

Awareness of bills, stigma, and social acceptance of transgenders by Indian youth: Gender-wise case study in Indore

Reshu Agarwal

Associate Professor, Indore Institute of Science and Technology (IIST), Indore, Madhya Pradesh, Opposite Indian Institute of Management, Rau – Pithampur Rd, Rau, Indore, Madhya Pradesh

Abstract—Transgenders have a gender expression that is different from the sex they were allotted at the time of birth. They can be defined based on their physical and psychological appearance. In this study, transgenders based on their physical behavior has been considered only. In India, as per the Government, transgenders are very well recognized as third gender and secure every right. But reality is far away from the law. As a society, this community is still outcasted and depriving of their fundamental rights. They are struggling in almost every prime sector. Present study focuses on the youth's intentions to accommodate them. Specifically, gender wise study has been planned to get insights which gender is more welcoming to their existence in day-to-day normal life socially. A detailed questionnaire regarding various issues faced by transgender has been floated among the youth of Indore city of India. Based on the responses, perspectives of males and females have been analysis theoretically as well as statistically. Findings show that overall females are more welcoming and open to accept them as third gender in day-to-day life. Interesting finding shows that both genders oppose their (transgenders) discrimination in the society but males are still not as much comfortable as females. Though the study has been carrying out in Indore, results are local, and it will be unfair to generalize these finding nationally/globally. Highly promising result found is that females have their consent if transgenders are offered to use female washrooms.

Index Terms—Transgenders, acceptance, genders, Indore, statistical analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

Transgender community has been an integral part of Indian society from centuries. Transgender is a gender which is different from the conventional gender like male and female. They are considered as a person whose gender identity is different from the gender

assigned to them at the time of their birth. They are born with male or female anatomies, but they feel different from their body. This community includes Hijras, Kinnars, Eunuchs, Kothis, Shiv-Shakti etc. as per Indian society. During the era of Mughal emperor, this gender was allocated to specific duties in the courts and harems. Then an act named Criminal Tribes came in 1871 primarily applicable to north India but it was extended to other parts of the country later on. It had a detrimental impact of transgenders of India and categorized them as eunuchs to encompass several genders including hijaras, khwajaasrais and Kotis. Due to this act, transgenders were forbidden to appear publicly dressed as woman. This act declined the status of transgenders and this community started facing social discrimination at very high level. During the British rule, they were forbidden to avail civil rights and were considered separate tribe who used to kidnap and dressed like a woman (Sawant, N. 2017). The hijra community was further tortured by British authorities in India in the 19th century and treated as distinct caste (Bharti, S. 2023).

A separate LGBTQ group consists of the community which has lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgenders, and queer community. Lesbians and gay are accepted to the society in many parts of the world as 36 countries recognized same sex marriages (Gubbala et al. (2023)) but transgenders are still struggling to get their rights. After so many decades of facing this discrimination, in 1989 “The Golden Triangle” act was passed by Supreme Court of India. This triangle consists of Article 14 (Right to Equality), 19 (Right to Freedom) and 21 (Right to Life and Liberty). As per Article 14 which provides the equal treatment to everyone showed the first light of hope to this community. Though, this act is not directly related to transgender

community, it is providing all three rights to everyone in India.

As far as India is considered, Indian census never recognized third gender while collecting the data. But in the year of 2011, this data was collected with all details. A total of 4.22 lakh transgender lives in India as per 2011 census (Pinki et al, 2020). According to Chakrapani et al. (2021), transgender community is one of the most fragile segments of the world. Despite of several rights and protection bills, this community is yet to be recognized and accepted by the society (Ayoub, 2016; Kollman & Waites, 2009).

In 2014, National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) v Union of India judgment was passed by Supreme Court of India. As per this judgment, transgender has been recognized as “third gender” and fundamental rights like public health and sanitation, socio economic rights etc. were given to the community (The Guadian (2014)). The transgender scheme as a welfare initiative was launched by Government of Himachal Pradesh in 2015. As per the scheme Rs. 650 monthly are provided to the transgenders who and above 18 and below Poverty Line (BPL). Also, Rs 1200 are provided to transgenders above 80 or 70% disables and below BPL (2024).

