

## ‘Other-Gender’ in India: An Analysis of 2011 Census Data

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### Abstract

*In spite of human rights protection given to the “other-gender” population (transgender) worldwide, they still constitute a deserted community which faces a significant occupational challenges around the world. In India, the other-gender community encompasses individuals with a variety of gender identities forming a culturally unique gender group. Although they have always remained an integral part of the society from the very ancient time, unfortunately their existence is grappling with abject poverty, illiteracy, hatred and mockery. Such stigmatisation and segregation from society have left them to compromise with the employment opportunities available. This paper used the data on ‘other-gender’ released by Census of India for the first time. The 2011 Indian Census reported approximately 4,87,803 individuals belonging to the other-gender category in the country. This data demonstrate that the other-gender community exhibits lower level of literacy and labour force participation when compared with the general population. In this paper, we endeavour to conceptualize these findings and engage in a discussion of the inherent limitations of the data.*

*Keywords: Census, other-gender, third-gender sexual rights, education, employment.*

### I. Introduction

The word *Hijra* in Hindi encompasses individuals who exhibit both masculine and feminine characteristics, often identified as the “other-gender” or transgender in India, or as individuals ‘neither male nor female’. The “others” are one of the most neglected social groups of India and there has been a lack of research on their participation in the labour force. While they are revered in some cultural contexts within India and recognized by different names in various countries, they frequently endure curiosity, ridicule, exploitation and abuse. The issues of gender identity and sexual orientation have long sparked debate regarding their legal recognition and human rights.

The right to self-determine one’s gender identity is a fundamental aspect of leading a respectful life, protected under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. With the Constitution determining the right to personal freedom and self-determination, the Supreme Court of India has explicitly stated that the gender to which a person belongs is to be determined by the person concerned. Consequently, the Indian legal system recognizes and upholds the individual’s autonomy in determining their gender identity. Previously, the Census of India did not categorize the ‘other-gender’ separately; they were typically counted as either males or, upon request, could be classified as females. It was thus challenging to obtain an accurate estimate of the number of individuals belonging to the ‘other-gender’ category in India. However, the official introduction to the category was given by the census of 2011: “*In Census 2011, three Codes were provided for recording gender, i.e., Male-1, Female-2 and Other-3. In case the respondent wished to record neither ‘1’ nor ‘2’ the enumerator was instructed to record sex as ‘Other’ and give code ‘3’. Thus, category of ‘Other’ would not only include transgender but also any person who desired to record sex under the category of ‘Other’. It is also possible that transgenders might have returned themselves either male or female depending on their choice*”.

The 2011 Indian Census marked the inclusion of the “other” category under Gender, and for the first time a separate Primary Census Abstract (PCA) table was released specifically for the “other-

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gender” population. This table officially recorded the count of the “other-gender” as 4,87,803 individuals. Notably, this census was conducted well before the Supreme Court granted legal recognition to the ‘other-gender’ in April 2014, and the numbers reported were relatively substantial (Rajkumar, 2016). However, it is crucial to acknowledge that the count of ‘others’ may still be underreported. In the light of this census data, this paper’s primary objectives are to elucidate the socio-economic status of the ‘other-gender’ population, particularly in terms of their literacy and labour force participation, and to assess their status in comparison to the general population.

India has experienced growth and development in recent decades, marked by improvements in critical human development indicators, including literacy levels, employment opportunities and life expectancy. However, there are clear indications that not all disadvantaged groups have benefited equitably from this progress. Among these marginalized and vulnerable groups is the other-gender community, which faces significant challenges in various aspects of human development, particularly in education (Rajesh & Naved, 2013). Even though they are enrolled in an educational institution, they confront harassment and suffer from bullying, often asked to leave school or they drop out on their own (Chettiar, 2015; Kamali et al., 2021). The daily life of other-gender individuals is an ongoing struggle, marked by a pervasive lack of acceptance. They experience exclusion and ridicule, often confronting high levels of stigma in multiple spheres, including healthcare, educational institutions, job market, and access to social programmes and entitlements.

