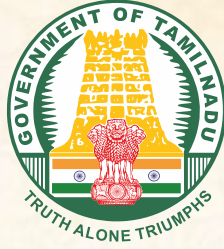


**TAMIL NADU  
STATE POLICY FOR  
TRANSGENDER  
PERSONS 2025**

**Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department**



# **TAMIL NADU STATE POLICY FOR TRANSGENDER PERSONS 2025**





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter No.	Content	Page No.
<b>I.</b>	<b>PREAMBLE AND PERSPECTIVE</b>	
	1.1 Preamble	1
	1.2 Definition	1
	1.3 Current Scenario	2
	1.4 Global Context	3
	1.5 Indian Scenario	3
	1.6 State Perspective	4
<b>II.</b>	<b>VISION, MISSION AND OBJECTIVES</b>	
	2.1 Vision	7
	2.2 Mission	7
	2.3 Objectives	8
<b>III.</b>	<b>POLICIES AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	3.1 Right to Gender Identity	10
	3.2 Right to Dignity and Equality	11
	3.3 Right to Freedom of Expression	13
	3.4 Right to Health	13
	3.5 Right to Education	15
	3.6 Right to Employment	16
	3.7 Right to Representation in Employment and Educational Institutions	18
	3.8 Right to Residence and Stay	18
	3.9 Right to Remedy	19
	3.10 Other Rights	20
<b>IV.</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING</b>	
	4.1 Implementation	22
	4.2 Monitoring	22
	4.3 Validity	25
	4.4 Conclusion	26
<b>V.</b>	<b>ANNEXURE</b>	
	5.1 Vital Data	27
	5.2 Glossary	28





# **TAMIL NADU STATE POLICY FOR TRANSGENDER PERSONS - 2025**

## **CHAPTER I PREAMBLE AND PERSPECTIVES**

### **1.1. Preamble**

The human rights of all persons are universal and undeniable. Everyone should enjoy the same fundamental rights, regardless of their gender identity and expression, sexual orientation and sex characteristics. Transgender community people are denied the human rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India and the various UN Declarations. They face marginalisation, violence and discrimination in all walks of their lives and they are also forced to hide their identities and authentic nature in fear of discrimination and violence. The discrimination is a long standing one and it requires an “all of society, all of government” approach to create an enabling environment in the society for them to enjoy their human rights and realise their life potential. Currently there are no specific policies that protect individuals who face exclusion and discrimination at home, educational spaces, workplaces and in public spaces.

### **1.2. Definition**

Transgender is an umbrella term used to describe people whose sense of their own gender is different to the sex that they are assigned at birth, which includes Transwomen, Transmen and Intersex Persons.



Many change their physical appearance, including the way they dress, in order to affirm or express their gender identity.

As per the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 (Central Act 40 of 2019), "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 and person having such socio-cultural identities as kinner, hijra, aravani and jogta. Intersex person is a person who, at birth shows variation in his or her primary sexual characteristics, external genitalia, chromosomes or hormones from normative standard of male or female body.

### **1.3. Current Scenario**

In India, total population of transgender was around 4.88 lakh as per 2011 census. The Transgender persons in Tamil Nadu were reported to be 22,364. Transgender community is an intersectional community that cuts through other social categories such as religion, caste, creed, ethnicity, race, colour, age, demography and so on.

Tamil Nadu, known as the land of social justice, has always been in the forefront in providing State support to this vulnerable group so that they enjoy their rights and live with dignity, in full measure. Tamil Nadu was the first State to establish the 'Transgender Welfare Board' to extend various affirmative programmes to uplift lives of transgender persons.



The State, however, recognises that more measures are required and committed to formulate an exclusive State Policy for Transgender persons. The policy seeks to reduce social discrimination on the grounds of gender identity, expression and sex characteristics.

#### **1. 4. Global Context**

The United Nations came up with a list of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (also known as Global Goals) in the year 2015. The deadline for the fulfilment of these goals has been decided as the year 2030. These goals provide a blueprint for the member countries to frame their agenda and policies, to reach a more sustainable future. A key pillar of the Sustainable Development Goals is the promise to “leave no one behind.” This principle is especially relevant for the Transgender and Intersex communities who are excluded from society based on their real or perceived gender identity, expression and sex characteristics.

#### **1. 5. Indian Scenario**

In a country like India, where a person's identity is profoundly ingrained in demographic characteristics like gender, race, caste, creed, religion, ethnicity, etc., the Transgender and Intersex communities are confronted with various forms of discrimination and violence denying their legitimate rights. Visibly gender non-conforming individuals from the transgender and intersex communities and those who do not possess government documents in their preferred name and self-affirmed gender, are also denied access to essential services and have limited opportunities for economic participation.



The 2011 census, first time accounted Transgender, outside male-female binary and revealed that 4.88 lakh such individuals are in the country.

Article 21 of the Constitution of India states that every person has the right to life and personal liberty. The ambit of the provision has been widened to a great extent since its inception through various legislative measures and judicial pronouncements. Right to live is now accepted to mean right to live with human dignity and not mere existence.

There are important judicial and legislative advances as the Supreme Court Verdict of 2014 in NALSA vs Union of India recognised the Constitutional rights of transgender persons and the notification of Transgender persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 Central Act 40 of 2019 and Rules (2020) which included transmasculine, transfeminine and intersex individuals under Transgender Umbrella and prohibits discrimination and unfair treatment in various fields against transgender persons.

## **1. 6. State Perspective**

Tamil Nadu was the first state in the country to realise the importance of equal rights and equal treatment for all humans. When many countries were struggling to accept transgender persons and provide them the social and legal identity, Tamil Nadu made a strong case for their recognition and was instrumental in setting up the Tamil Nadu Transgender Welfare Board in the year 2008.



The Transgender Welfare Board is implementing several social and economic development schemes for the benefit of transgender persons in coordination with various departments. Through Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department, the following services are provided :-

- Identity Card- the basic document certifying the gender and name of the transgender person. Identity card is the prime requisite for correcting other important documents as Aadhar card, Voter Identity card, Ration card, etc.. Exclusive Mobile App, "Thirunangaikal" has been developed to enable transgender Persons to register their details and easily avail Identity Card. It also helps to enumerate the transgender Persons by their age, educational qualification, residence, etc. to formulate welfare schemes for them. The process has been simplified by insisting only Aadhar number and other documents as non-mandatory documents - medical certificate, Ration card, Voter Identity card, PAN card, affidavit, Nativity certificate, etc..
- Skill Training- to improve their skills to take up self-employment
- Financial Assistance for Self Employment - to improve their livelihood
- Support for Higher Education- to motivate and support transgender and intersex persons to take up higher education and equip themselves for employment and
- Unique Transgender Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Society to support self-employment and enhance income generation.