Later, another bill “The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) bill” was introduced in Lok Sabha in July 2019 by The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment. As per the bill, transgender person is recognized a person who is partly male or female, combination of both, neither of them. It ensures that transgenders are not discriminated against basic and public facilities like education, employment etc. This bill prohibits the discrimination against transgender person including denial of unfair treatment to education, employment, medical facilities, public facilities and so on (2019). This bill was passed in August 2019 and Nov 26, 2019, by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha respectively. So basically, The Golden Triangle act passed in 1989 ensures that all citizens are treated equally in India while Protection of Rights act 2019 ensures this especially for transgenders of India.

Current Social Status of Transgenders:

The primary problems that are faced by transgenders in India are the discrimination, access to public facility, education, lack of medical facility and so on. Despite of so many act in their favor, this community is still neglected and struggling even for basic rights. Historic evidence clearly show the existence of them

from centuries and still mainstream population is less aware of this community and their rights. As per the census, only 43% transgenders are literate as compared to 74% literacy rate of general population (Saraswathi & Prakash, 2015). Society has not accepted them as part of them resulting their social discrimination, exclusion from economic and social facilities. They lack proper healthcare and education facilities due to social intolerance. As per a paper published recently (Pinki et al. 2020), despite of so many laws and bills favoring their rights, this community is still depriving of basic civil facilities and major reason are sex discrimination, disability discrimination, sexual orientation discrimination, discrimination by medical establishment, and discrimination in the family. This study also highlights an employment rate of transgenders in India. According to that, approximately “92% of transgenders are deprived of the right of the participation in any form of economic activity in the country, with even qualified ones refused jobs”. Not only socio-economically, but medically also, this community is suffering a lot. As per a study (Dixit et al. 2023), the majority of transgender have low bone mineral density (BMD) at a very young age. Overall, health status is very poor.

As per described by transgenders of Chennai, they struggle to get ID cards after transition, getting bank loans, face travelling rejections (Kumar et al. 2022). It is evident that this community have specific healthcare and social need which as a society, we are unable to provide them. Their health vulnerabilities comprises HIV, syphilis, rectal chlamydia and various sexually transmitted diseases (2018). Other major issue they face is the lack of family support. Family outcast them and consider them as “not normal.”

Challenges faced by Transgender domain:

Despite being in democratic country where there are several bills to support their identity and social wellbeing, this community is depriving of their fundamental rights. There are numerous challenges which they face on daily basis. Some of the major challenges include social and family discrimination, identity issues, unemployment, harassment, lack of public facilities and above all acceptance by the society. As per an article published in 2015 (Jones, S, 2015), hijra community comprises approximately 500,000 to 2 million members. Many of those are forced to step out of their houses and lead a pathetic

life full of challenges. These all-challenges lead to psychological stress in them (Mir and Rasool, 2023). Most dominating challenge is social discrimination which lead to the poor mental health causing approximately 31% die by suicide and 50% attempted it before even reaching of the age of 20 (<https://www.drishtias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/challenges-to-transgenders-in-india>).

As per this article, transgenders have literacy rate of 56.1% (8% higher than publish rate in 2015) which is even lower than national average which is 74%. Mir and Rasool (2023) suggested some measures to improve their status like the legal rights to use women washrooms and sleeping quarters, establishing a decent pension amount, proper recognition by educational institutions, provision of legal assistance and so on. A survey done by Morton (2008) showed that a good proportion of transgenders experienced transphobic harassment from strangers in public places, physically and sexually annoyance. Another study was published in 2011 (Sivakami, et. al, 2011) where interview of transgender revealed that they are suffering from mental stress due to non-acceptance and humiliation by the society. The most common diseases are blood pressure, high blood sugar and AIDS/HIV. Some schemes like SMILE scheme, Garma Greh, Ayuishman Bhart TG Plus, National Portal for Transgenders Persons are also initiated from Govt. of India to improve their status and condition in the society.

Despite of a plethora of efforts, schemes, studies, campaigns, this community is a still suffering all basic discrimination and public facilities. Recent study based on the survey of 43 participants in Chennai (Kumar et al., 2022) revealed that transgenders are still facing discrimination and stigma in education, employment, healthcare, and various public facilities. Based on the above discussed issues and challenges faced by transgender community on daily basis, this study has been planned to analyze the effectiveness of Transgender Person Bill (TBP), its awareness and real implementation by today's youth. Study is done in Indore and youth of age 18-35 has been considered. Also, study attempts to find out their intentions of accommodating them socially in daily life in the society with their rights.

II. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Improving the status and accessibility to the public services for transgenders is a two-way problem one from transgender's side and other from social side. No matter, how many bills are initialized, the ultimate platform is the society especially youth. Their intentions, thinking process and ability for accepting them merge as a pivotal parameter to improve their condition within the society. In view of this, study is planned to analyze the situation of social side. Following are the major research questions considered in the study:

1. First and foremost, objective is to find out if people in the age group of 18-35 are willing to accommodate transgenders in day-to-day normal life.
2. Secondly, are these people aware of the bills like TPB so that they understand the importance and necessity of the implementation of the bill.
3. One of the important aspects is their views on if discrimination of transgenders in the society is justifiable and they support/oppose it.
4. An evident question is their sexual identity. Society is confused to offer them girl's/boy's specific services/opportunities like washrooms.
5. For sports, it is essential to understand if youth want them to appear in girls' sports or boys' sports.
6. Once transgenders enter in daily life, they will appear in educational institutes as well. In that situation, it is essential to analyze if society is willing to welcome them open handed and offer friendship to lead a normal educational life.
7. After attaining education, job procurement is another milestone. Study also attempts to understand the views of supporting/opposing job offering for them.

Above all research questions are some of the important points which should be considered in assessing transgenders' situation in the society. Of course, more points can be assessed and are left for future scope of the study.

III. METHODOLOGY

There might be various aspects which can decide the willingness to openly welcome transgenders into the

society normally. But based on the literature reviewed, some of the major aspects are considered here like awareness of bills, discrimination, usage of public washroom (which gender?), educational and occupational rights and offering them gender-wise sports. Primary data has been collected through detailed questionnaire from the people aged from 18 to 40. A purposive sampling method has been adopted as we are focusing on majorly young and old adult generation. Responses are collected in the form of 5-

point Likert scale ranging from 1-5 (1=strongly disagree and 5= Strongly agree). Further, three types of analysis have planned to meet the research questions raised in the present study i.e., demographic, descriptive and statistical. Statistical tests (Test of equality of variances, test of means, Aspin Welch test etc.) will be used based on the type of the data. A complete methodologic framework is depicted in Figure 1.