Discrimination against the other-gender community remains profound, rendering it largely ‘invisible’, especially in employment. Many find themselves teetering on the brink of helplessness and despair, resorting to risky behaviour such as alcoholism, drug addiction and prostitution (Winter & King 2011). Even after securing employment, transgender individuals frequently encounter discrimination and are systematically denied access to employment benefits and entitlements, primarily due to their effeminate appearance (Khan et al., 2005). In some instances, they are compelled to return to the streets, either engaging in sex work or resorting to begging to eke out a living (Tiwari, 2016). On the one hand, some view sex work as a legitimate economic exchange that enables them to earn a livelihood and financially support their families. On the other hand, they argue that self-employed sex-work is better paid than other jobs, providing freedom and autonomy. Informal transgender workers have a precarious position, facing dual exploitation – both economic and cultural – owing to their transgender identity (Jolly, 2010; Fraser, 1996). Notably, only a limited number of studies have investigated literacy levels and workforce participation among transgender population. Therefore, this research endeavours to delve into the literacy levels and workforce participation, which can be seen as conduits for personal and collective development, within the ‘other-gender’ population in India.

## II. Data and methods

Indian Census of 2011, recognised the other-gender/transgender people for the first time while collecting the data. This study uses the 2011 census data on the other-gender population for which a separate Primary Census Abstract was released recently for the first time (RGI, 2011). The PCA pertaining to the other-gender population provides insights into their socio-economic characteristics, including the literacy rates, workers and non-workers population, and the population of children within the age group of 0-6. It also presents the data separately for the other-gender. The Census 2011 is the first significant census which enumerated the other gender community in India. In the country as a whole 4,87,803 people were enumerated as other-gender out of which about 3,23,120 and 1,64,683 live in rural and urban areas respectively (Table 1).

Our study focuses on a comparative assessment of literacy and workforce participation rates across various states, contrasting the other-gender population with the general population. In the context of the census, the workforce population is categorized into cultivators, agricultural labourers, household workers and other workers (more specifically including the service sector). The latter (other workers) encompassing individuals engaged in various specific activities excluding cultivation, agricultural labour, and household industries, comprises a diverse spectrum of professions. It includes

government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc. To facilitate our analysis, we calculate the following key rates:

$$\text{Percentage distribution of other – gender in states} = \frac{\text{Total other – gender population in a particular state}}{\text{Total other – gender population in India}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percentage of literates among other – gender} = \frac{\text{Total number of literates in other–gender aged 7 and above}}{\text{Other–gender population aged 7 and above}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Workforce participation rate among other – gender (WPR)} = \frac{\text{Total number of workers among other–gender}}{\text{Total Other–gender population}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percentage of other workers} = \frac{\text{Total number of workers engaged in other workforce (main & marginal)}}{\text{Total working population in India}} \times 100$$

Note: The same formula has been used for calculating literates and working population at India level.

Table 1: Number and per cent distribution of other-gender population to the total other-gender population of India, 2011.

States/UTs	Number			Per cent		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	2578	1559	4137	0.8	0.9	0.8
Himachal Pradesh	1818	233	2051	0.6	0.1	0.4
Punjab	6230	4013	10243	1.9	2.4	2.1
Chandigarh	4	138	142	0.0	0.1	0.0
Uttarakhand	2878	1677	4555	0.9	1.0	0.9
Haryana	3917	4505	8422	1.2	2.7	1.7
NCT of Delhi	93	4120	4213	0.0	2.5	0.9
Rajasthan	10850	5667	16517	3.4	3.4	3.4
Uttar Pradesh	101585	35880	137465	31.4	21.8	28.2
Bihar	35820	5007	40827	11.1	3.0	8.4
Sikkim	103	23	126	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	392	103	495	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nagaland	308	90	398	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manipur	1082	261	1343	0.3	0.2	0.3
Mizoram	82	84	166	0.0	0.1	0.0
Tripura	533	300	833	0.2	0.2	0.2
Meghalaya	553	74	627	0.2	0.0	0.1
Assam	9733	1641	11374	3.0	1.0	2.3
West Bengal	17966	12383	30349	5.6	7.5	6.2
Jharkhand	9867	3596	13463	3.1	2.2	2.8
Odisha	16438	3894	20332	5.1	2.4	4.2
Chhattisgarh	4495	2096	6591	1.4	1.3	1.4
Madhya Pradesh	19845	9752	29597	6.1	5.9	6.1
Gujarat	5318	6226	11544	1.6	3.8	2.4
Daman & Diu	15	44	59	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22	21	43	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	21036	19855	40891	6.5	12.1	8.4
Andhra Pradesh	24838	18931	43769	7.7	11.5	9.0
Karnataka	11536	8730	20266	3.6	5.3	4.2
Goa	156	242	398	0.0	2.8	0.1
Lakshadweep	1	1	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	2013	1889	3902	0.6	1.1	0.8
Tamil Nadu	10909	11455	22364	3.4	7.0	4.6
Puducherry	83	169	252	0.0	0.1	0.1
Andaman & Nicobar	23	24	47	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	323120	164683	487803	66.2	33.8	100.0

