

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

Chaitali Mandal¹

Abstract

Background: In spite of a lot of human rights protection given to the “other-gender” (transgender) population worldwide, they still have been a deserted community who faces a significant occupational challenges around the world. In India, the other-gender community encompasses persons 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.

Data and Methods: This paper uses the data on other-gender published by Census of India for the first time in 2011. We compare the level of literacy and work participation to the general population of India.

Results: The study found that there is around 4.9 lakh other-gender population in the country. The data reveal that other-gender have lower levels of literacy and labour force participation compared with the general population.

Conclusion: Our attempt is here to conceptualise the findings along with some discussion of the data limitations.

Keywords: Other-gender, general population, literacy, work participation

I. Introduction

The word *Hijra* in Hindi refers to a person who appears to have the characteristics of both the genders that are masculine and feminine, identified as the ‘other-gender’ (transgender) of India or as individuals ‘neither male nor female’. The “others” are one of the most neglected social group in India, and not much research has been carried out in the past on their labour force participation in India. While they are almost deified in some aspects in India and many other countries by different names, they are very often considered as an object of curiosity, ridicule, exploitation and abuse. Gender identity and sexual orientation have always been a concern for the society creating a debate about the legality and human rights.

The right to choose an individual's gender identity is very important to lead their lives with respect, which falls under the ambit of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. With Constitution determining the right to personal freedom and self-determination, the Supreme Court of India has also observed that "the gender to which a person belongs, is to be determined by the person concerned" (Kumar, 2016). Hence, the Court has given the people of India the right to decide about their gender identity. Earlier, the Census of India did not list the other-gender separately; they were usually counted as men, but later on request, they could be counted as women also. It was thus impossible to estimate with certainty how many other-gender people were there in India. However, the official introduction to the category was given by the census 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, the 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 “others” category under Gender was included in the questionnaire of the latest Census of India in 2011, and a separate Primary Census Abstract (PCA) table was released for the other-gender for the first time which

¹ Chaitali Mandal, Project Officer, Global Youth Tobacco Survey-4, International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai 400088. Email: chaitali.geo@gmail.com

shows the official count of the other-gender to be 4.9 lakh, despite the fact that the census happened well before the supreme court gave legal recognition to the other-gender in April 2014 the numbers were quite decent. Even so, the number of “others” could be under-reported. Thus, as per the information provided by the census, the main objectives of this paper is to show the socio-economic status of the “other-gender” in terms their literacy and labour force participation and to understand their status in comparison with the general population.

India has achieved significant growth and development in recent decades. The situation has improved for the crucial human development indices such as levels of literacy, employment and life expectancy. There are indications, however, that not all disadvantaged groups have shared equal benefits of the growth process. Among these, is the other-gender, one of the marginalised and vulnerable groups in the country is straggling on human development indices including education (Rajesh & Naved, 2013). The life of other-gender is a battle on a day to day basis as there is no acceptance anywhere. They are excluded from the society and also ridiculed. They face high levels of stigma in almost every sphere of their life such as health, schools/colleges, employment, social schemes and entitlements. The other-gender community faces intense discrimination and therefore remains ‘invisible’ particularly concerning employment. When some manage to be employed, they are quickly dismissed or harassed at their workplace, once their identity is known. In this context, sex work is one of the few options available to the other-gender who do so for many reasons. On the one hand, for many, sex-work is nothing dishonourable but a purely economic exchange which allows them to earn a living, and even 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.

A study by Winter and King in 2011 reveals that transgender drifts into cities with little education and contacts. Armas (2007) adds that this leads them to dangerous jobs, with limited hospital care and access to education. They are often on the verge of helplessness and hopelessness and display risky behaviours such as alcoholism, drug addiction and prostitution (Winter & King 2011). Once they find employment, they face discrimination and exclusion from benefits and entitlements because of their effeminacy (Bondyopadhyay & Khan, 2004) and sometimes they are forced to leave and go back to streets to sell their body or beg for a living (Tiwari, 2016). The informal transgender workers are a bivalent collectivity in the sense that they are not only exploited economically, but they are also culturally vulnerable because of their transgender identity (Jolly, 2010; Fraser, 1996). Only a few studies have examined the literacy levels and workforce participation among the transgender population. On this account, this research attempts to explore the levels of literacy and workforce participation (which can be considered as a channel for personal and collective development) of the other-gender population in India.