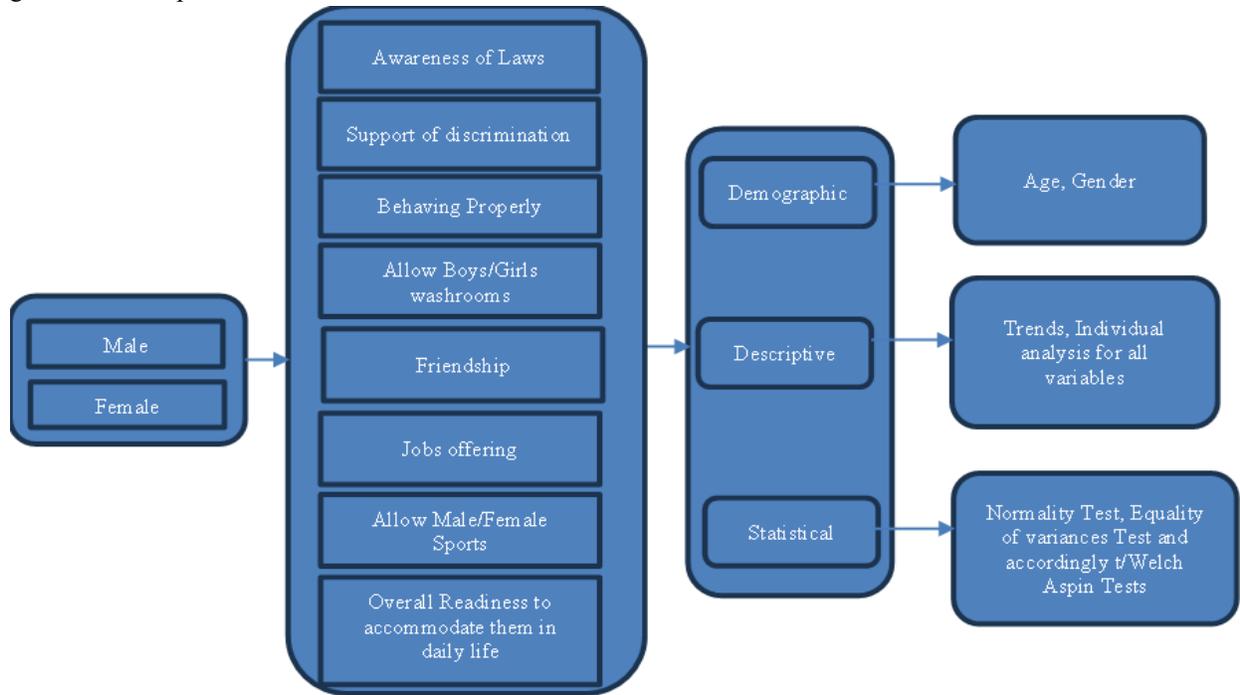


Figure1: Theoretical framework of the study

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

As per methodology, a detailed structured questionnaire has been floated among the target respondents, a total of 116 responses were received. Once data is received, it has been processed and got prepared for further data analysis. An open-source software “R” (R Core Team, 2023) has been used for all the analysis. Various customized packages like “*lrm*”, “*ggplot2*”, “*dplyr*” and “*plotrix*” (Rizopoulos, D. (2006); Wickham, H. (2016); Wickham et al (2023); Lemon, L. (2006)) are used for detailed analysis of the data.

First and foremost, step of data analysis is to compute Cronbach’s alpha for all variables. Cronbach’s alpha is a measure of the internal reliability of the data which

shows the consistency. In the present study, this statistic is found 0.904 including dependent and all independent which signifies that internal consistency of the data is excellent (≥ 0.90). Once data is found to be reliable for the further analysis, demographic and descriptive analysis of the respondents have been done.

As per Figure 2, 57.76% of the respondents were male and 42.24% were female. Majority of responses came from the age group of 18-20 (55.17%) followed by age group of 20-25 (40.52%). Very little proportion of respondents belongs to other two age groups. This data makes it optimum to study the intentions of welcoming transgenders into society from young youth perspective.

Demographic analysis:

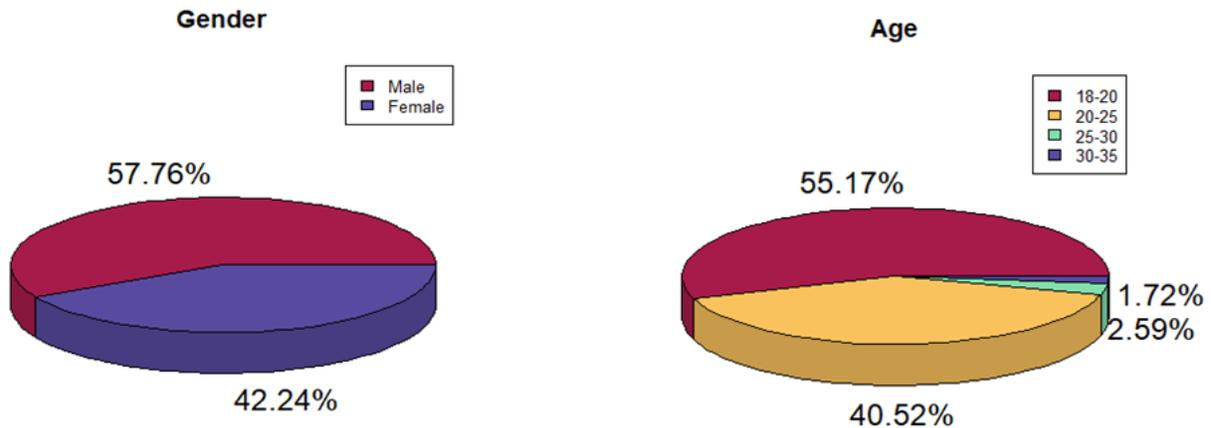


Figure 2: Demographic representation of respondents

Descriptive Analysis:

Prime objective is to study the overall social acceptance of transgenders in the society. Overall acceptance is depicted in Figure 3. As per the figure, the pattern is found uniform for both stereotyped genders in the survey. Out of 67 male respondents, 14 are not ready while 53 are ready while out of 49 female respondents, 3 are not ready but 46 are ready to accept to see them around.