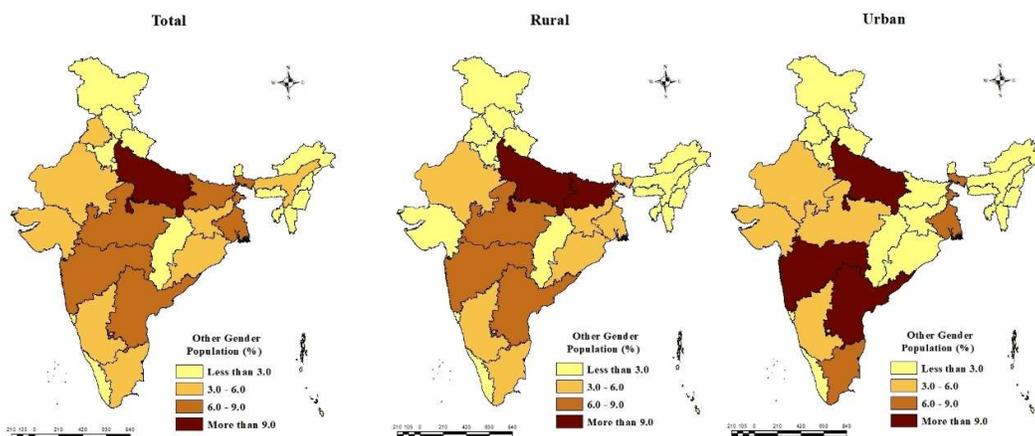
Source: Registrar-General of India, Census of India, 2011: *Primary Census Abstract (PCA) for 'Others'*.

### III. Results and findings

#### *Other-gender population and its distribution*

The 2011 census marked a significant milestone in India as it was the first comprehensive enumeration of the other-gender community in the country. Table 1 provides the number and percentage distribution of other-gender population reported in 2011 in rural and urban areas of India. The total number of persons reported as other-gender in India is negligible (487803) which is 0.0004 per cent of 1.2 billion population of India in 2011. Two-third of India's other-gender population is reported in rural areas which was more or less close to the rural population of India in 2011. The table also illustrates the distribution of the other-gender population across Indian states. It is noteworthy that the largest proportion of the other-gender population, accounting for 28.2 per cent was found in Uttar Pradesh, followed by Andhra Pradesh (9.0%), Maharashtra (8.4%), and Bihar (8.4%). Remarkably, these four states were home to over half (54%) of India's entire other-gender population. Conversely, the percentage of other-gender individuals in Puducherry, Goa, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya was notably lower at just 0.1 per cent each. Notably, when examining the rural areas of India, a substantial 42.5 per cent of the other-gender population resided in just two states, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. In urban areas more than a quarter (21.8%) of the other-gender population was concentrated in a single state (Uttar Pradesh), and a majority (54%) resided in only four states: Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (Figure 1). This concentration of the other-gender population in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh may be attributed to reduced societal stigma surrounding self-identification as other-gender and improved employment prospects for this community. The census data goes beyond its fundamental purpose of counting: it holds the potential to reshape access to essential points like food, healthcare, early childhood education and fostering greater inclusivity for the other-gender population (Venkat, 2016).

Figure 1: Distribution of other-gender population of India, 2011



#### *Literacy rate*

Table 2 presents the percentage of literates among males, females and the other-gender population across different states. In India, only 56 per cent of other-gender individuals are literate, a significantly lower figure compared with the overall literacy rate of 73 per cent for the total population, 80.9 per cent for males and 64.6 per cent for females. States such as Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, and Chhattisgarh have the lowest literacy rates among the other-gender population. Interestingly, these states also exhibit lower literacy rates across all genders, indicating a broader need for increasing the literacy levels in them. Conversely, states like Mizoram (87.1%), Kerala (84.6%), and Tripura (71.2%) on the other hand have the highest literacy rates

among the other-gender population. However, despite these higher literacy rates, other-gender individuals in them may still encounter challenges related to their occupations and livelihoods. It would be interesting to examine the state policies which are leading to the inclusion of the other-gender in education. In addition to the drive for inclusivity, it is clear that females were trailing behind males in most states. Across the majority of states, female literacy rates at the state level closely mirror those of the other-gender.