In coordination with Revenue department, transgender and intersex persons are provided with

- Family Card- to ensure food safety,
- House site pattas- to provide housing facility to houseless persons and
- Voter ID Card- to exercise their franchise and active participation in nation building.

Through Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, to ensure safe place of stay, free housing schemes are provided to the eligible transgender and intersex persons who have patta and Self Help groups are formed to empower them and link them to banking services and enable them to avail credit linkages.

The Health department is providing medical facilities including health insurance to enable the transgender and intersex persons to access proper health care.

The Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department acts as Nodal department to facilitate and ease the process of availing facilities and services of various departments by transgender and intersex persons.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **VISION, MISSION AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **2.1. Vision**

To bring about a fair, equal and prosperous society in which Transgender and Intersex persons live with self-determination over their identities and physique, free from discrimination, violence and are able to access their rights and ensure protection.

#### **2.2. Mission**

This Policy aims to remove barriers and facilitates Transgender and Intersex persons to access their rights

- (i) to gender identity
- (ii) to dignity and equality
- (iii) of living with family
- (iv) to education
- (v) to employment
- (vi) to health care
- (vii) to access goods and facilities
- (viii) to movement
- (ix) to form families of their choice (Heterosexual relationships)
- (x) to own, inherit or gift property
- (xi) to hold public or private office
- (xii) to reside, rent or otherwise occupy a property
- (xiii) to access Government or private establishment for transgender persons



### **2.3. Objectives**

The objectives of this Policy are to:

- Create an enabling environment where all Transgender and Intersex persons are treated in fair and equal manner without any form of discrimination and marginalisation.
- Empower Transgender and Intersex persons to realise their full potential
- Encourage voluntary action and participation of all stakeholders for ensuring effective social integration of Transgender and Intersex persons
- Expand outreach activities for the protection of rights and entitlements of Transgender and Intersex persons in the State
- Promote individual and group endeavours by Transgender and Intersex persons for employment, self-employment and other socio educational services
- Strengthen the existing implementation machinery and create facilities for coverage of all Transgender and Intersex persons of the State
- Provide educational facilities, health facilities, basic amenities such as water supply, sanitation, housing facilities to ensure social inclusion.
- Ensure Government Departments, public authorities and relevant private stakeholders to extend inclusive and non-discriminatory treatment to Transgender and Intersex persons.

- Sensitise parents, teachers, students, doctors, mental health professionals, police, Judiciary and other crucial public servants, so that all forms of violence and discrimination against Transgender and Intersex persons are eliminated.
- Converge existing schemes across Departments for a more targeted and focused approach towards the welfare of transgender and Intersex persons.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **POLICIES AND STRATEGIES**

The Policy sets out measures with a view to protect the fundamental rights enshrined under Articles 14, 15 & 21 of the Constitution of India and include them in society by enforcing rights and ensuring access to services.

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 (Central Act 40 of 2019) and Rules (2020) represent a legislative response to the NALSA verdict. Covering transmasculine, transfeminine and intersex individuals, it provides a mechanism for transgender persons to have their gender legally changed as transgender man or woman and prohibits discrimination against transgender persons, including denial of service or unfair treatment in relation to (i) education; (ii) employment; (iii) healthcare; (iv) access to, or enjoyment of goods, facilities, opportunities available to the public; (v) right to movement; (vi) right to reside, rent, or otherwise occupy a property; (vii) opportunity to hold public or private office; and (viii) access to a government or private establishment in whose care or custody a transgender person is.

Taking this forward, there is a compelling need to provide Transgender and Intersex persons, access to rights as detailed below:-

#### **3.1. Right to Gender Identity**

Gender Identity refers to how an individual defines his/ her own gender, irrespective of the sex assigned at birth and expectations of the society from the assigned sex or associated gender. Gender Identity is self-determined by a person. Transgender persons must be



able to self-determine gender without requiring any kind of medical treatment or certification and be enabled to change their gender to male, female or the Transgender in all identification documents

- The State will make efforts to identify Transgender and Intersex persons living within their jurisdiction and issue Identity Cards as per the provisions of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 (Central Act 40 of 2019) to all those who apply online or offline to enable them to avail benefits.
- The State will ensure that the right to determine the gender under the Act and Rules will be that of the Transgender and Intersex persons concerned and it will be ensured that there is no pressure, compulsion or influence of any kind from anyone.
- All institution/ establishments will accept and honour Identity cards issued by authorities concerned and extend all benefits under the Act and various programmes of the Union and State Governments.
- Regardless of self-identification as Transgender or Intersex person, a person holding a National / State identity card will be eligible for Central / State schemes and benefits respectively.

### **3. 2. Right to Dignity and Equality**

Ensuring the right to dignity and equality for all Transgender and Intersex persons requires sensitization across the board for all stakeholders and service providers from public and private sectors.

The State will adhere to the provisions of the Transgender Act and Rules, as given below



*"No person or establishment will discriminate against a transgender person on any of the following grounds, namely:*

- *the denial, or discontinuation of, or unfair treatment in, educational establishments and services thereof;*
- *the unfair treatment in, or in relation to, employment or occupation;*
- *the denial of, or termination from, employment or occupation;*
- *the denial or discontinuation of, or unfair treatment in, healthcare services;*
- *the denial or discontinuation of, or unfair treatment with regard to, access to, or provision or enjoyment or use of any goods, accommodation, service, facility, benefit, privilege or opportunity dedicated to the use of the general public or customarily available to the public;*
- *the denial or discontinuation of, or unfair treatment with regard to the right of movement;*
- *the denial or discontinuation of, or unfair treatment with regard to the right to reside, purchase, rent, or otherwise occupy any property;*
- *the denial or discontinuation of, or unfair treatment in, the opportunity to stand for or hold public or private office; and*
- *the denial of access to, removal from, or unfair treatment in, Government or private establishment in whose care or custody a transgender person may be."*



### **3.3. Right to Freedom of Expression**

Article 19 of the Indian Constitution states that all citizens will have the right to privacy inherent in the right to life, equality and fundamental freedom of speech and expression. This applies to all citizens, including Transgender and Intersex persons.