II. Data and methods

Indian Census of 2011, has recognised the other-gender/transgender 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. The PCA on other-gender provides a limited information on their socio-economic characteristics such as literacy rate, workers and non-workers population and child population in the age group of (0-6). It also presents the data separately for other-gender.

Analysis of the data was performed by using simple rates and ratios. We have analysed and compared the state wise literacy and workforce participation rates of other-gender with that of the general population. The workforce population in the census is classified as cultivators, agricultural labourers, household workers and other workers(more specifically includes the service sector). The ‘Other workers’ are engaged in some specific activity but are not cultivators, agricultural labourers, and household industry workers. They include government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests and entertainment artists, etc. The following rates are calculated for the analysis:

- a. Percentage distribution of other – gender in states = $\frac{\text{Total other-gender population in a particular state}}{\text{Total other-gender population in India}} \times 100$
- b. Percentage of literates among an other – gender = $\frac{\text{Total number of literates in other-gender aged 7 and above}}{\text{the-gender population aged 7 and above}} \times 100$
- d. Workforce participation rate among other – gender (WPR) = $\frac{\text{Total number of workers among other-gender}}{\text{Total Other-gender population}} \times 100$
- e. Percentage of other workers = $\frac{\text{Total number of workers engaged in other workforce (main & marginal)}}{\text{Total working for population in India}} \times 100$

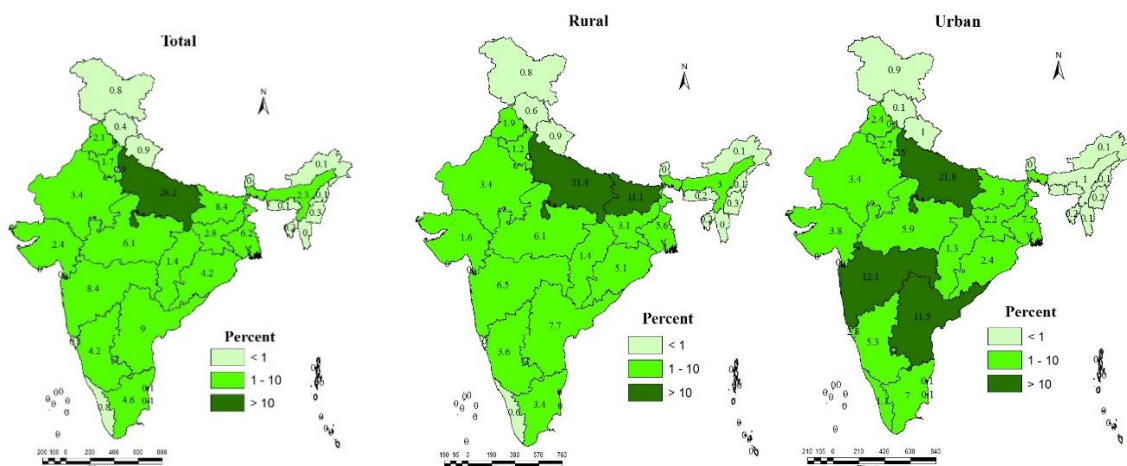
Note: The same formulas have been used for calculating literates and working for population at India level.