Table 2: Percentage of literate population by sex in India and states, 2011

States & Union Territories (UTs)	Literates			
	Male	Female	Total (male & female)	Other- gender
Jammu & Kashmir	76.8	56.4	67.2	49.3
Himachal Pradesh	89.5	75.9	82.8	62.1
Punjab	80.4	70.7	75.8	59.7
Chandigarh	90.0	81.2	86.0	72.2
Uttarakhand	87.4	70.0	78.8	62.7
Haryana	84.1	65.9	75.6	62.1
NCT Of Delhi	90.9	80.8	86.2	63.0
Rajasthan	79.2	52.1	66.1	48.3
Uttar Pradesh	77.3	57.2	67.7	55.8
Bihar	71.2	51.5	61.8	44.3
Sikkim	86.6	75.6	81.4	65.2
Arunachal Pradesh	72.6	57.7	65.4	52.2
Nagaland	82.8	76.1	79.6	70.7
Manipur	83.6	70.3	76.9	67.5
Mizoram	93.3	89.3	91.3	87.1
Tripura	91.5	82.7	87.2	71.2
Meghalaya	76.0	72.9	74.4	57.4
Assam	77.8	66.3	72.2	53.7
West Bengal	81.7	70.5	76.3	58.8
Jharkhand	76.8	55.4	66.4	47.6
Odisha	81.6	64.0	72.9	54.3
Chhattisgarh	80.3	60.2	70.3	51.4
Madhya Pradesh	78.7	59.2	69.3	53.0
Gujarat	85.8	69.7	78.0	62.8
Daman & Diu	91.5	79.5	87.1	75.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	85.2	64.3	76.2	73.7
Maharashtra	88.4	75.9	82.3	67.6
Andhra Pradesh	74.9	59.1	67.0	53.3
Karnataka	82.5	68.1	75.4	58.8
Goa	92.6	84.7	88.7	73.9
Lakshadweep	95.6	87.9	91.8	50.0
Kerala	96.1	92.1	94.0	84.6
Tamil Nadu	86.8	73.4	80.1	57.8
Puducherry	91.3	80.7	85.8	60.6
Andaman & Nicobar	90.3	82.4	86.6	73.8
India	80.9	64.6	73.0	56.1

Source: Registrar-General of India, Census of India, 2011: *Primary Census Abstract (PCA) for 'Others'*.

### *Workforce participation*

Table 3 presents data on the workforce participation of population in India categorized by males, females and other-gender. It highlights the disparities in the workforce participation within these groups when compared with the total population. Males constitute the largest working

population at 53.3 per cent, surpassing both females (25.5%) and other-gender (34%). Additionally, when comparing males and females to those of other-gender, the 2011 census data underscores that females had the lowest employment rates. In all the 28 states, over 50 per cent of the male population was working, yet not one state had a female workforce exceeding 45 per cent. Similarly, only two states had more than 50 per cent of individuals of other-gender participate in the workforce. This highlights a significant disparity in employment opportunities for both females and individuals identifying them as other-gender when compared with the male population.

Table 3: Percentage of working population by sex in India and states, 2011.

India/States/UT's	Working Population			
	Male	Female	Total	Other-gender
Jammu & Kashmir	48.1	19.1	34.5	33.3
Himachal Pradesh	58.7	44.8	51.9	49.3
Punjab	55.2	13.9	35.7	32.1
Chandigarh	56.5	16.0	38.3	37.3
Uttarakhand	49.7	26.7	38.4	34.9
Haryana	50.4	17.8	35.2	29.9
NCT of Delhi	53.0	10.6	33.3	40.1
Rajasthan	51.5	35.1	43.6	37.1
Uttar Pradesh	47.7	16.7	32.9	27.7
Bihar	46.5	19.1	33.4	32.5
Sikkim	60.2	39.6	50.5	51.6
Arunachal Pradesh	49.1	35.4	42.5	48.5
Nagaland	53.4	44.7	49.2	51.8
Manipur	51.4	39.9	45.7	48.7
Mizoram	52.4	36.2	44.4	47.0
Tripura	55.8	23.6	40.0	36.9
Meghalaya	47.2	32.7	40.0	42.7
Assam	53.6	22.5	38.4	35.8
West Bengal	57.1	18.1	38.1	32.5
Jharkhand	49.8	29.1	39.7	36.3
Odisha	56.1	27.2	41.8	31.8
Chhattisgarh	55.6	39.7	47.7	40.1
Madhya Pradesh	53.6	32.6	43.5	37.6
Gujarat	57.2	23.4	41.0	36.0
Daman & Diu	71.5	14.9	49.9	35.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	61.6	25.3	45.7	32.6
Maharashtra	56.0	31.1	44.0	37.9
Andhra Pradesh	57.0	36.2	46.6	39.7
Karnataka	59.0	31.9	45.6	39.8
Goa	56.8	21.9	39.6	34.2
Lakshadweep	46.2	11.0	29.1	0.0
Kerala	52.7	18.2	34.8	22.7
Tamil Nadu	59.3	31.8	45.6	43.7
Puducherry	54.4	17.6	35.7	30.2
Andaman & Nicobar	59.6	17.8	40.1	23.4
India	53.3	25.5	39.8	34.0