- The State will ensure that all Transgender and Intersex persons enjoy freedom of expression enshrined in the Constitution of India. This will include the right to express identity or personhood through speech, dress, bodily characteristics and choice of name.
- Transgender Welfare Board will strive to identify, promote and nurture artistic skills among Transgender persons and will establish fine arts, dance schools, etc. by accomplished persons in their respective areas and encourage their participation in cultural and recreational activities and functions.
- The State will ensure the strict implementation of the penal provisions of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 (Central Act 40 of 2019) on whoever harms or injures or endangers the life, safety, health or well-being, whether mental or physical, of Transgender and Intersex persons or tends to do acts including causing physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal abuse, emotional abuse and economic abuse.

### **3.4. Right to Health**

Transgender and Intersex persons need unique health facilities as they are susceptible to various health issues due to medical treatment towards hormone therapy, gender reassignment surgeries, etc..



- The State will ensure that medical, nursing and other health courses have updated curricula that enable medical practitioners to understand the challenges and needs of Transgender and Intersex persons.
- For current healthcare providers, in-service training through Continuing Medical Education (CME) and comparable programs will be organized.
- The State will ensure that no coercive Conversion Therapy to change sexual characteristics or gender identity of individuals is done against their wish.
- The State will ensure that neither advertisements of coercive conversion therapy services nor organizations that engage in such harmful practices are promoted.
- The State will conduct awareness campaigns targeted at parents, families and communities to educate them about the harmful effects of coercive conversion therapy practices against Transgender and Intersex persons.
- The State will ensure the implementation of State's Mental Health Policy (2019) with regard to Transgender and Intersex persons.
- The State will explore the provisions of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) to prevent HIV infection among the Transgender and Intersex persons.
- The State will take steps to conduct periodical sensitisation programs in the health sector including medical college hospitals, primary health centres (rural & urban), especially among gynaecologists, paediatricians, mental health professionals and endocrinologists.



- The State will monitor the implementation of standardized protocols for Transgender clinics.
- The State will develop SOP & guidelines for gender identification and ensure the implementation of the guidelines developed regarding infants born with ambiguous genitalia and required surgical procedures.
- The State will facilitate the implementation of surgical procedures along with medical management for Transgender and Intersex persons in Government and private hospitals.

### **3. 5. Right to Education**

Education is the fundamental right and key for social progress. It plays a pivotal role in empowering individuals and communities. Familial denial, stigmatisation and discrimination significantly limit educational opportunities of Transgender persons resulting in schooling difficulties and higher dropout rates.

- The State will form District Level Committee to identify gender-non conforming persons (i.e Transgender and Intersex persons) who discontinue their schooling and help them to complete their studies.
- All educational institutions (from primary to higher education) in the State will adopt Transgender and Intersex persons policy to raise awareness among faculty, staff and students in their institutions and also address issues of violence, abuse and discrimination against students who have a diverse gender identity and sexual characteristics.



- Every educational institution will designate a Nodal person who is a Transgender and Intersex friendly person – to counsel the students in need.
- The State will include the option of transgender along with male and female in all forms of data collection in all educational institutions/ Universities.
- The State will provide Scholarship to Transgender and Intersex students pursuing higher education.
- The State will provide age relaxation for gender-nonconforming persons who drop out of school and higher education institutions.
- The State will ensure that all Educational Institutions will change the name and gender in academic certificates of the Transgender and Intersex persons, as declared in the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 (Central Act 40 of 2019).

### **3. 6. Right to Employment**

Every individual, irrespective of gender, deserves an employment opportunity to earn one's livelihood. Transgender and Intersex persons are struggling to find employment opportunities post transition and face threats to their jobs, if they are open about the transition process in most cases.



To ensure Transgender and Intersex persons have equal access to employment, the State will facilitate the following:

- Provision of self-employment schemes and extend subsidy/grants to eligible Transgender and Intersex persons.
- Workplaces/offices in public and private sector shall inform and educate employees and sensitise them about Transgender and Intersex persons.
- Transgender and Intersex persons shall be given employment opportunities based on their declared gender identity, expression and / or sex characteristics, if otherwise qualified.
- Implementation of anti-discrimination policies in the processes of hiring and for provision of employee benefit schemes by all public or private establishments.
- All workplaces (private and public) must ensure that career growth/ promotion/ tenure continuity is not affected due to a person's gender identity.
- Private sector employers will be encouraged to offer CSR support for Transgender and Intersex community development activities in coordination with Transgender Welfare Board.
- The Transgender Welfare Board will utilise the CSR funds to conduct special recruitment drives, skill development trainings, self employment sensitization programmes at workplaces, etc.
- All educational institutions and employers (private and public) should have a liaison/grievance redressal officer who oversees the inclusion of Transgender and Intersex persons.



### **3.7. Right to Representation in Employment and Educational Institutions**

Discrimination and violence faced by Transgender and Intersex persons restricts their mobility, access to public places, education, employment and health. Empowering them involves addressing systemic barriers and providing opportunities for education and employment, so as to empower them and also ensure their participation in the nation building.

- Transgender Persons will be treated as 'socially and educationally most disadvantaged'.
- The State will take necessary steps to ensure appropriate representation of Transgender and Intersex persons in educational institutions and Government employment opportunities, as may be notified.

### **3.8. Right to Residence and Stay**

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 (Central Act 40 of 2019) states that no child shall be separated from parents or immediate family on the grounds of being a transgender. Every transgender person shall have right to reside in the household where parent or immediate family members reside; right not to be excluded from such household or any part thereof; and right to enjoy and use the facilities of such household in a non-discriminatory manner.

- The State will provide preference to Transgender and Intersex persons under affordable housing schemes and provision of free house site pattas.



- The State will facilitate short-stay homes for Transgender and Intersex persons.
- The State will facilitate Transgender and Intersex persons to rent and reside in housing facility
- The existing One Stop Centres will be sensitized on issues of Transgender and Intersex persons facing family violence.
- The State will sensitize existing children homes established under the Juvenile Justice Act to recognize the vulnerability of gender-nonconforming and transgender children to violence and ensure they will be accommodated suitably.
- The State will ensure that the institutional staff including counsellors of short-stay centres, shelter homes, hostels, orphanages, adoption and fostering services are sensitive to the needs and concerns of gender non-conforming children / persons.

### **3. 9. Right to Remedy**

Transgender equality includes the right to marry, the right to have a family, inherit property and the right not to be discriminated. It would also include the right to protect Transgender persons facing family and intimate partner domestic violence.

