Review Article

Gay Gandhi: Navigating LGBTQ Health in India by Assessing the Impact of Policies Under the Modi Government

P. Indraja[1*], Md. Bokul Munshi[2*], Om Raj Katoch[3], Adil Khan[4], A. Mani[5] and H. V. Hema Kumar[6]

[1*]*Department of Soil and Water Conservation Engineering, Dr. NTR College of Agricultural Engineering, Bapatla, India.*

[2*]*Department of Political Science, The People's University of Bangladesh*

[3]*Department of Economics, Govt. Degree College Batote, University of Jammu, Jammu, India.*

[4]*Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Faculty of Management Studies and Research.*

[5]*Dean Of Agricultural Engineering & Technology, ANGRAU.*

[6]*CAE, Madakasira, India.*

Corresponding Author: P. Indraja, Department of Soil and Water Conservation Engineering, Dr. NTR College of Agricultural Engineering, Bapatla, India.

Md. Bokul Munshi, Department of Political Science, The People's University of Bangladesh.

Abstract

This research provides a comprehensive analysis of the impact of various health initiatives undertaken by the Modi government in India on the health and well-being of the LGBTQ community. Focusing on policies, awareness campaigns, and the inclusivity of healthcare services, the study explores the nuances within the government›s approach. Drawing extensively from Indian news sources, the research delves into the intricate tapestry of policies, with a spotlight on mental health initiatives and responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. The narratives of awareness campaigns are scrutinized for their effectiveness in challenging societal norms and fostering understanding, while the inclusivity of healthcare services is examined through reports on affirmative training and LGBTQ-friendly healthcare spaces. This research seeks to unravel the complexities within the government›s initiatives, offering insights into their inclusivity, responsiveness, and tangible impact on the health and well-being of the LGBTQ community in India.

Keywords: Policies, Social Economic, Modi government, Societal Attitudes.

1. Introduction

India, a nation adorned with cultural diversity and historical complexity, stands at the crossroads of social transformation, grappling with issues of LGBTQ rights and health in the 21st century (Hindu Heaven, n.d.) [1].
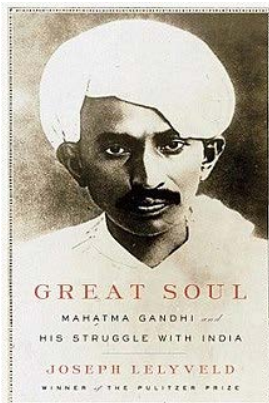

Figure 1: The book which supports that the father of Indian nation, Gandhi was also a gay. (Amazon.com: GREAT SOUL: Mahatma Gandhi and His Struggle with India: 9780307269584: Lelyveld, Joseph: Books, n.d.) [2].

Figure 2: Supporter students of LGBTQ nearby Dr. NTR College of Agricultural Engineering, Bapatla, India under P. Indraja affiliated with the same institute.

In recent years, the socio-legal landscape has witnessed pivotal shifts, marked notably by the Supreme Court's landmark decision in 2018 to decriminalize homosexuality by striking down Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code. This legal milestone, while celebrated as a significant step toward LGBTQ inclusion, brings to the forefront a nuanced and intricate tapestry of challenges that continue to shape the lived experiences of the LGBTQ community. (The Face of Mother India / by Katherine Mayo: Katherine (1868? -1940) Mayo: 9780815364757: Amazon.com: Books, n.d.; The Land of the Lingam, n.d.) [3].

This article embarks on an exploratory journey, delving into the multifaceted dimensions of LGBTQ health in India and undertaking a critical analysis of the impact of policies implemented under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Beyond the legal realm, the intersections of societal attitudes, cultural perceptions, and governmental initiatives contribute to the holistic understanding of LGBTQ health within the Indian context. (Old Soldier Sahib (Library of Wales): Richards, Frank: 9781910901205: Amazon.com: Books, n.d.) [4].

Figure 3: Government support for LGBTQ.

To comprehend the present state of LGBTQ health, one must first contextualize it within the broader historical narrative of LGBTQ rights in India. The legal landscape has evolved, liberating individuals from the shackles of criminalization, yet the journey toward true acceptance and equality remains an ongoing process. As we navigate the intricate corridors of LGBTQ health, it is imperative to unravel the historical threads that weave the fabric of contemporary challenges faced by the LGBTQ community in India.

Figure 4: Under dean Dr. A. Mani, the students of Agricultural Engineering & Technology, ANGRAU is supporting LGBTQ. (ANGRAU, n.d.) [5].

Mental health emerges as a poignant focal point within this narrative, as LGBTQ individuals grapple with the repercussions of societal stigmatization and discrimination. Beyond the legal strides, the emotional well-being of the LGBTQ community remains an area of concern, warranting an examination of the effectiveness of government initiatives in promoting mental health within this demographic. In this context, the policies implemented by the Modi government aimed at addressing mental health on a broader scale become integral to our analysis, prompting us to scrutinize their impact on the LGBTQ community.