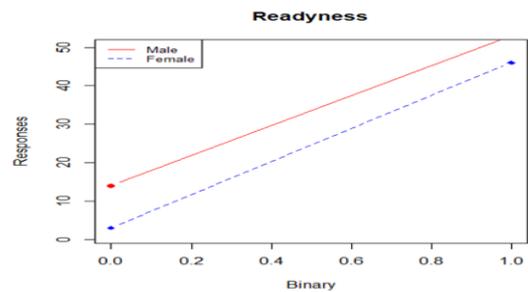


Figure 3: Overall readiness

Further, gender wise acceptance scenario has been studied through various data visualization techniques. Table 1 shows how male, and female responded to various questions regarding their views on various aspects.

Table 1: Gender wise responses for all variables

Scale	Male					Female				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Awareness of Laws (AL)	10	7	8	20	22	3	3	12	19	12
Support discrimination (SD)	28	7	8	14	10	24	5	8	7	5
Behaving Properly (BP)	4	4	8	27	24	1	2	6	12	28
Allow Boy’s washrooms (ABW)	13	9	13	22	10	3	4	14	16	12
Allow Girls’s washrooms (AGW)	17	6	16	15	13	5	5	15	13	11
Friendship (FC)	8	3	15	23	18	0	4	5	13	27
Jobs offering (JOQ)	5	1	16	25	20	0	2	6	13	28
Allow Male Sports (PMS)	6	5	20	20	16	1	2	11	15	20
Allow Female Sports (PFS)	10	2	20	18	17	4	3	11	12	19

As per the above table, high proportion of responses in both genders oppose their discrimination in the society. Males are more aware of laws regarding transgender rights while females are confused as one

can see insignificant differences among the scales of neutral, agree and strongly agree. Overall youth is behaving property if they find third gender around them presently. There is big hot topic of discussion

worldwide that “which washroom should transgenders be allowed is it boy’s or girls’?” Our survey tells that out of 67 male responses, 10 strongly agree on using boy’s washroom followed by 22 are agreeing while 13 strongly disagree. Females point of view on using boy’s washroom by transgenders show that they are

very much comfortable on this. As far as girl’s washroom should be considered, boys are okay with the idea and female too okay with it. A pictorial representation of these points can be seen in Figure 4 as follows:

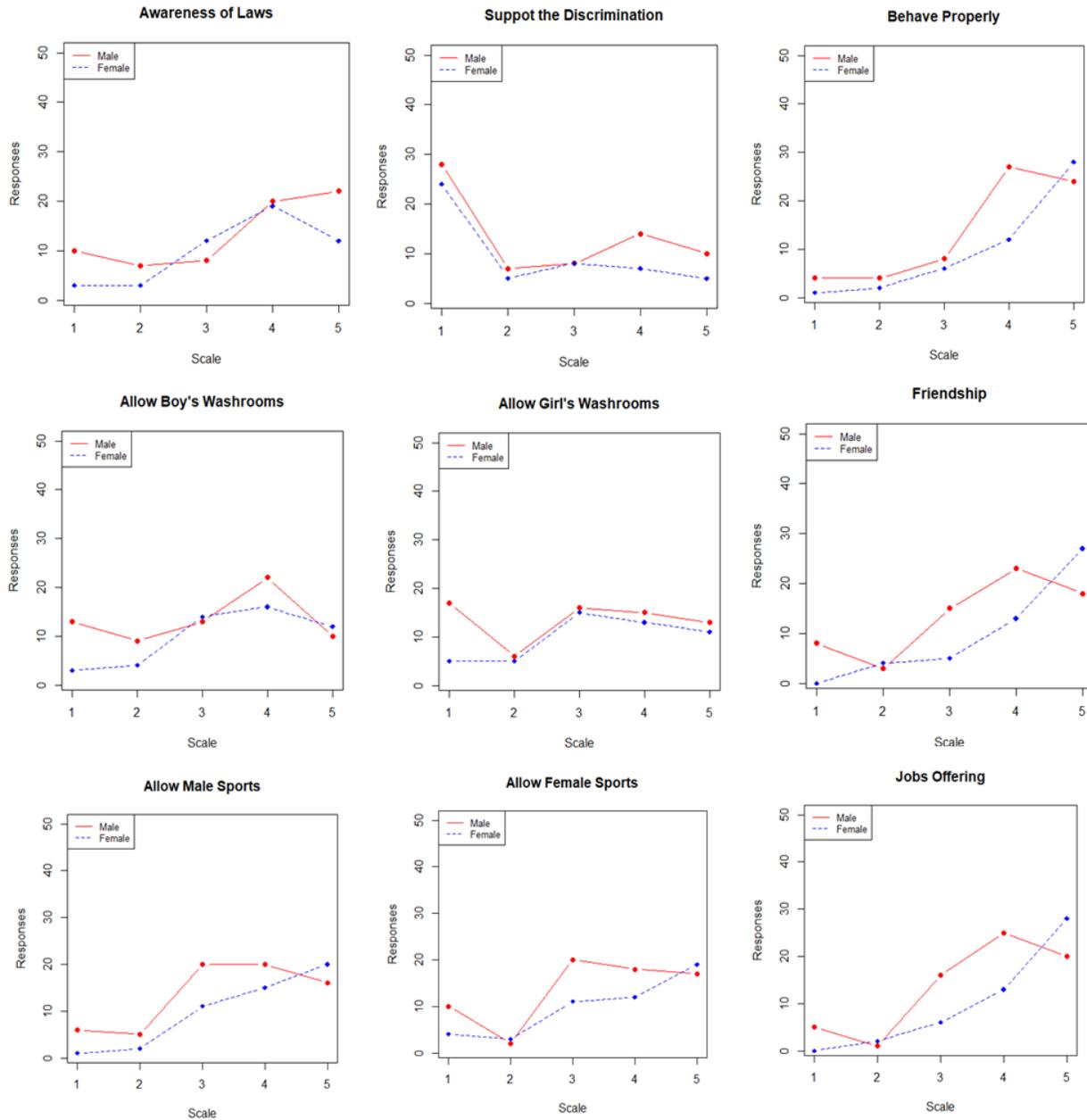


Figure 4: Gender wise trends on all variables

As per above Figure, males are more aware of laws than females. Both strongly oppose their discrimination and struggle to fight their basic rights in the society. There is an upward trend on behaving properly for both sexes emphasizing that new

generation is more sensitive towards third gender. Overall, both genders have their consent vaguely to offer them any washroom. However, data figures tell that young generation is comfortable if transgenders are allowed to use female washrooms. Males are not

interested in extending a hand of friendship when they were asked “Will you be friend if they take admission in your class?” while a good proportion (28 out of 49) of females said, “Strongly Agree”. There is another big question of though “will they be allowed male sport or female sports?”. To which responses are recorded. Overall trend says that there is discrepancy on this as both genders show their consent on both sports equally (approximately). When it comes to offer them jobs as per their qualifications, again females strongly agree (28 out of 49 which is the highest proportion for this question) while males are skeptical in offering them jobs (only 20 out of 67 strongly agree). Finally, descriptive analysis shows that females are more open to welcome them in the society than males.

Statistical Analysis:

Table 2 shows the comparative mean values pertaining various aspects of the readiness of the transgenders in daily life. Overall, it has been observed in this survey that females (mean=0.93) are more accepting them than males (mean= 0.79). Maximum mean has been observed for females who are strongly in favor of offering jobs based on qualifications followed by behaving properly. Variance values show the consistency of the responses. It can be observed that female responses are more consistent than males for all independent variables (top 4 minimum variances are

found for female category i.e. 0.74, 0.92, 0.96, 0.99). Surprisingly for each variable, mean for male responses is lower than that of female responses. Individual analysis of male responses show that males have highest mean for behaving properly (3.94) followed by job offering (3.81). On the other hand, individual mean analysis for females, highest mean is for job offering (4.37) followed by behaving properly (4.31). It signifies that both genders behave properly if they observe transgenders nearby and are in the favor of offering them jobs. As far as “support discrimination” is considered, minimum value signifies that youth oppose it and here female responses have lower mean value than male responses reflecting that females are more in oppose their discrimination in the society. Total mean values clearly show that transgenders should be allowed to use girl’s washrooms with mean 1.90 followed by allowing them to play female sports (1.69).