- The State will take steps to amend the Hindu Succession Act, Indian Succession Act, etc.. to ensure right of inheritance to Transgender and Intersex persons
- The State will make necessary arrangements to provide free legal counsel/aid to Transgender and Intersex persons seeking redressal against discrimination and violence.



- The State will operate a toll-free help line (24x7) providing affirmative support for all gender-related queries.
- Proper counselling will be provided to parents with gender-non conforming children to ensure such children live within the family without any stigma.
- The State will create awareness to parents not to attempt to coerce into marriage, to change their children's sexual characteristics or self-affirmed gender identity through medical or religion based attempts.
- The State will initiate action to ensure that laws against gender-based violence by family members, intimate partners and others are implemented effectively.
- The State will take steps to modify/amend the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (Central Act 2 of 2016) and other relevant Acts to address the concerns of gender-non conforming persons.

### **3.10. Other Rights**

- The State will provide Transgender and Intersex persons:-
- Access to inclusive sanitation in public facilities
- Non-discrimination in access to banking services
- Right to hold public office
- Priority Household Family Cards (PHH/ AAY) under Public Distribution System by adopting the similar process through which ration cards are provided to single, unmarried and separated women.

- The State will implement welfare measures through accredited NGOs working with the Transgender and Intersex community.
- The State will take steps to sensitize media on use of appropriate terminology regarding Transgender and Intersex community.



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING**

#### **4.1. Implementation**

The Transgender Welfare Board will serve as an advisory body at State level to implement the Policy through various welfare schemes and programmes catering to the needs of the transgender community and act as the apex body in overseeing the implementation of the Policy through various stakeholders.

The Policy envisages formation of District level Committees which are to be established including members from the community. These Committees headed by the District Collectors will monitor the implementation of the Policy to achieve the expected outcomes.

The Policy will be implemented in coordination with various stakeholders to achieve the expected outcomes. The Social Welfare Department will facilitate in evolving plan of action by the respective implementing departments.

#### **4.2. Monitoring**

A High Level Committee headed by Chief Secretary including all the line departments will meet once in six months to review the implementation of the Policy and suggest mid-term course corrections.

The State Level Committee shall consist of

1. Chief Secretary- Chairperson, Ex-officio
2. Secretary to Government, Social welfare and Women Empowerment Department- Member, Ex-officio



3. Secretaries of the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Home, Law, Finance, Housing and Urban Development, Human Resources Management, Adi-Dravida and Tribal Welfare, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities welfare, Labour Welfare and Skill Development, School Education, Transport, Revenue and Disaster Management, Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, Municipal Administration and Water Supply, Co-operation Food & Consumer Protection and Higher Education- Members, Exofficio
4. Representatives from Transgender and Intersex Communities- Members
5. Representatives from Civil Society Organisations who work for the welfare of Transgender and Intersex persons- Members
6. Representative from State Legal Services Authority- Member
7. Commissioner of Social welfare- Member Secretary

The State Level Committee shall perform the following functions:-

1. To advise the Government on formulation of programmes, legislations and projects for welfare of Transgender and Intersex persons
2. To monitor and evaluate the impact of policies and programmes of Transgender and Intersex persons
3. To review and coordinate the activities of all Departments and NGOs towards achieving equality and full participation of Transgender and Intersex persons
4. To make periodical review of effectiveness of the Policy and suggest necessary amendments wherever and whenever needed.



5. To perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the Government

Similarly District Level Monitoring Committee headed by the District Collector will review the implementation of the policy once in three months.

The District Level Committee will consist of the following members:

1. District Collector- Chairperson
2. District Social Welfare Officer- Member – Secretary
3. Superintendent of Police- Member
4. Joint Director/ Deputy Director (Health Services)- Member
5. Clinical Psychologist/ Psychiatrist- Member
6. Personal Assistant (Panchayat Development) or Assistant Director (Panchayat), Commissioners of Corporations/ Municipalities, District Revenue Officers, District Officers of Labour, Employment, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare, Chief Educational Officer, District Educational Officer, Elementary Educational Officer, General Manager, District Industries Centre, District Child Protection Unit and Integrated Child Development Services- Members
7. Representative from Transgender and Intersex community- Member
8. NGO representative- Member

The District Level Committee shall function and be responsible for

1. Implementation of the Policy at District Level
2. Implementation and monitoring of programmes for the social, economic and political development of Transgender and Intersex persons
3. Conduct and monitor regular camps for issuance of Identity cards, self- employment grant, skill training, etc..
4. Set up shelter homes, short stay homes and support centres
5. Creating awareness about Transgender and Intersex persons among public, parents, teachers, police, health professionals, public servants, department officials, civil society organisations, etc..
6. Conduct of periodical redressal day to address the grievances of Transgender and Intersex persons

#### **4.3. Validity period**

This policy is valid for a period of 5 years from the date of its notification or till a new policy is formulated. Amendments could be made as per need, without affecting the beneficiaries already covered under the Policy.



#### **4.4. Conclusion**

Tamil Nadu State has recognized the Transgender as vulnerable and marginalised category in the society and been in the forefront in the country to form separate welfare board to focus and fulfil their needs and demands. The present Policy has been created based on widespread consultations held at State Level at Chennai and four regional levels at Villupuram, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Madurai with participation in large numbers by Transgender community. Feedback were recorded and efforts have been taken to make the Policy include the aspirations of the Transgender and Intersex persons in the State. The State of Tamil Nadu is committed to enhance the rights as per Constitution to Transgender persons by bringing paradigm shift in its approaches towards the ongoing schemes and programmes implemented at present.

## V. ANNEXURE

The State will ensure periodic screening for Non-communicable diseases like Hypertension, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Obesity among transgender and Intersex persons.