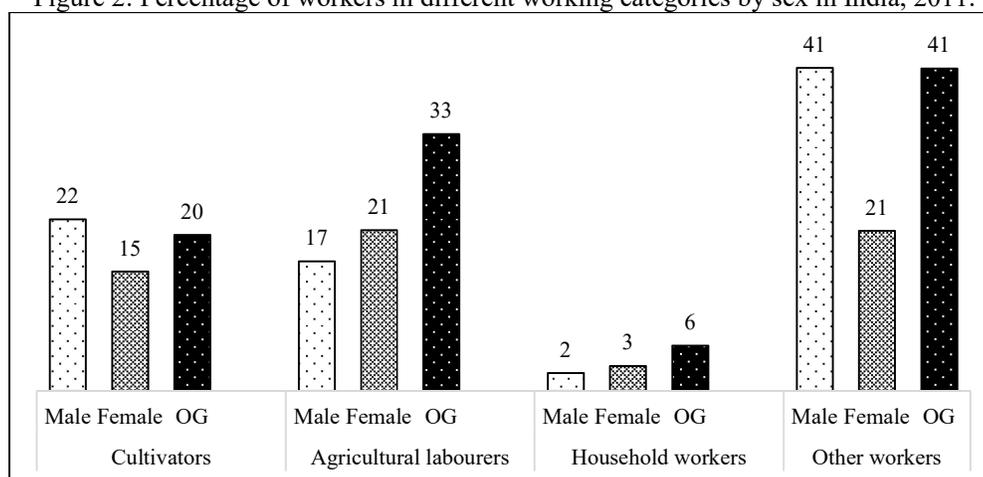
Source: Registrar-General of India, Census of India, 2011: *Primary Census Abstract (PCA) for 'Others'*.

The states with the highest work participation rates among males were Sikkim (60%), Tamil Nadu (59.3%), Karnataka (59%), Himachal Pradesh (58.7%) and Gujarat. Conversely, among females, the top states for work participation rates were Himachal Pradesh (44.8%), Nagaland (44.7%), Manipur (39.9%), Chhattisgarh (39.7%), and Sikkim (39.6%). On the other hand, when considering the other-gender, the states with the highest work participation rates were Nagaland

(51.8%), Sikkim (51.6%), Himachal Pradesh (49.3%), Manipur (48.7%) and Arunachal Pradesh (48.5%). The work participation rates among the other-gender varied, viz., in Kerala (22.7%), Uttar Pradesh (27.7%), Haryana (29.9%), Puducherry (30.2%) and Odisha (31.8%).

Traditional occupations encompass a wide spectrum of activities, including agriculture, manufacturing, utilities, trade, public administration, education and more. However, Census provides the occupational categories of workers as cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers. Irrespective of gender, the majority of the working population falls into the "other workers" category, with the highest proportions seen among males (41.4%) and other-gender (41.3%), while females have a lower representation in this category at 20.5 per cent. In the next most common occupational category, a significant percentage of males (22%) are engaged in cultivation, whereas the majority of females (20.6%) and other-gender (32.9%) work as agricultural labourers. Conversely, a very small percentage of males (2.3%), females (3.2%) and individuals of other genders (5.8%) are employed as household industry workers (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Percentage of workers in different working categories by sex in India, 2011.



Source: Registrar-General of India, Census of India, 2011: *Primary Census Abstract (PCA) for 'Others'*.

Distribution of the other gender individuals across occupational categories varies significantly in Indian states and union territories (Appendix 1). When examining the state-wise distribution of cultivators among the other-gender population, the highest proportion is found in Himachal Pradesh (64.7%), followed by Nagaland (60.7%) and Sikkim (47.7%). In terms of agricultural labourers, Bihar has the highest proportion at 52.8 per cent, closely followed by Chhattisgarh (48.3%) and Andhra Pradesh (45.5%). Moving on to household workers among other-gender individuals, the highest percentages are observed in the Andaman and Nicobar, Uttar Pradesh at 8.8 per cent and West Bengal at 8.7 per cent. Lastly, when considering other workers among transgender individuals, the highest percentage is reported in the NCT of Delhi at 96.7 per cent.