III. Results and findings

Distribution of 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. Figure 1 shows the percentage distribution of the other-gender population in India by states. It is observed that, of the total other-gender population of 4.88 lakhs in India, the highest proportion of them is found to be residing in Uttar Pradesh (28.2 per cent), followed by Andhra Pradesh (9.0 per cent), Maharashtra (8.4 per cent) and Bihar (8.4 per cent). More than half (54 per cent) of India's other-gender population live in these four states only. The percentage of other-gender residing in Puducherry, Goa, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya is lowest at 0.1 per cent each. Among the other-gender residing in rural areas of India, 42.5 per cent of them reside in just two states – Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Among the other-gender residing in urban areas of India, more than one-fourth (28.2 per cent) of them just live in one state, and more than half of them (54 per cent) live in just four states (Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu) of India. The other-gender population in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh could be high due to less stigma attached by the communities to the self-identification as an other-gender and better livelihoods for other-gender persons through work opportunities.

Figure 1: The distribution of the other-gender population in India, 2011



The data provided by the census are not only crucial for counting purpose; it may be helpful to redefine access to food, healthcare and early childhood education and to make the systems more inclusive for other-gender population (Venkat, 2016).

Literacy rate

Table 1 presents the percentage of literates and illiterates among males, females and the other-gender population by states. In India, only half (56.1 per cent) of the other-genders are literates, which is considerably lower than the literacy rates for the total population (73.0 per cent), males (80.9 per cent) and females (64.6 per cent). The literacy rate of other-gender in states like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Jharkhand, Sikkim and Meghalaya are lowest. The states which are having low literacy rates for other-gender are lacking regarding literacy of rest of the genders too. Hence, these states need better laws for education than states. Of these states, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand have a higher rate of other-gender individuals. The states like Kerala, Mizoram and Maharashtra, on the other hand, has the highest literacy rates. Combined with lower literacy rates, other-gender individuals in these states may face further difficulties related to their occupations and livelihoods.

Table 1: Percentage of literate population by sex in India and states, 2011

India/States/UT's	Literates			Other-gender
	Male	Female	Total (male & female)	
India	80.9	64.6	73.0	56.1
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

Source: Registrar General of India, Census of India, 2011

It would be interesting to examine the state policies which are leading to the inclusion of the other-gender in education. Along with the other gender, it is very evident that females were also lagging behind of males in most of the states in the year 2011. In the majority of the states, the literacy rates of a female at states level is similar to the literacy rates of the other gender.

Work participation

Table 2 provides the working population in India for males, females and ‘others’. Comparing the percentage of the working population in male, female and transgender out of the total population. The males have the highest working population (53.3 per cent) compared to both female (25.5 per cent) and other-gender (34.0 per cent). Also, if we compare the males and females with the other-gender, it shows that females according to the census 2011 shows the lowest employment rates. In the north Indian states like Delhi, Haryana and Punjab females have the lowest employment whereas, in the state like Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Andhra Pradesh has the highest employment rates in India. About 75.4 per cent of woman are unemployed in India as compared to the other gender where male accounts for 44.6 per cent and other-gender accounts for 66.0 per cent indicating a severe gap between people education and employment opportunities for both female and the other gender.

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

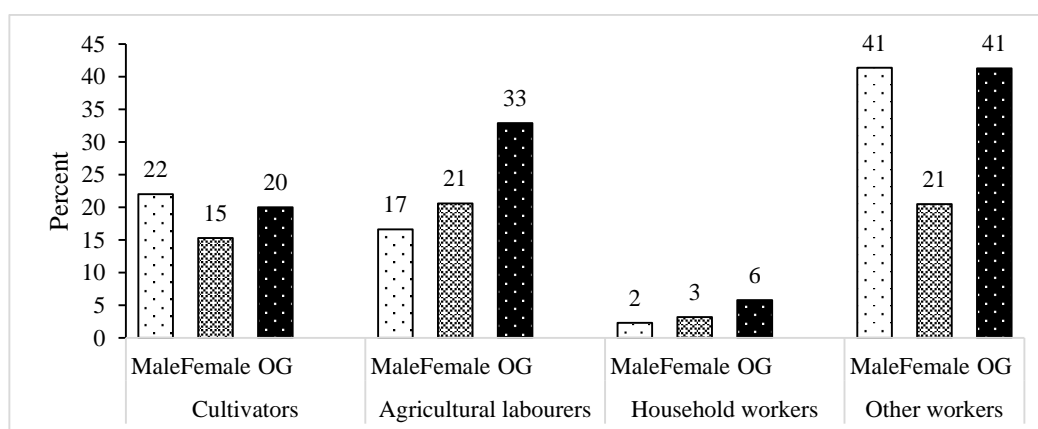
India/States/UT's	Working Population			
	Male	Female	Total (male & female)	Other-gender
India	53.3	25.5	39.8	34.0
Jammu & Kashmir	48.1	19.1	34.5	33.3
Himachal Pradesh	58.7	44.8	51.9	49.3
Punjab	55.2	13.9	35.7	32.1
Chandigarh	56.5	16.0	38.3	37.3
Uttarakhand	49.7	26.7	38.4	34.9
Haryana	50.4	17.8	35.2	29.9
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

