Performance of government of Tamil Nadu in empowering transgender persons through its welfare policies & programmes

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	45	83.3
No	9	16.7
Total	54	100

Source: Primary data

Majority of the respondents (i.e. 83.3%) have given positive opinion on the performance of T.N government in empowering transgender community through its policies & schemes and very few respondents, i.e. 16.7% of the respondents are not satisfied with the policies & schemes for trans community made by the Tamil Nadu government

CONCLUSION

Above all, society has to change its attitude towards the transgender community. It should understand and support the trans people like other people in society. Though Government at both centre and state has formulated various policies and programmes for transgender people to empower them, but it all lacks in the implementation process (from table 8).

Government should take appropriate steps to make representation of transgender community in every sphere of society includes in education, employment, political, and so on. The role of transgenders should change from passive government beneficiaries to active participants in the development. Participation of the Transgender

community in development process is crucial as India is striving towards Vikshit Bharat by 2047. Their contribution would help to build an inclusive society and promote inclusive development as a whole.

Suggestions

Government should provide reservation for transgender persons in education and employment. To promote entrepreneurship among transgender persons, the government can offer subsidised loans in collaboration with banks. It should also issue directives to private employers ensuring that no individual is denied employment on the basis of their gender identity.

There is a need to create greater awareness about the third gender in society. In collaboration with NGOs, CBOs, and other stakeholders, the government should implement awareness programmes in schools and colleges. To ensure inclusive education, teachers should be trained to support transgender students, and a specially designed inclusive curriculum should be developed.

Acknowledgements

Thank you to all the writers.

Funding

This paper has no funding.

Author contributions

All authors contribute as writers in this article.

Conflict of interest

There is no conflict of interest associated to this publication.

References

- Bhojwani, Gunjan & Petkar, Gaurav. (2022). Transgenders in India's Largest States: Liaison Education, Employment, and GDP: An Introspective Economical Study. *International Journal of Science, Engineering and Management (IJSEM)*, vol 9(7).
- Department of Social Welfare and Women Empowerment, Policy Note (2020-2021). Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.
https://cms.tn.gov.in/cms_migrated/document/docfiles/swnmp_e_pn_2020_2021.pdf
- Department of Social Welfare and Women Empowerment, Policy Note (2025-2026). Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.
https://cms.tn.gov.in/cms_migrated/document/docfiles/swwe_e_pn_2025_26.pdf
- Department of Social Welfare and Women Empowerment (2025). Tamil Nadu State Policy for Transgender Persons, 2025. Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.
- Gariyali, CK & Rajkumar, Priyadharshini. (2021). *Transgender in India: Achievers and Survivors- An Ode to Transwomen*. Saraswathi Educational Cultural and Charitable Trust, Chennai-600115.
- Michelraj, M. (2015). Historical Evolution of Transgender Community in India. *Asian Review of Social Sciences*, 4 (1), pp. 17-19.
- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. (2017). Report of the Expert Committee on the Issues Relating to Transgender Persons. Government of India, New Delhi.
- Ministry of Law and Justice. (5th December, 2019) Transgender Person (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019. Government of India, New Delhi.
- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. (2022). Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE). Government of India, New Delhi.
- Ministry of Home Affairs, Census of India, 2011. Government of India, New Delhi.

National Human Rights Commission (2017). Study on Human Rights of Transgender

as a Third Gender.

https://nhrc.nic.in/sites/default/files/Advisory%20for%20ensuring%20the%20welfare%20of%20Transgender%20Persons_Sep2023.pdf

Oliven, John F. (1965). Sexual Hygiene and Pathology.

Press Information Bureau (PIB) (30th June, 2022). *Welfare of Transgender Persons in India: Slew of Measures by Central Government in Last Three Years*. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.

Press Information Bureau (PIB) (8th February, 2024). *Mainstreaming the Transgender Persons with aim of Viksit Bharat-Building an inclusive society through SMILE*. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.

Press Information Bureau (PIB) (7th August, 2024). *Welfare of Transgenders*. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.

Prasanth B K., Mahalakshmi K., Umadevi R., & Anantha Eashwar V M. (2022) A Study on Depression among Transgender Residing in Chennai District, Tamil Nadu. *National Journal of Community Medicine*, 13(2):96-99. DOI: 10.5455/njcm.20220102030123

Rao, Visweswara K & Nikhita. (2023). Transgender Persons in India: Problems, Policies and Interventions. *WE THE PEOPLE DSNLU Journal of Social Science*, 1(1).

Ravinder, Chatla (2021). *Transgender and the attitude of Society*, In Suresh, Devath (Ed.). Gender Issues in India. Raj Publications, New Delhi-110002, pp-126-142.

Rajesh & Mishra, Geeta. (2023). A Qualitative Exploration of the Transgender Student's Experiences in Higher Education Institutions in Delhi. *Social Defence*. National Institute of Social Defence, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India; vol III, October, pp-37-42.

Suresh, Devath. (2017). *Transgenders: Problems and Administrative Response*. AVNI Publications, New Delhi-110046,

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) India. (2010). Report on Hijras /Transgender Women in India: HIV, Human Rights and Social Exclusion.