Figure 5: Support for LGBTQ by new generation by the impact of government and policies.

In exploring the landscape of LGBTQ health, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS stands out as a critical indicator of the challenges faced by this community. The accessibility of comprehensive sexual health education, coupled with the availability of healthcare services, becomes a lens through which we assess the efficacy of government efforts. As we navigate this terrain, we must delve into the policies and awareness campaigns that shape the discourse around HIV/AIDS within the LGBTQ population and examine their alignment with broader health initiatives.
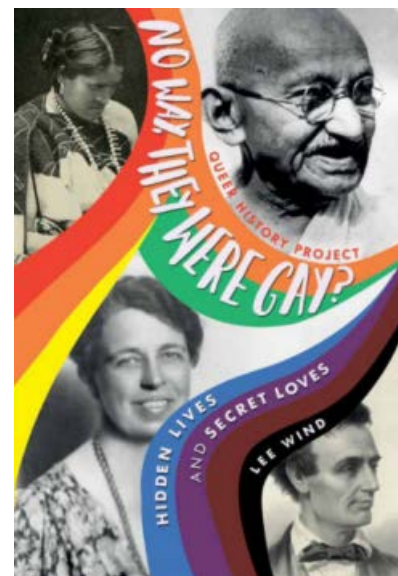

Figure 6: Workshop supporting the "Gay Gandhi" book by H. V. Hema Kumar. (Associate Dean, n.d.) [6].

Moreover, the barriers to healthcare access persist for LGBTQ individuals in India, manifesting in forms of discrimination, insensitivity, and a general lack of awareness within medical settings. Evaluating the inclusivity of healthcare services and the effectiveness of government interventions in breaking down these barriers becomes paramount in understanding the broader implications for LGBTQ health.

As we embark on this intricate exploration, the lens through which we analyze the impact of government initiatives under the Modi administration becomes a critical instrument. How has the government navigated the delicate balance between cultural values, legal imperatives, and the health needs of the LGBTQ community? Assessing the efficacy of policies, awareness campaigns, and the overall inclusivity of healthcare services allows us to paint a comprehensive picture of the current state of LGBTQ health in India. (So Now You Know: A Memoir of Growing up Gay in India: Tejuja, Vivek: 9789353572693: Amazon.com: Books, n.d.) [7].

In essence, this article seeks to provoke a thoughtful discourse, prompting further analysis and discussion around LGBTQ health in India. Through a comprehensive examination of historical, legal, and health-related dimensions, we aim to offer nuanced insights into the challenges faced by the LGBTQ community and the impact of government policies in shaping their health and well-being under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. (Forbidden Sex, Forbidden Texts: New India's Gay Poets) [8]

1.1. Historical Context

India's relationship with LGBTQ rights and health is a dynamic interplay of history, culture, and legal reform. The very fabric of the LGBTQ narrative is woven with threads of societal evolution and the quest for equality. In recent memory, the turning point materialized in 2018 when the Supreme Court of India, in a historic ruling, struck down Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, decriminalizing homosexuality. This decision was hailed as a triumph, a stride towards inclusivity in a nation characterized by its rich cultural mosaic. (Sex and the Supreme Court: Saurabh Kirpal: 9789389253009: Amazon.com: Books, n.d.) [9].

However, the historical context of LGBTQ struggles in India predates this judicial milestone. Section 377, a colonial-era relic, had criminalized "unnatural offenses," including consensual same-sex relations. The roots of this legal framework can be traced back to the British Victorian era, reflecting the prevailing morality of the time. As India gained independence in 1947, Section 377 endured, influencing societal attitudes and perpetuating discrimination against the LGBTQ community. (Queeristan: LGBT Inclusion at the Indian Workplace: 9789389648140: Amazon.com: Books, n.d.) [10].

Figure 7: Indian people supporting LGBTQ.

Throughout the latter half of the 20th century, the LGBTQ movement in India gained momentum, finding its voice in the face of adversity. Activists, artists, and advocates courageously challenged societal norms, paving the way for a more inclusive discourse. The legal battle against Section 377 intensified in the 21st century, culminating in the historic verdict of 2018. This legal victory, however, is not the end but a milestone in a broader journey towards societal acceptance. (Amazon.com: Loving Women: Being Lesbian in Unprivileged India eBook: Sharma, Maya: Books, n.d.) [11].