Source: Registrar General of India, Census of India, 2011

We see that the other-gender in the union territories face the highest unemployment rates compared to other states, whereas in the north-east states, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh it shows the highest employment rates among the other-gender. On the other hand, states like Kerala having 22.7 per cent, Haryana, Orissa, West Bengal and Punjab shows the lowest employment rates

among other-gender. In some states like Orissa and Chhattisgarh shows a relation with low education and high unemployment, the other-gender population in states like these face many challenges.

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



Source: Registrar General of India, Census of India, 2011

Similarly, it is observed that the traditional occupations in the census cover a range of activities, including agriculture, manufacturing, utilities, trade, public administration, education, etc. But according to the data 2011, the other-gender has been accounted only for a limited set of occupations such as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry, and Other workers. According to the data, about 20 per cent of the other-gender population works as cultivators, 32.9 per cent work as agricultural labourers as an occupation is dominating in almost all states. Only about 5.8 per cent are working as household workers who may note as a positive indicator of their level of development, and the highest percentage (41.3 %) has reported working as the “Other” works according to the census of India. Although it is unclear what are the other sectors in which they are currently involved, so to understand better, this broad set of occupation should be investigated to know the other professions which are accessible to the other-gender for their livelihood. The state-wise distribution of the proportion of cultivators among the transgender population is highest in Himachal Pradesh (64.7 per cent) followed by Nagaland (60.7 per cent) and Sikkim (47.7 per cent). The proportion is lowest in NCT of Delhi (0.2per cent), followed by Puducherry (1.3 per cent) and Kerala (4.4 per cent).

The proportion of agricultural labourers among the transgender population is highest in Bihar (52.8 per cent) followed by Chhattisgarh (48.3 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (45.5 per cent). The proportion is lowest in NCT of Delhi (0.5 per cent) followed by Himachal Pradesh (4.7 per cent) and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (7.1 per cent). The proportion of Household workers among the transgender population is highest in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (9.1 per cent) followed by Uttar Pradesh (8.8 per cent) and West Bengal (8.7per cent). The proportion is lowest in Nagaland (1.5 per cent) and Sikkim (1.5 per cent) followed by Gujarat (1.8 per cent) and Chhattisgarh (2 per cent). The proportion of other workers among the transgender population is highest in NCT of Delhi (96.7 per cent) followed by Andaman and Nicobar Islands (90.9 per cent) and Daman and Diu (90.5 per cent). The proportion is lowest in Bihar (23.9 per cent) followed by Chhattisgarh (24 per cent) and Meghalaya (25 per cent).

ST & SC population distribution

The ST & SC population in India are deprived of all the levels, the problem which they are facing needs to be addressed separately. Thus census of India has counted the number of ST & SCs for the other gender as well. It can be observed in table 6 that all the states have ST & SC population in the other-gender too which implies that along with the transgender population problems, the problems of the ST & SC population should also be addressed in totality. Policies should be framed

for the ST & SC other-gender population and the general other-gender population. Table 6 represents the share of total ST & SC population in a total population of the other-gender community in each state and union territory. The highest population is observed in Uttar Pradesh, so is the share of SC population followed by Andhra Pradesh. The highest share of ST population is observed Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. This implies that the case of the transgender community is more sensitive in these states than others. This is because the states have a combination of two sensitive communities which is transgender and ST & SC population. This makes the situation intense as all the three are socially &, economically & and emotionally & backwards and depressed classes.