Further, to check if the differences in mean values for both genders are significantly different or not, first equality of variance is tested through F- test (Table 3). As per the results, except “friendship”, all variables have equal variances. Hence for this parameter, Aspin Welch test is used to check the significance of differences. For all other variables, pooled t- test is used (Table 4).

Table 2: Comparative mean and variance values

Questions	Male		Female		Total	
	Mean	Variance	Mean	Variance	Mean	Variance
Awareness of Laws	3.55	2.04	3.70	1.22	3.61	1.68
Support discrimination	2.56	2.43	2.27	2.12	2.44	2.30
Behaving Properly	3.94	1.27	4.31	0.96	4.10	1.16
Allow Boy’s washrooms	3.10	1.82	3.61	1.28	3.32	1.66
Allow Girls’s washrooms	3.01	2.13	3.41	1.54	3.18	1.90
Friendship	3.60	1.61	4.29	0.92	3.89	1.42
Jobs offering	3.81	1.25	4.37	0.74	4.04	1.10
Allow Male Sports	3.52	1.44	4.04	0.99	3.74	1.31
Allow Female Sports	3.45	1.74	3.80	1.58	3.60	1.69
Overall Readiness	0.79	0.17	0.93	0.06	0.85	0.13

Table 3: Results of F- Test for equality of variances

Variables	F-Statistic	p - value
Awareness of Laws	1.6756	0.0620
Support discrimination	1.1491	0.6175

Behaving Properly	1.3126	0.3238
Allow Boy’s washrooms	1.4428	0.1836
Allow Girls’s washrooms	1.3887	0.2335
Friendship	1.7543	0.0425
Jobs offering	1.6950	0.0565
Allow Male Sports	1.4375	0.1880
Allow Female Sports	1.0969	0.4727
Overall Readiness	2.8599	0.0002

Table 4: Results of unpooled t- Test

Variables	$H_0: \mu_F \geq \mu_M$ $H_a: \mu_F < \mu_M$ p-value	$H_0: \mu_F \leq \mu_M$ $H_a: \mu_F > \mu_M$ p-value	$H_0: \mu_F = \mu_M$ $H_a: \mu_F \neq \mu_M$ p-value	Decision
Awareness of Laws	0.7182	0.2818	0.5636	$\mu_F = \mu_M$
Support discrimination	0.1459	0.8541	0.2917	$\mu_F = \mu_M$
Behaving Properly	0.9644	0.0355	-	$\mu_F > \mu_M$
Allow Boy’s washrooms	0.9822	0.0178	-	$\mu_F > \mu_M$
Allow Girls’s washrooms	0.9349	0.0651	0.1303	$\mu_F = \mu_M$
Friendship (Aspin Welch Test)	0.9994	0.0005	-	$\mu_F > \mu_M$
Jobs offering	0.9980	0.0020	-	$\mu_F > \mu_M$
Allow Male Sports	0.9924	0.0075	-	$\mu_F > \mu_M$
Allow Female Sports	0.9227	0.0773	0.1547	$\mu_F = \mu_M$
Overall Readiness	0.9869	0.0131	-	$\mu_F > \mu_M$

Table 4 provides p- values for one-tailed and two-tailed alternative hypotheses. It can be observed that mean values for female responses are significantly greater than that of males for 6 out of 9 variables. For rest of the variables, there is no significant difference between both mean values. Through this, it can be concluded that females are more welcoming and open if transgenders appear in the society like stereotyped genders. Surprisingly, male’s views are not winning in any of the variables. It has been observed through data analysis that females are significantly more welcoming than males.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Present study attempts to check views of youth on welcoming transgenders in the society normally as third gender. Data has been collected through questionnaire and gender wise analysis has been carried out. Through detailed pictorial, descriptive and statistical analysis, it has been found that awareness of laws pertaining the rights of third gender is equal

between both genders. Male and female both oppose their discrimination in the society equally. They both have equal consent if transgenders are allowed female washrooms and female sports. On the other hand, females are behaving properly more than males if they find transgender nearby. They are also ready to become their friend if transgenders are taking admissions in their class. Males are not ok if they are allowed boys washroom and males sports. Males are also not as much ready as females on asking if they are allowed to offer jobs as per qualifications. An interesting finding of the analysis is that though males oppose the discrimination of the transgenders by the society, but they are not willing much to see then nearby, allowing boys washroom, allowing boys sports, or even offering them jobs. Finally, it has been found that “Overall Readiness” is significantly greater for females than males. We can conclude that females are more open to accept them in day-to-day life than males.