### SC and ST population

Population classified as Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in India experiences deprivation across various levels, and its unique challenges necessitate distinct attention. The Census of India has incorporated counts for ST and SC individuals within the male, female and the other-gender population categories. Examining Appendix, Table 2 reveals significant findings: there was a noteworthy proportion of individuals belonging to the Scheduled Castes (16.2%) who identified with the other-gender category in India, while comparing this to the combined male and female population (16.6%) in the country. Similarly, a substantial percentage of the Scheduled Tribe population (6.8%) identified as the other-gender when compared with the combined male and female population (8.6%) in India. Distribution of the other-gender category within the Scheduled Caste community was notably high in Punjab (29.8%), followed by West Bengal (21.3%). In contrast,

Jammu and Kashmir (88%) and Himachal Pradesh (86.1%) exhibited the highest proportion of the ST population.

#### IV. Discussion and conclusion

The census of 2011 was the very first census which counted the other-gender population in India (Venkat, 2016). In the data, a separate table for the other-gender was created, instead of incorporation with traditional census sex categories of male and female, which indicates that this population had not yet been fully integrated into the census. Incorporation of the other-gender into the total census population would enable us to add to the demographic profiling of the population. However, this is easier said than done, and no country has figured out how to count its other-gender population accurately. Nevertheless, this marks a promising beginning. It is commendable that the census has taken steps to acknowledge the existence of the transgender community, even though its literacy rate remains distressingly low. As per the census findings, there were 54,854 children aged 0-6 years whose parents identified them as 'others'. This is an encouraging indication of the broader societal acceptance of the other-gender population (Nagarajan, 2014).

Furthermore, the data currently accessible in the public domain lacks the necessary level of demographic detail. State-level findings provide only limited insights. To actively include other-gender individuals in the census, it is imperative to collect data about these communities at the district or *taluk* level. The information available in the 2011 other-gender table, while a step forward, falls far short of providing a comprehensive understanding of the varied spatial distribution of access and opportunity. Nonetheless, it's important to note that some researchers have recognized the challenges associated with collecting district or *taluk*-level data, primarily due to significant privacy concerns. In many regions, individuals identifying as other-gender confront stigma, harassment and violence linked to their gender identity. Therefore, the isolation of sensitive data to the district level may not be advisable in many cases and could potentially jeopardize the safety and well-being of other-gender individuals.

The 2011 other-gender table also suffers from demographic limitations. Unlike traditional Indian census tables that provide age information in 10-year intervals from 0 to 80 years and above, the 2011 other-gender table only contains age-specific data for other-gender children aged 0 to 6 years. While this data is valuable for specific interests such as childcare and healthcare, the limited age information available in the public domain hampers decision-making for other-gender individuals of different age groups. Similarly, traditional census data covers a broad spectrum of occupations, including agriculture, manufacturing, utilities, trade, public administration, education, and more. In contrast, the 2011 other-gender table examines only a restricted set of occupations: cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers, and 'other workers'. Although cultivators and agricultural labourers are predominant in almost all the states, a majority of employed other-gender individuals in India report their occupation as 'other workers' or service sector in the 2011 census. This sector makes a direct and substantial contribution to the GDP, economy and overall development of the country. However, a majority (41.3%) of individuals belonging to other-gender category reported their occupation as 'other workers,' but the specific industries or fields within this category remain unclear. To gain a more comprehensive understanding, further investigation is required to uncover the various professions available to people of other gender for their sustenance.

Over the past few years, legal reforms pertaining to the transgender community have demonstrated a gradual but consistent progress towards its acceptance and equal treatment as citizens (Vahisith, 2017). Several pivotal legislative changes introduced by the government have significantly improved the quality of life for the transgender community. Tamil Nadu and Kerala were pioneers in implementing transgender welfare policies, encompassing services such as counselling, pensions for destitute individuals, free sex reassignment surgeries, ration cards, self-employment grants, and the establishment of free homes and transit homes under the transgender welfare board developed by the Ministry of Social Welfare. These measures have ultimately granted individuals of other genders access to housing programmes, sex reassignment surgery, enrolment in

government institutions with full scholarships for higher education, income generation initiatives, and more.