IV. Discussion and conclusion

The census 2011 was the very 1st census which accounts for the other-gender population in India (Venkat, 2016). In the data, a separate table for an "Other" gender has been created, instead of incorporation with traditional census sex categories of Male and Female, which indicates that this population is not yet fully integrated into the census. Incorporation of the other-gender into the total census population would resolve many of the issues of demographic resolution. But, of course, this is easier said than done, and no country has figured out how to count its other-gender population accurately (Venkat, 2016). This is a beginning, and it's good that the census could draw out part of the truth and establish that the transgender community exists and that their literacy rate is meagre. Census results say that 55,000 respondents came from parents of the other-gender identifying their children as "others" (Nagarajan, 2014), which was a good sign of acceptance of the other gender.

Also, the data which is available in the Public domain lacks the required demographic resolutions as the state-level findings can only tell us so much. Active inclusion of other-gender individuals in the census involves data on these communities at the district or taluk level. Available information in the 2011 Other-gender table is not nearly enough to fully understand the different spatial distribution of access and opportunity. However, it has been realised by some research that data at the district or taluk level comes with significant privacy concerns. In many areas, other-gender individuals now face stigma, harassment, and violence due to their gender identity. Being able to isolate sensitive data to the district level may not be advisable in many cases, and may even compromise the integrity of other-gender individuals (Venkat, 2016).

The 2011 Other-gender table is also demographically truncated. While traditional Indian census tables display population age information in 10-year increments from 0–80 and above, the 2011 Other-gender table only contains age-specific counts for the transgender children from 0–6 age group. While this population can help for a particular interest in childcare and health care purposes, the limited amount of age information shared in the public domain limits decision-making for other-gender persons of other ages. Similarly, traditional census occupations cover a range of activities, including agriculture, manufacturing, utilities, trade, public administration, education, etc. The 2011 Other-gender table examines only a limited set of occupations: Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry, and Other (Venkat, 2016). Census 2001 and 2011, shows the percentage distribution of working population in different categories in India, it has been observed that there is a clear increase of workers in the other workers category from 37.6 per cent to 41.6 per cent in the year 2001 to 2011 respectively (table 5), and the shift to this category is predominantly from the cultivator category. In the year 2001, separate tables for other-gender was not provided as they were included in the total population, so we can assume that there is an increase in the proportion of other workers in 2011 for the other gender as well. While cultivators and agricultural labourers dominate in almost all states, the majority of the employed other-gender persons in India report their occupation as "Other" or service sector in the 2011 census which makes a direct and significant contribution to the GDP, economy and development of the country. Therefore, a more extensive variety of professions must be studied to better understand the types of livelihoods accessible to other-gender individuals.

Given these challenges, the 2011 Other-gender table is proof that we are capable of collecting this crucial information. As India formulates the methodology for its 2021 census, It leaves scope

for the Registrar General and Census Commissioner to continue to expand on the foundations of the 2011 Census for other-gender individuals. We know that state-level information is a great start, but further spatial and demographic resolution is necessary for planning, resource allocation, and decision-making purposes.

Over a past few years, the changes in laws for the transgender community proved that slowly but steadily, the transgender population is on the path of acceptance and being treated as equal citizens (Vahishth, 2017). Some crucial changes in laws made by the government recently, made the life more comfortable for transgender community: Tamil Nadu and Kerala were the first two states to introduce transgender welfare policies like counselling, pension for destitute the other-gender, free sex reassignment surgeries, ration cards, self-employment grants, free homes and transit homes by the transgender welfare board (developed by the ministry of social welfare) in the state, which finally gave them free access to free housing programs, sex reassignment surgery (SRS), admission in government with full scholarship for higher studies, income generation programs etc. (Vahishth, 2017). In 2014, Supreme Court recognised transgenders as the other-gender and also to help improve their degrading living conditions, Supreme Court of India declared transgender community as economically backward class in April 2014, to entitle them with reservations and welfare benefits like- skill development, 2% reservations in government jobs, legal aid, pension and allowances.