It has been a topic of talk worldwide if “transgenders should be allowed female washrooms or male

washrooms?”. Present study showcases that female restrooms are better option for them. As this study focuses on the responses of the youth of Indore city only, this analysis and its results are localized. These results may form the foundation on further research nationally but can not be extrapolated or generalized.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ayoub, P. M. (2016). When states come out: Europe’s sexual minorities and the politics of visibility. Cambridge University Press. <https://cadmus.eui.eu/handle/1814/43273>.
- [2] Dixit, V., Garg, B., Mehta, N., Kaur, H., & Malhotra, R. (2023). The third gender in a third world country: major concerns and the “AIIMS” initiative”. *J. Hum. Rights Soc. Work*, 8, 150–155. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41134-023-00238-3>.
- [3] Chakrapani, V., Scheim, A. I., Newman, P. A., Shunmugam, M., Rawat, S., Baruah, D., Bhatler, A., Nelson, R., Jaya, A., & Kaur, M. (2021). Affirming and negotiating gender in family and social spaces: Stigma, mental health and resilience among transmasculine people in India. *Culture, Health & Sexuality*, 23, 1–17. doi: 10.1080/13691058.2021.1901991.
- [4] Dimitris, R. (2006). ltm: An R package for Latent Variable Modelling and Item Response Theory Analyses, *Journal of Statistical Software*, 17 (5), 1-25. <https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v017.i05>
- [5] Kollman, K., & Waites, M. (2009). The global politics of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender human rights: An introduction. *Contemporary Politics*, 15(1), 1–37. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13569770802674188>.
- [6] Kumar, G., Suguna, A., Suryawanshi, D. M., Surekha, A., Rajaseharan, D., & Gunasekaran, K. (2022). Exploring the discrimination and stigma faced by transgender in Chennai city– A community-based qualitative study. *J Family Med Prim Care*, 11, 7060-7063.
- [7] Lemon, J. (2006). Plotrix: a package in the red-light district of R. *R-News*, 6(4), 8-12.
- [8] Mir, A. H., & Rasool, R. (2023). Problems and suggestive measures of transgender community in India. *International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews*, 4(12), 1898-1902.
- [9] Pinki, Malik P., Duhan K., & Pavithra, N. (2020). Status of transgender in India: A review. *International Journal of Home Sciences*, 6(2), 126-131.
- [10] R Core Team. (2023). R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. R foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. <https://www.R-project.org>.
- [11] Rajashree, K. (2023). Give transgenders access to justice. <https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/give-transgenders-access-to-justice-1183066.html>
- [12] Rajkumar, M. (2018). The Challenges faced by transgenders in India. <https://medium.com/one-future/the-challenges-faced-by-transpersons-in-india-fa46575ca14d>
- [13] Saraswathi, A., & Prakash, A. P. (2015). To analyze the problems of transgender in India/study using new triangular combined block fuzzy cognitive maps (TrCBFCM). *Int. Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research*, 6 (3), 186-195.
- [14] Sawant, N. (2017). Transgender: Status in India. *Annals of Indian Psychiatry*, IP: 10.232.74.27
- [15] Wickham, H. (2016). ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis. Springer-Verlag New York.
- [16] Wickham, H., François, R., Henry, L., Müller, K., & Vaughan, D. (2023). dplyr: A Grammar of Data Manipulation. R package version 1.1.4. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=dplyr>.
- [17] Gubbala, S., Poushter, J., & Huang, C. (2023). How people around the world view same sex marriages. <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2023/11/27/how-people-around-the-world-view-same-sex-marriage/>
- [18] The Gurdian. (2014). India recognizes transgender people as third gender. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/apr/15/india-recognises-transgender-people-third-gender>.
- [19] MyScheme. (2024). Transgender pension scheme (Himanchal Pradesh). <https://www.myscheme.gov.in/schemes/tps#details>
- [20] Prsindia. (2019). The transgender persons (Protection of rights) bill, 2019. <https://prsindia.org/billtrack/the-transgender-persons-protection-of-rights-bill-2019>