### 5.1. Vital Data on Transgender Welfare Schemes implemented so far :

No. of Identity Cards issued as on 28.07.2025	: 10,637
No. of Educational Assistance provided	: 24
No. of Ration Cards 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 Houses provided under Kalaigiar 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 transgender)	: 38.74 lakh
No. of Pensioners-2025	: 1,760



## 5. 2. GLOSSARY RELATED TO TRANSGENDER AND INTERSEX PERSONS

### TERMS FOR ENGLISH AND TAMIL MEDIA

S.No.	Term (English)	Term (Tamil)	Description (English)	Description (Tamil)
1.	Sex	பால், பால் பகுப்பு / பால் பிரிவு	Sex refers to the biological make-up of a person, based on external or internal body parts, hormones, sex chromosomes, etc.	பால், பால் பகுப்பு / பால் பிரிவு என்பது ஒரு நபரின் வெளிப்புற மற்றும் உட்புற உடல் உறுப்புகள், ஹார்மோன்கள், பால் குரோமோசோம்கள் போன்றவற்றின் அடிப்படையிலான உயிரியல் பண்பமைப்பைக் குறிக்கும்.
2.	Sex characteristics	பால் பண்பு பாலின பண்புகள்	"Sex characteristics" refer to an individual's physical sexual/reproductive features that are formed on the basis of their sex. This includes genitalia (vagina/uterus or penis/testicles etc), sex chromosomes (XX, XY, XXY, XO, etc), dominant sex hormones present in their body (estrogen, progesterone, testosterone etc), secondary sexual features (breasts, facial hair, deep voice etc), among others. Sex characteristics may influence a person's gender identity, expressions,	ஒரு நபரின் பால் அடிப்படையிலான உடல், பால் அம்சங்கள் மற்றும் இனப்பெருக்க அம்சங்கள் பால் பண்புகள் / பாலின பண்புகள் எனப்படும். பால் உறுப்புகள், பால் குரோமோசோம்கள், உடலில் ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்தும் பால் ஹார்மோன்கள், இரண்டாம் நிலைப் பால் பண்புகள் போன்றவை இதில் அடங்கும். ஒரு நபரின் பாலின பண்புகள், பாலின வெளிப்பாடு, பாலீர்ப்பு ஆகியவற்றில் தாக்கத்தினை ஏற்படுத்தக் கூடும். ஆனால் இவை மட்டும் முழுக்காரணமாக இருக்க வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை.



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			sexual orientation or sexuality, but are not the cause of it.	பால் உறுப்புகள்: பெண்ணுறுப்பு, கருப்பை, ஆணுறுப்பு, விந்தகம் போன்றவை. பால் குரோமோசோம்கள்: XX, XY, XYY, XYY, XO போன்றவை உடலில் ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்தும் பால் ஹார்மோன்கள்: ஈஸ்ட்ரோஜன், ப்ரோஜெஸ்டீரோன், டெஸ்டாஸ்டீரோன் போன்றவை. இரண்டாம் நிலைப் பால் பண்புகள்: முகத்தில் வளரும் முடி, குரல், மாற்பகங்கள் போன்றவை
3.	Inter sex	ஊடுபால், இண்டர்செக்ஸ், இடைப்பால்	Intersex people have innate sex characteristics that do not fit medical and social norms for female or male bodies. These can include external or internal reproductive parts, chromosomes patterns, and/or hormonal patterns. Being intersex can create risks or experiences of stigma, discrimination and harm. Note: It's wrong to assume that all intersex persons are	இண்டர்செக்ஸ்/ஊடுபால்/இடைப்பால் என்பது ஆண்-பெண் என்ற ஈர்மறைக்கு (இருநிலைக்கு) அப்பாற்பட்ட உடல்களைக் கொண்ட நபர்களைக் குறிப்பதற்கான பொதுப்பெயர். ஊடுபால் / இண்டர்செக்ஸ் / இடைப்பால் நபர்களின் பிறவிப் பால் பண்புகளானது மருத்துவ மற்றும் சமூக ரீதியிலான ஆண் மற்றும் பெண் எனும் வரையறைக்குள் ஒத்துப் போகாது. இதனால் இண்டர்செக்ஸ்/ஊடுபால்/இடைப்பால் நபர்கள்



S.No.	Term (English)	Term (Tamil)	Description (English)	Description (Tamil)
			<p>transgender. Intersex persons also have diverse intersections of gender identity, gender expression and sexuality. Like any individual, intersex persons are the only ones who can determine their gender identity, sexuality, and sexual orientation.</p> <p>Note: Several intersex children are forced into surgical procedures by doctors and parents/guardians, to make their bodies 'conform' to a binary sex. This is unethical and should be called out in stories. These enforced surgeries can also result in trauma, health conditions and more later</p>	<p>இழிவிற்கும் ஒதுக்குதலுக்கும் ஆளாக்கப்படுகின்றனர்.</p> <p>குறிப்பு: அனைத்து இண்டர்செக்ஸ்/ ஊடுபால் / இடைப்பால் நபர்களும் மருவிய/ மாற்றுப் பாலினத்தவர் என்று அனுமானிப்பது தவறு.</p> <p>எல்லோரையும் போலவே பல்வேறு பாலீர்ப்புகளும், பாலின அடையாளங்களும் அவற்றை தீர்மானிக்கும் உரிமையும் இண்டர்செக்ஸ் / ஊடுபால் / இடைப்பால் நபர்களுக்கும் உண்டு.</p> <p>குறிப்பு: மருத்துவ மற்றும் சமூக ரீதியிலான ஆண் அல்லது பெண் எனும் வரையறைக்குள் உடலை மாற்றுவதற்காக மருத்துவர்கள் மற்றும் பெற்றோர்/ காப்பாளர்கள் மூலம் இண்டர்செக்ஸ்/ ஊடுபால்/ இடைப்பால் குழந்தைகளுக்கு கட்டாய அறுவை சிகிச்சை நடத்தப்படுகிறது. இது தார்மீக முறைப்படி தவறானது. இந்த அறுவை சிகிச்சைகள் மன மற்றும் உடல் ரீதியில் கடுமையான பின்விளைவுகளை</p>

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				ஏற்படுத்தக்கூடும். இதைக் கண்டிக்கவும் இதற்கு எதிராக குரல் எழுப்பவும் வேண்டும்.
4.	Gender	பாலினம்	'Gender' is how society perceives persons, based on the norms, behaviours and roles associated with the sex assigned at birth. For instance, a person assigned male is expected to grow up to be a 'man' and be powerful and assertive; a person assigned female is expected to grow up to be a 'woman' and to be sweet and nurturing. It is a social construct, and what each gender is 'expected' to do changes from society to society, and overtime.	பிறப்பின்போது வழங்கப்படுகிற பாலினத்தை சார்ந்த வழமைகள், நடத்தைகள், பால் பங்களிப்பு ஆகியவற்றை வைத்து ஒரு நபரை சமூகம் பார்க்கும் விதமே " பாலினம்" எனப்படும். உதாரணமாக, பிறப்பில் " ஆண்" என்று வகைப்படுத்தப்படும் ஒருவர். ஆணாக வளர்ந்து, வலிமையானவராகவும் உறுதியுடனும் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்றும், பிறப்பில் "பெண்" என்று வகைப்படுத்தப்படும் ஒருவர், இனிமையாகவும் பிறரைப் பேணுபவராகவும் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் எதிர்பார்ப்புகள் உள்ளன. இது ஒரு சமூகக் கட்டமைப்பு. இந்த எதிர்பார்ப்புகள் சமூகத்தைப் பொறுத்தும் காலத்தைப் பொறுத்தும் மாறுபடும்.