Gender is a ubiquitous social construct that wields power over every individual in our society. The traditional dichotomous gender paradigm is oppressive, especially for the other-gender population whose sense of themselves as gendered people is incongruent with the gender they were assigned at birth. The other-gender individuals are targeted for mistreatment when others attempt to enforce conventional gender boundary. The social conditions have enabled them to transform their gender identities entirely: to have feminine names, act in feminine ways and be recognised as other-gender even if this recognition is veiled with prejudice. The rigid gender binary should be eliminated, either by eliminating it or expanding it to include more gender possibilities. We should keep in mind that they are also human beings and should have equal rights like us. Their articulations of "the good life" and of the importance and demands of work are also as valid and revelatory as those of the middle/upper class, formally educated and formally employed collectives. Likewise, their informal employment is valuable and meaningful even if sadly, this is not reflected in their minimum daily wage. As the other-gender population is also growing in the country, the creation of more employment for transgender can lead more income and output thereby facilitating economic development along with economic growth in the country.

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Appendix

Table 3: Percentage distribution of the other-gender population in India, 2011

States/UT's	Total	Rural	Urban
Jammu & Kashmir	0.8	0.8	0.9
Himachal Pradesh	0.4	0.6	0.1
Punjab	2.1	1.9	2.4
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.1
Uttarakhand	0.9	0.9	1.0
Haryana	1.7	1.2	2.7
NCT of Delhi	0.9	0.0	2.5
Rajasthan	3.4	3.4	3.4
Uttar Pradesh	28.2	31.4	21.8
Bihar	8.4	11.1	3.0
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nagaland	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manipur	0.3	0.3	0.2
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tripura	0.2	0.2	0.2
Meghalaya	0.1	0.2	0.0
Assam	2.3	3.0	1.0
West Bengal	6.2	5.6	7.5
Jharkhand	2.8	3.1	2.2
Odisha	4.2	5.1	2.4
Chhattisgarh	1.4	1.4	1.3
Madhya Pradesh	6.1	6.1	5.9
Gujarat	2.4	1.6	3.8
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	8.4	6.5	12.1
Andhra Pradesh	9.0	7.7	11.5
Karnataka	4.2	3.6	5.3
Goa	0.1	0.0	2.8
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	0.8	0.6	1.1
Tamil Nadu	4.6	3.4	7.0
Puducherry	0.1	0.0	0.1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Registrar General of India, Census of India, 2011

Table 4: 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
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
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

Source: Registrar General of India, Census of India, 2011; Note: OG: Other-gender

Table 5: Percentage distribution of the working population in different categories in total population in India, 2001 and 2011.