Gender, an all-encompassing social construct, exerts significant influence over every member of our society. The conventional binary gender model proves to be oppressive, particularly for individuals whose innate gender identity conflicts with the one assigned to them at birth. Those who fall under the other-gender category often face mistreatment when societal norms are enforced rigidly. Nevertheless, prevailing social conditions have allowed them to undergo transformative journeys, embracing feminine identities, behaviour and recognition as 'other-gender,' even when overshadowed by prejudice. We must recognize the inherent humanity in all individuals and ensure equal rights. Their expressions of a fulfilling life and their perspectives on work are as valid and enlightening as those of the middle/upper-class, formally educated, and formally employed segments of society. Furthermore, we should acknowledge the value and significance of informal employment, even if regrettably, this value often remains unreflected in their minimum daily wages. Given the growing population identifying as 'other-gender' in our nation, creating more employment opportunities for transgender individuals can not only boost their income and output but also contribute to economic development and growth in our country.

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## Appendix

Appendix 1: Percentage of workers in different working categories by sex in India and states, 2011.

State/UT's/India	Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household workers			Other workers		
	Male	Female	OG	Male	Female	OG	Male	Female	OG	Male	Female	OG
Jammu & Kashmir	15.2	7.1	22.5	4.5	1.5	12.8	1.8	1.8	5.6	50.6	19.6	59.1
Himachal Pradesh	25.2	26.7	64.7	2.3	1.5	4.7	1.2	0.5	2.2	41.8	12.4	28.4
Punjab	21.0	6.1	12.3	12.6	8.4	13.7	2.7	4.6	5.1	53.8	45.8	68.9
Chandigarh	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	94.7	88.6	100.0
Uttarakhand	21.4	37.9	38.6	7.7	3.9	10.4	2.1	1.7	4.4	50.0	17.1	46.6
Haryana	24.0	15.7	16.7	10.6	8.2	13.8	2.3	2.0	4.0	49.2	28.9	65.5
NCT of Delhi	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	91.7	86.3	96.7
Rajasthan	34.8	30.0	40.8	7.0	7.9	20.0	2.0	1.2	3.1	39.5	11.0	36.1
Uttar Pradesh	27.5	11.6	23.4	15.6	12.4	30.0	3.3	4.6	8.8	28.6	16.6	37.8
Bihar	18.6	7.6	17.2	29.2	22.8	52.8	1.9	3.1	6.1	18.7	9.6	23.9
Sikkim	26.0	28.2	47.7	3.7	3.9	13.8	1.1	0.7	1.5	51.8	28.6	36.9
Arunachal Pradesh	37.1	49.8	36.3	3.4	3.5	11.7	0.8	0.8	2.1	44.7	20.7	50.0
Nagaland	38.0	49.7	60.7	2.4	2.3	7.3	0.9	1.1	1.5	39.5	17.0	30.6
Manipur	38.0	32.8	45.3	3.3	3.7	8.6	1.9	5.6	5.2	40.0	21.3	41.0
Mizoram	41.8	41.3	38.5	5.7	5.0	12.8	1.1	1.2	2.6	42.0	29.9	46.2
Tripura	20.1	8.6	15.6	15.0	10.6	24.4	1.2	1.5	4.6	48.6	23.8	55.4
Meghalaya	34.6	34.8	53.7	10.0	9.2	18.7	0.9	1.1	2.6	37.6	24.7	25.0
Assam	31.6	12.8	27.4	8.3	5.8	17.9	1.7	2.8	7.0	40.8	26.8	47.7
West Bengal	14.7	3.3	9.9	18.5	11.5	24.1	3.3	8.1	8.7	44.6	27.0	57.3
Jharkhand	17.1	11.9	26.9	9.8	8.8	39.1	1.7	2.3	4.9	33.5	10.9	29.2
Odisha	24.6	6.3	15.2	14.7	11.9	44.8	2.6	2.2	5.9	32.0	13.4	34.1
Chhattisgarh	28.8	19.4	25.6	19.5	22.1	48.3	1.3	0.9	2.0	28.8	10.0	24.0
Madhya Pradesh	30.0	19.0	24.2	20.0	22.8	41.1	2.0	2.2	4.1	29.3	11.5	30.6
Gujarat	22.6	9.9	15.0	16.7	21.9	26.1	1.0	1.0	1.8	51.7	23.2	57.1
Daman & Diu	1.2	2.5	9.5	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	95.6	80.7	90.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13.8	16.4	35.7	2.6	8.1	7.1	1.0	1.1	0.0	74.1	30.3	57.1
Maharashtra	22.0	25.6	22.1	17.9	31.1	30.6	1.9	2.3	3.5	50.1	23.0	43.7
Andhra Pradesh	17.3	12.5	12.3	28.1	42.1	45.5	2.3	4.0	5.5	41.1	17.3	36.7
Karnataka	25.0	15.3	17.2	14.3	26.1	29.8	1.9	3.6	4.0	48.3	28.4	49.0
Goa	3.5	5.8	8.8	1.6	2.7	9.6	1.9	1.8	2.2	78.1	65.2	79.4
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	59.2	47.6	0.0
Kerala	5.5	2.5	4.4	7.4	9.2	14.7	1.6	2.1	2.7	70.4	54.1	78.2
Tamil Nadu	11.7	11.7	9.6	17.8	29.9	35.4	2.4	5.3	5.0	56.6	31.5	50.0
Puducherry	2.8	1.4	1.3	10.0	15.3	21.1	1.1	2.5	2.6	78.2	64.0	75.0
Andaman & Nicobar	8.9	6.9	0.0	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.8	1.3	9.1	74.0	61.1	90.9
India	22.0	15.3	20.0	16.6	20.6	32.9	2.3	3.2	5.8	41.4	20.5	41.3

