

**Recommendations of the meeting of Core Group on LGBTI Issues held on  
11<sup>th</sup> November, 2020**

**I. Spreading awareness regarding LGBTQI+ rights**

- Popularise the direction given in *NALSA* and *Navtej Singh Johar* judgements using media as stated in the judgements to reduce stigma in the society and disseminate information about the rights of the LGBTQI community.
- The law enforcement agencies need to be sensitized towards people belonging to LGBTQI community.
- Proper advocacy and sensitization programmes should be organised in Ministries both at Central and State level including National and State Human Rights Commission to have better understanding of the issues which this community faces

**(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and NHRC)**

**II. Capacity building and increasing inclusivity**

- Capacity building and skill training programmes should be conducted for the transgender community and greater employment opportunities should be generated for them.
- Attempts needs to be made at workplace to encourage inclusivity and participation of the LGBTQI community.

**(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship; Ministry of Labour and Employment)**

**III. Laws and welfare schemes**

- The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 must protect the rights of the transgender persons from atrocities from outside and within the community. In the regard, the Act must not resort to merely extend the application of the existing penal provision but define the atrocities meted out against them with specific and equal punishments as enumerated in Section 3 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Rules, 2020 must give detailed enumeration of the welfare scheme which the transgender persons can avail.
- Strict and mandatory laws against forced sex reassignment surgery and conversion therapy should be formulated.
- Introduce horizontal reservations within caste, tribe and other categories of reservation for transgender persons in furtherance of the NALSA judgement.

**(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment)**

**IV. Healthcare systems and Facilities**

- Indian Medical Association should train medical practitioners for medical examination of transgender persons. Sensitize the medical community regarding sex,

gender, sexuality and self identity.

- An advisory may be issued to all medical students and the Indian Association of Clinical Psychologists to train them about the medical and health issues and requirements of person from this community and to discourage medical intervention attempted due to gender incongruence.

**(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; Ministry of Health and family Welfare)**

#### **V. Shelter Homes and Housing**

- Separate shelter homes and access to food should be ensured for all the estranged individuals from this community.
- Introduce one-stop grievance redressal centres with representation from this community exclusively for the LGBTQI+ community on similar lines as One -Stop Centre for female to address the issue of sexual violence and abuse.
- Housing discrimination faced by transgender people and same-sex couples can affect where they live and the resources available to them. Therefore, fair and equal housing rights for LGBTQI community should be provided.

**(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs)**

#### **VI. Representation from Intersex Community**

- The issues of intersex community should be dealt separately from the Transgender community. The Core Group on LGBTI should have representation from the intersex community so that their issue may have equal representation.

**(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; NHRC)**

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