India/States/UT's	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourer		Household Workers		Other workers	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
India	31.7	24.7	26.5	30.0	4.2	3.8	37.6	41.6
Jammu & Kashmir	42.4	28.8	6.6	12.7	6.2	4.0	44.8	54.5
Himachal Pradesh	65.3	57.9	3.1	4.9	1.8	1.6	29.8	35.5
Punjab	22.6	19.5	16.3	16.0	3.7	3.9	57.4	60.5
Chandigarh	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.2	98.1	97.8
Uttarakhand	50.1	40.8	8.3	10.4	2.3	3.0	39.3	45.8
Haryana	36.0	27.8	15.3	17.1	2.6	2.9	46.1	52.1
NCT of Delhi	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	3.1	3.3	95.7	95.4
Rajasthan	55.3	45.6	10.6	16.5	2.9	2.4	31.2	35.5
Uttar Pradesh	41.1	29.0	24.8	30.3	5.6	5.9	28.5	34.8
Bihar	29.3	20.7	48.0	52.8	3.9	4.1	18.8	22.4
Sikkim	49.9	38.1	6.5	8.4	1.6	1.7	42.0	51.8
Arunachal Pradesh	57.8	51.5	3.9	6.2	1.3	1.4	37.0	40.9
Nagaland	64.7	55.2	3.6	6.5	2.6	2.3	29.0	36.0
Manipur	40.2	44.0	12.0	8.8	10.3	7.0	37.6	40.2
Mizoram	54.9	47.2	5.7	8.6	1.5	1.6	37.9	42.6
Tripura	27.0	20.1	23.8	24.1	3.0	2.8	46.1	53.0
Meghalaya	48.1	41.7	17.7	16.7	2.2	1.7	32.0	39.8
Assam	39.1	33.9	13.2	15.4	3.6	4.1	44.0	46.5
West Bengal	19.2	14.7	25.0	29.3	7.4	7.1	48.5	48.9
Jharkhand	38.5	29.1	28.2	33.9	4.3	3.5	29.1	33.5
Odisha	29.8	23.4	35.0	38.4	4.9	4.5	30.3	33.7
Chhattisgarh	44.5	32.9	31.9	41.8	2.1	1.5	21.5	23.8
Madhya Pradesh	42.8	31.2	28.7	38.6	4.0	3.0	24.5	27.2
Gujarat	27.3	22.0	24.3	27.6	2.0	1.4	46.4	49.0
Daman & Diu	5.5	1.9	1.8	0.6	1.6	0.6	91.0	96.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	34.6	17.9	12.9	11.3	0.7	1.4	51.8	69.4
Maharashtra	28.7	25.4	26.3	27.3	2.6	2.5	42.4	44.8
Andhra Pradesh	22.5	16.5	39.6	43.0	4.7	3.7	33.1	36.8
Karnataka	29.2	23.6	26.5	25.7	4.1	3.3	40.2	47.4
Goa	9.6	5.4	6.8	4.6	2.8	2.5	80.7	87.4
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	1.4	94.1	98.6
Kerala	7.0	5.8	15.8	11.4	3.6	2.3	73.6	80.5
Tamil Nadu	18.4	12.9	31.0	29.2	5.4	4.2	45.3	53.7
Puducherry	3.2	2.7	21.1	15.4	1.8	1.8	73.9	80.1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.8	10.9	3.8	3.1	5.2	2.4	75.3	83.6

Source: Registrar General of India, Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Table 6: Percentage of The ST & SC population in India and states, 2011

India/States/UT's	SC	ST
India	16.2	6.8
Jammu & Kashmir	5.0	9.3
Himachal Pradesh	21.1	5.8
Punjab	29.8	0.0
Chandigarh	15.5	0.0
Uttarakhand	16.0	2.1
Haryana	17.3	0.0
NCT Of Delhi	11.6	0.0
Rajasthan	17.9	10.9
Uttar Pradesh	19.2	0.5
Bihar	15.4	1.2
Sikkim	7.1	29.4
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	62.8
Nagaland	0.0	84.2
Manipur	3.0	28.1
Mizoram	0.6	88.0
Tripura	20.6	21.7
Meghalaya	0.5	86.1
Assam	6.8	10.8
West Bengal	21.3	4.9
Jharkhand	11.1	27.7
Odisha	15.9	22.4
Chhattisgarh	11.3	29.8
Madhya Pradesh	14.7	17.8
Gujarat	5.8	10.7
Daman & Diu	1.7	3.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	51.2
Maharashtra	11.5	8.6
Andhra Pradesh	14.2	7.4
Karnataka	16.2	6.5
Goa	2.3	8.3
Lakshadweep	0.0	100.0
Kerala	8.6	1.3
Tamil Nadu	18.8	0.8
Puducherry	15.9	0.0
Andaman & Nicobar	0.0	6.4

Source: Registrar General of India, Census of India, 2011