Source: Registrar-General of India, Census of India, 2011: *Primary Census Abstract (PCA) for 'Others'*.

Note: OG: Other-gender.

Appendix 2: Percentage of SC &amp; ST population among general population (male and female) and other-gender in India and states, 2011.

India/States/UTs	Male and Female			Other Gender		
	SC	ST	Total population	SC	ST	Total population
Jammu & Kashmir	7.4	11.9	12541302	5.0	9.3	4137
Himachal Pradesh	25.2	5.7	6864602	21.1	5.8	2051
Punjab	31.9	0.0	27743338	29.8	0.0	10243
Chandigarh	18.9	0.0	1055450	15.5	0.0	142
Uttarakhand	18.8	2.9	10086292	16.0	2.1	4555
Haryana	20.2	0.0	25351462	17.3	0.0	8422
NCT Of Delhi	16.8	0.0	16787941	11.6	0.0	4213
Rajasthan	17.8	13.5	68548437	17.9	10.9	16517
Uttar Pradesh	20.7	0.6	199812341	19.2	0.5	137465
Bihar	15.9	1.3	104099452	15.4	1.2	40827
Sikkim	4.6	33.8	610577	7.1	29.4	126
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	68.8	1383727	0.0	62.8	495
Nagaland	0.0	86.5	1978502	0.0	84.2	398
Manipur	3.4	40.9	2855794	3.0	28.1	1343
Mizoram	0.1	94.4	1097206	0.6	88.0	166
Tripura	17.8	31.8	3673917	20.6	21.7	833
Meghalaya	0.6	86.1	2966889	0.5	86.1	627
Assam	7.2	12.4	31205576	6.8	10.8	11374
West Bengal	23.5	5.8	91276115	21.3	4.9	30349
Jharkhand	12.1	26.2	32988134	11.1	27.7	13463
Odisha	17.1	22.8	41974218	15.9	22.4	20332
Chhattisgarh	12.8	30.6	25545198	11.3	29.8	6591
Madhya Pradesh	15.6	21.1	72626809	14.7	17.8	29597
Gujarat	6.7	14.8	60439692	5.8	10.7	11544
Daman & Diu	2.5	6.3	243247	1.7	3.4	59
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.8	52.0	343709	0.0	51.2	43
Maharashtra	11.8	9.4	112374333	11.5	8.6	40891
Andhra Pradesh	16.4	7.0	84580777	14.2	7.4	43769
Karnataka	17.1	7.0	61095297	16.2	6.5	20266
Goa	1.7	10.2	1458545	2.3	8.3	398
Lakshadweep	0.0	94.8	64473	0.0	100.0	2
Kerala	9.1	1.5	33406061	8.6	1.3	3902
Tamil Nadu	20.0	1.1	72147030	18.8	0.8	22364
Puducherry	15.7	0.0	1247953	15.9	0.0	252
Andaman & Nicobar	0.0	7.5	380581	0.0	6.4	47
India	16.6	8.6	1210854977	16.2	6.8	487803

Source: Registrar-General of India, Census of India, 2011: *Primary Census Abstract (PCA) for 'Others'*.