S.No.	Term (English)	Term (Tamil)	Description (English)	Description (Tamil)
5.	Gender Identity	பாலின அடையாளம்	<p>'Gender Identity' refers to how an individual defines their own gender. It depends on a person's deeply felt internal experience of gender. It need not correspond to the sex assigned to the person at birth, and the expectations that society has from this assigned sex or associated gender. 'Gender Identity' is self-determined - that is, only an individual can declare what their gender identity is. There is no 'medical test' for gender identity. For instance, a transgender man, or a transgender woman, or a non-binary person, are the only ones who can say what their gender is.</p>	<p>ஒரு நபர் தன் பாலினத்தை எப்படி வரையறுக்கிறார் என்பதே பாலின அடையாளம் எனப்படும். அந்த நபரின் ஆழமான பாலினம் சார்ந்த அனுபவங்களின் அடிப்படையில் அவரது பாலின அடையாளம் இருக்கும்.</p> <p>பாலின அடையாளம் என்பது பிறப்பின்போது வழங்கப்படும் பாலினம் சார்ந்த வழமைகள் மற்றும் சமூகம் வைத்திருக்கும் எதிர்பார்ப்பை சார்ந்து இருக்க வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை.</p> <p>பாலின அடையாளம் என்பது அந்தந்த நபரின் தீர்மானம். அவர் மட்டுமே அதை முடிவு செய்ய முடியும்.</p> <p>பாலின அடையாளத்திற்கான மருத்துவப் பரிசோதனைகள் இல்லை. மருவிய/ மாற்றுப் பாலினத்தவர்களோ, பாலின இருநிலைக்கு அப்பாற்பட்டவர்களோ அவர்கள் எந்தப் பாலின அடையாளத்துடன் தன்னைப் பொருத்திக் கொள்கிறார்கள் என்பதை அவர்கள் தான் கூறவேண்டும்.</p>



S.No.	Term (English)	Term (Tamil)	Description (English)	Description (Tamil)
6.	Gender expression	பாலின வெளிப்பாடு	<p>Gender expression is how a person publicly expresses or presents their gender. This can include behaviour and outward appearance such as dress, hair, make-up, body language and voice. A person's chosen name and pronouns are also common ways of expressing gender.</p> <p>Gender expression does not automatically correspond to one's gender identity. For instance, a woman may dress in pants and shirts and have short hair – generally related by society to a 'man's' gender expression.</p> <p>Another example: a person assigned male at birth who wears a saree isn't automatically a transgender woman. They may still identify as a man, or as non-binary, or any other gender identity.</p>	<p>தன்னுடைய பாலினத்தை ஒரு நபர் எப்படி பொதுவில் வெளிப்படுத்திக் கொள்கிறார் என்பது பாலின வெளிப்பாடாகும். இது நடத்தை மற்றும் வெளித் தோற்றங்களான உடை, தலைமுடி, அலங்காரம், உடல்மொழி, குரல் போன்ற பல அம்சங்களை உள்ளடக்கியது.</p> <p>ஒருவர் தோற்றத்தெடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் பெயர் அல்லது பெயர் விருதிகளும் பாலின வெளிப்பாட்டின் வகைமைகளே. பாலின வெளிப்பாடு என்பது பாலின அடையாளத்தை அப்படியே சுட்டுவதாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதில்லை. உதாரணமாக, ஆண்களின் பாலின வெளிப்பாடாகக் கருதப்படும் பேண்ட், சட்டைகளை ஒரு பெண் அணியலாம். அவர் குட்டையாக முடி வெட்டியிருக்கலாம். அல்லது பிறப்பில் ஆணாக வகைப்படுத்தப்பட்ட ஒருவர் புடவை அணிவதாலேயே அவர் திருநங்கை ஆகிவிடமாட்டார்.</p>



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				அவர் தன்னை ஒரு ஆணாகவோ, பால் இருநிலைக்கு அப்பாற்பட்டவராகவோ, வேறு பாலினத்துடனோ அடையாளப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளலாம்.
7.	Gender non-conforming person	பாலின அடையாளங்களுடன் ஒத்துப்போகாதவர் பாலின வெளிப்பாடு அல்லது அடையாளங்களுடன் ஒத்துப்போகாதவர்	People (adults or children) who do not conform to either of the binary gender definitions of male or female, as well as those whose gender expression may differ from standard gender norms. In some instances, individuals are perceived as gender non-conforming by other people because of their gender expression. However, these individuals may not perceive themselves as gender non-conforming. Gender expression and gender non-conformity are clearly related to individual and social perceptions of masculinity and femininity.	ஆண் அல்லது பெண் என்ற இரு பாலின வரையறைக்குள் தன்னைப் பொருத்திக் கொள்ளாதவர்கள் மற்றும், பாலின பொதுவான வரையறைகளுக்கு அப்பாற்பட்ட பாலின வெளிப்பாடு உடைய நபர்கள். சில சமயங்களில், ஒருவரது பாலின வெளிப்பாடு காரணமாக அவரை பாலின அடையாளங்களுடன் ஒத்துப்போகாதவர்கள் என்று மற்றவர்கள் வரையறுக்கலாம். ஆனால் அந்த நபர் தங்களை அப்பாற்பட்டவராக அடையாளப்படுத்தி கொள்ளாதவர்களாகக் கூட இருக்கலாம். பாலின வெளிப்பாடு மற்றும் பாலின அடையாளங்களோடு ஒத்துப்போகாமல் இருப்பது போன்ற அம்சங்கள் தனிநபரோ