The struggle for LGBTQ rights in India is deeply rooted in the socio-cultural landscape. Traditional norms and conservative values have, at times, posed challenges to the acknowledgment and acceptance of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities. The concept of hijra, a term historically encompassing a range of non-binary gender identities, traces its roots to ancient Indian traditions, yet the contemporary LGBTQ discourse has sought a more nuanced understanding and recognition. (Gay Icons of India: Hoshang Merchant and Akshaya K. Rath: 9789386215956: Amazon.com: Books, n.d.) [12].

As the legal battle unfolded, societal attitudes began to shift. Pride parades and LGBTQ events emerged as platforms for visibility and advocacy, fostering a sense of community and solidarity. These grassroots efforts, coupled with global movements for LGBTQ rights, contributed to changing perceptions and challenging entrenched prejudices.

The decriminalization of homosexuality in 2018 was a watershed moment, liberating individuals from the shadows of criminalization but also illuminating the persistent challenges faced by the LGBTQ community. The legal victory prompted a broader conversation about the rights and well-being of LGBTQ individuals, inviting scrutiny of societal attitudes, healthcare accessibility, and mental health support.

In navigating the historical context of LGBTQ health in India, it becomes evident that the legal landscape is just one facet of a complex tapestry. The struggle for acceptance, understanding, and comprehensive health support is an ongoing narrative that transcends legal victories. As we delve into the impact of policies under the Modi government, it is crucial to contextualize them within this intricate historical continu-

um, recognizing the strides made, the challenges overcome, and the path that lies ahead for LGBTQ rights and health in India [13].

Figure 8: Under the instruction of Adil Khan, Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Faculty of Management Studies and Research, the students are in road in support of LGBTQ. (Khan & Khan) [14].

1.2. Mental Health

Delving into the intricate landscape of LGBTQ health in India unveils mental health as a poignant and multifaceted aspect, intricately interwoven with the lived experiences of individuals navigating diverse sexual orientations and gender identities. The emotional well-being of the LGBTQ community stands as a critical nexus where societal attitudes, discrimination, and governmental policies converge, shaping the mental health outcomes of a population that has long grappled with marginalization.

The pervasive impact of stigma and discrimination on the mental health of LGBTQ individuals cannot be overstated. The historical weight of societal norms and cultural expectations often imposes a heavy burden on those whose identities fall outside the heteronormative spectrum. As India undergoes sociocultural transformations, the lingering echoes of conservative values, familial expectations, and societal prejudices reverberate through the psyche of LGBTQ individuals, creating an intricate tapestry of challenges for their mental well-being [15].

Stigmatization, rooted in entrenched norms, manifests in various forms – from microaggressions in everyday interactions to systemic discrimination that denies equal opportunities. Such experiences contribute significantly to heightened levels of anxiety, depression, and a vulnerability to various mental health challenges within the LGBTQ community. The very act of embracing one's authentic self becomes a journey fraught with psychological complexities, as societal pressure often intersects with personal identity formation.

Societal expectations, compounded by the intersectionality of identities, pose unique challenges. For instance, LGBTQ individuals from marginalized communities, such as those belonging to lower socio-economic strata or facing double discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation, may

encounter compounded mental health disparities. Acknowledging the diverse intersections within the LGBTQ community is crucial in crafting mental health interventions that are inclusive and equitable [16].

The Modi government's broader policies addressing mental health present a backdrop against which we analyze their potential impact on the LGBTQ community. Mental health, as a national concern, has garnered attention with initiatives aimed at reducing stigma, increasing awareness, and expanding mental health services. However, the nuanced needs of the LGBTQ population necessitate a closer examination of the specificity and effectiveness of these policies in addressing the unique challenges they face.

While overarching mental health policies may indirectly benefit LGBTQ individuals by creating a more supportive environment, targeted measures are imperative. Tailoring interventions to address the intricacies of LGBTQ mental health requires an understanding of the intersectionality of identities, cultural nuances, and the interplay between societal and familial dynamics. Culturally competent mental health services that consider the diverse experiences within the LGBTQ community become indispensable in fostering resilience and well-being.

The absence of targeted measures risks leaving critical aspects unaddressed, perpetuating mental health disparities within the LGBTQ community. A comprehensive approach must include educational initiatives to dismantle stereotypes, training for healthcare professionals to provide LGBTQ-affirmative care, and community-driven support networks that recognize the unique challenges faced by LGBTQ individuals. These measures not only contribute to destigmatizing mental health but also empower individuals to seek and receive appropriate support.
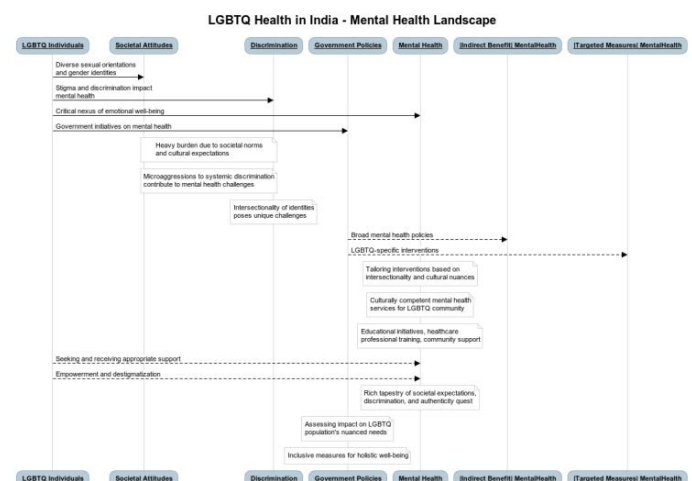

Figure 9: Diagram clarifying the mental health concept for LGBTQ.