S.No.	Term (English)	Term (Tamil)	Description (English)	Description (Tamil)
				சமூகமோ ஆண் தன்மை, பெண் தன்மை ஆகியவற்றை எப்படி அணுகுகிறது என்பதைப் பொறுத்து மாறுபடும்.
8.	Transgender person	மருவிய பாலினம் / மாறிய பாலினம்	Transgender person is someone whose gender identity does not match with the sex they were assigned at birth. People assigned male or female at birth, and intersex persons, can be transgender. A person is transgender whether or not such a person has undergone gender affirmation procedures like hormone therapy or surgery, as per the Supreme Court NALSA verdict (2014) and Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act. Note: Do not use the term 'transgenders' or 'a transgender', i.e. as a noun. The word has to be used as an adjective. The correct usage is transgender person, trans	பிறப்பில் தரப்பட்ட பால் வகைமையுடன் தங்கள் பாலின அடையாளம் ஒத்துப் போகாதவர்கள் மருவிய பாலினம் / மாறிய பாலினம் (இதுவரை திருநர் என்று வழங்கப்பட்டு வந்தது) என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். பிறப்பால் ஆண் அல்லது பெண்ணாக வகைப்படுத்தப்பட்டவர்களும், ஊடுபால்/ இண்டர்செக்ஸ்/ இடைப்பால் நபர்களும் மருவிய பாலினம்/ மாறிய பாலினத்தவர்களாக இருக்கலாம். உச்ச நீதிமன்ற NALSA தீர்ப்பு (2014) மற்றும் Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act-படியும் தன்னை மருவிய பாலினம் / மாறிய பாலினத்தவர்களாக அடையாளப் படுத்திக் கொள்ளும் நபர் ஹார்மோன் சிகிச்சை அல்லது அறுவை சிகிச்சை



S.No.	Term (English)	Term (Tamil)	Description (English)	Description (Tamil)
			person, transgender woman, trans woman, transgender man, trans man, etc. depending on the context.	போன்ற பாலின உறுதிப்பாட்டு செயல்முறைகளை கட்டாயம் செய்திருக்க வேண்டும் என்கிற அவசியம் இல்லை. குறிப்பு : மருவிய / மாறிய பாலினத்தவர், திருநங்கை, திருநம்பி என இடத்திற்கு ஏற்ப அழைப்பதே சரியானது ஆகும்.
9.	Gender non-binary	பாலின இருநிலைக்கு அப்பாற்பட்டவர்	'Non-binary' refers to a gender identity that doesn't ascribe to the woman-man binary. A 'non-binary' person is someone who does not identify as a man or a woman	ஆண், பெண் என்ற இருநிலைக்கு அப்பாற்பட்டவர்கள் பாலின இருநிலைக்கு அப்பாற்பட்டவர் என அழைக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இவர்கள் ஆணாகவோ பெண்ணாகவோ தன்னை வகைப்படுத்திக் கொள்வதில்லை.
10.	Gender dysphoria	பாலின முரண்பாட்டு மன உளைச்சல்	The psychological distress that results from an incompatibility between a person's self-perceived gender identity, and the gender they are associated with by society based on the sex they were assigned at birth. Not all trans persons may	பிறப்பின் போது தரப்படும் பால் வகைமைக்கும் தான் உணரும் பாலின அடையாளத்துக்கும் இடையே முரண்பாடோ வேற்றுமையோ ஏற்படும் போது வரும் மன உளைச்சல் பாலின முரண்பாட்டு மன உளைச்சல் (Gender Dysphoria) என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த உளைச்சல் சிறுவயதிலேயோ



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			experience gender dysphoria. Many may experience gender dysphoria from childhood, while others may experience it later - such as after puberty.	அல்லது பருவமடைந்த பிறகோ ஏற்படலாம். அனைத்து மருவிய / மாற்றுப் பாலினத்தவர்களும் பாலின முரண்பாட்டு மன உளைச்சலை எதிர் கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டும் என்கிற அவசியம் இல்லை.
11.	Gender incongruence	பாலின முரண்பாடு	A marked and persistent incongruence between the gender felt or experienced by a person, and the gender associated by society with the sex they were assigned at birth	பிறப்பின் போது வழங்கப்படும் பால் வகைமையைப் பொறுத்து ஒரு சமூகம் ஒரு நபரிடம் எதிர்பார்க்கும் பாலினத்துக்கும், அந்த நபர் உணரும் பாலினத்துக்கும் இடையிலான அழுத்தமான தொடர் முரண்பாடு பாலின முரண்பாடு எனப்படும்.
12.	Gender affirmation procedures	பாலின உறுதிப்பாட்டு நடைமுறைகள்	Procedures that help an individual affirm their gender identity, including social (wearing clothes perceived to be closer to gender of choice, attempting to "live as the gender", medical (surgery, hormone, laser), and legal (changing their name and gender on paper) procedures.	பாலின அடையாளத்தை உறுதிப்படுத்தும் நடைமுறைகள் மருத்துவம் சார்ந்ததாகவோ, சட்டரீதியாகவோ மற்றும் சமூகப் பார்வை சார்ந்ததாகவோ இருக்கலாம். மருத்துவம்: அறுவை சிகிச்சை, ஹார்மோன், லேசர் போன்றவை. சட்டரீதியானவை: ஆவணங்களில் பெயர் அல்லது பாலினத்தை மாற்றுவது



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				சமூகரீதியானவை: தாங்கள் அடையாளப்படுத்தும் பாவினத்துக்கு நெருக்கமான உடைகள், வாழ்க்கை முறைகள்.
13.	Gender Affirmation Surgery	பாவின உறுதிப்பாட்டு அறுவை சிகிச்சை	<p>Surgery of external sex characteristics that help an individual affirm their gender identity, or 'look how they feel on the inside'.</p> <p>It is recommended to use this term instead of sex reassignment surgery (SRS), which was used in the past.</p>	<p>ஒரு நபரின் பாவின அடையாளத்தை உறுதிப்படுத்த, "உள்ளுக்குள் அவர்கள் எப்படி உணர்கிறார்களோ" அதன்படியே வெளிப்புற பால் அம்சங்களையும் மாற்றியமைக்கும் அறுவை சிகிச்சை பால்மாற்று சிகிச்சை என்று முன்பு பயன்படுத்தப்பட்ட பதத்திற்கு பதிலாக 'பாவின உறுதிப்பாட்டு அறுவை சிகிச்சை' எனும் பதம் பயன்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும் என்று பரிந்துரைக்கப்படுகிறது.</p>
14.	Deadname	பிறப்பு வழி பெயர் வழங்கப்பட்ட பெயர்	<p>The name that was given to a transgender person by their family, and one by which they were identified. However, the transgender individual may no longer use that name.</p> <p>The name a transgender person has 'left behind' or 'killed'. Usually, this refers to</p>	<p>பிறப்பின் போது தரப்பட்ட பால் வகைமையின் அடிப்படையில் மருவிய/ மாறின பாவினத்தவருக்கு வழங்கப்பட்ட பெயர் (குடும்பத்தினரால் வழங்கப்பட்ட பெயர்) மற்றும் மற்றவர்களால் அடையாளப்படுத்தப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்த பெயர். அந்தப்</p>

S.No.	Term (English)	Term (Tamil)	Description (English)	Description (Tamil)
			<p>the name they were given by their parents/guardians.</p> <p>Note: While reporting, do not ask for a person's 'old name' or 'original name' or dead name. It is not an important detail the society needs to know, and mentioning a person's deadname in a story is disrespectful. Similarly, descriptions like "the man became a woman" or "the woman became a man" should be avoided. You must stick to the name they give you in all published reports.</p>	<p>பெயரால் மருவிய/ மாநினை பாவினத்தவர்கள் தங்களை அடையாளப்படுத்திக் கொள்வதில்லை. மற்றவர்கள் அடையாளப்படுத்துவதையும் விரும்புவதில்லை.</p> <p>குறிப்பு: குறிப்புகள் தரும்போது, "உங்கள் உண்மையான பெயர் என்ன? / பழைய பெயர் என்ன?" போன்ற கேள்விகளை தவிர்க்கவேண்டும். அது அவசியமில்லாத தகவல். குறிப்பில் மருவிய/மாநினை பாவினத்தவரின் வழங்கப்பட்ட (பிறப்பு வழி) பெயரைக் குறிப்பிடுவது அவரை இழிவுபடுத்துவதாகும். அவர் தன்னை எந்த பெயரில் வெளிப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறாரோ அந்த பெயரில் அடையாளப்படுத்துவதே போதுமானது.</p>
15.	Gender fluidity/Gender fluid person	நீர்ம / திரவ நிலை பாவினை அடையாளம்	'Gender fluidity' refers to a person's experience of not having a 'fixed' gender. A 'gender fluid' person may identify with all genders,	தனக்கு நிலையான ஒரு பாவினம் இல்லை என்று உணர்பவர்கள். எல்லா பாவினங்களுடனோ சில பாவினங்களுடனோ, இரு பாவினங்களுடனோ அல்லது



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			multiple genders, or with two genders (bigender).	இரு பாலினங்களில் ஏதேனும் ஒன்றோடோ இவர்கள் தங்களைப் பொருத்திக் கொள்ளலாம்.
16.	Cisgender	பாலியல்பு	A person whose gender identity conforms with the gender corresponding to the sex assigned at birth. A person who is not transgender or non-binary is cisgender.	பிறப்பின் போது தரப்பட்ட பால் வகைமையுடன் மற்றும் பாலினத்துடன் இவர்களின் பாலின அடையாளம் பொருந்தும். மருவிய/பாலினத்தவர்களாக இல்லாதவர்கள் மற்றும் இருநிலைகளோடு போகிறவர்கள் மிகைபாலினத்தைச் சார்ந்தவர்கள்.
17.	Sexuality	மிகைபாலினம்	Sexuality refers to a person's behaviours, desires, identity and attitudes related to sex and physical Intimacy with others.	பிறருடனான உடல்ரீதியான அணுக்கம், பாலுறவு தொடர்பான விஷயங்களில் ஒருவரின் பழக்கவழக்கங்கள், விருப்பங்கள், அடையாளங்கள், அணுகுமுறை ஆகியவை பாலியல்பு எனப்படும்.

S.No.	Term (English)	Term (Tamil)	Description (English)	Description (Tamil)
18.	Trans woman or Transgender woman	திருநங்கை	"Transgender woman" refers to a person who was assigned male at birth, but whose gender identity is that of a woman. "Transgender woman" can be shortened to 'trans woman' (two words).	பிறப்பில் மற்றவர்களால் ஆணாக வகைப்படுத்தப்பட்டு தன்னை பெண்ணாக அடையாளப்படுத்தும் ஒரு நபர் திருநங்கை என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறார். தன்னைத் திருநங்கையாக அடையாளப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளும் நபர் ஹார்மோன் சிகிச்சை அல்லது அறுவை சிகிச்சை போன்ற பாலின உறுதிப்பாட்டு செயல்முறைகளை கட்டாயம் செய்திருக்க வேண்டும் என்கிற அவசியம் இல்லை.
	Trans man or Transgender man	திருநம்பி	'Transgender man' refers to a person who was assigned female at birth, but whose gender identity is that of a man. 'Transgender man' can be shortened to 'trans man' (two words).	பிறப்பில் மற்றவர்களால் பெண்ணாக வகைப்படுத்தப்பட்டு தன்னை ஆணாக அடையாளப்படுத்தும் ஒரு நபர் திருநம்பி என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறார். தன்னைத் திருநம்பியாக அடையாளப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளும் நபர் ஹார்மோன் சிகிச்சை அல்லது அறுவை சிகிச்சை போன்ற பாலின உறுதிப்பாட்டு செயல்முறைகளை கட்டாயம் செய்திருக்க வேண்டும் என்கிற அவசியம் இல்லை.



S.No.	Term (English)	Term (Tamil)	Description (English)	Description (Tamil)
19.	Heterosexuality / Heterosexual	எதிர்பாலீர்ப்பு எதிர்பாலின ஈர்ப்பு எதிர்பாலிர்ப்புடைய நபர், எதிர்பாலின ஈர்ப்புடைய நபர்	<p>'Heterosexuality' typically refers to the sexual attraction between men and women. A 'heterosexual man' or 'straight man' is a man who is attracted to women. A 'heterosexual woman' or 'straight woman' refers to a woman who is attracted to men.</p> <p>'Heteroromantic' refers to romantic/emotional attraction, beyond just sexual attraction. This applies for cisgender and transgender persons.</p>	<p>ஆண்களுக்கும் பெண்களுக்கும் இடையே வரும் பாலீர்ப்பு எதிர்பாலீர்ப்பு என்று பொதுவாக அழைக்கப்படுகிறது.</p> <p>பெண்கள் மீது பாலீர்ப்பு கொள்ளும் ஆண் எதிர்பாலீர்ப்பு கொண்ட ஆண் என்றும், ஆண்கள் மீது பாலீர்ப்பு கொள்ளும் பெண் எதிர்பாலீர்ப்பு கொண்ட பெண் என்றும் வகைப்படுத்தப்படுகிறார்கள். பால் ஈர்ப்புக்கு அப்பாற்பட்ட, உணர்வு ரீதியான/ காதல்சார் உண்டு.</p> <p>மிகைப்பாலினத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கும் மருவிய/ பாலினத்தவர்களுக்கும் பொருந்தும்.</p>