The mental health landscape within India's LGBTQ community is a rich tapestry woven with the threads of societal expectations, discrimination, and the quest for authenticity. As the Modi government's mental health initiatives unfold on a national scale, it becomes imperative to assess their impact

on the nuanced needs of the LGBTQ population. Through targeted and inclusive measures, the government has an opportunity to not only alleviate mental health disparities but also champion a more inclusive and compassionate society, fostering the holistic well-being of all its citizens.

1.3. HIV/AIDS Prevalence

In the complex terrain of LGBTQ health in India, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS stands as a poignant marker, underscoring the intricate interplay between sexual health, societal attitudes, and governmental policies. The LGBTQ community remains disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS, necessitating a comprehensive exploration of the multifaceted factors that contribute to this prevalence. At the heart of this issue lies the imperative for accessible sexual health education and healthcare services tailored specifically to the unique needs of the LGBTQ population.

Historically marginalized and stigmatized, the LGBTQ community has faced considerable challenges in accessing accurate information about sexual health. This has been further exacerbated by societal taboos surrounding non-heteronormative relationships and a lack of comprehensive sexual education that is inclusive of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities. These factors contribute to a heightened vulnerability to HIV/AIDS within the LGBTQ community, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions and policies.

The Modi administration's approach to sexual health education and healthcare services becomes a pivotal lens through which we assess the impact on HIV/AIDS prevalence within the LGBTQ population. Comprehensive sexual health education is not only a right but a crucial tool in preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS. It equips individuals with the knowledge and skills to make informed decisions about their sexual health, fostering a culture of responsibility and reducing the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS.

Within the LGBTQ context, where sexual health education has often been inadequate or non-existent, the government's role in bridging this knowledge gap becomes imperative. Sensitivity to diverse sexual orientations and gender identities should be integrated into educational curricula to ensure inclusivity and the empowerment of individuals to make informed choices about their sexual well-being.

Access to healthcare services tailored to the specific needs of the LGBTQ community is equally vital. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS underscores the urgency of ensuring that healthcare resources are not only available but also culturally competent and LGBTQ-affirmative. Barriers such as discrimination from healthcare providers, insensitivity, and a lack of awareness within medical settings can impede the community's access to timely and adequate healthcare.

Government policies play a crucial role in shaping the landscape of healthcare services. Assessing the impact of the Modi administration's policies on the availability and accessibility of LGBTQ-specific healthcare resources is essential. Have initiatives been implemented to bridge the healthcare gap? Are there targeted measures to address the unique challenges faced by the LGBTQ community, including HIV/AIDS prevalence?

The dissemination of information is another vital facet. Government-led awareness campaigns that address the specific vulnerabilities of the LGBTQ community to HIV/AIDS contribute not only to prevention but also to reducing stigma. The impact of these campaigns depends on their reach, inclusivity, and the extent to which they resonate with the diverse identities within the LGBTQ spectrum.

Moreover, the Modi administration's engagement with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations is critical. These organizations often play a pivotal role in bridging gaps in healthcare access and providing tailored support services. An assessment of the collaboration between the government and these organizations can provide insights into the effectiveness of the overall strategy in tackling HIV/AIDS prevalence within the LGBTQ community.

In conclusion, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS within India's LGBTQ community is a complex issue that requires a nuanced understanding of the intersections between sexual health, societal attitudes, and governmental policies. Sensitivity to the unique challenges faced by the LGBTQ population is paramount in crafting effective interventions. Through a comprehensive analysis of sexual health education, healthcare access, and government policies, we can unveil the intricate dynamics that influence HIV/AIDS prevalence, fostering a more inclusive and health-conscious environment for the LGBTQ community.

Figure 10: Individual activist supporting LGBTQ in India.

1.4. Barriers to Healthcare Access

Despite the laudable legal strides in recent years, the LGBTQ community in India continues to grapple with formidable barriers to healthcare access, painting a complex picture of healthcare disparities within a socio-cultural framework undergoing transformation. This expansive exploration seeks to unravel the multifaceted dimensions of these barriers, delving into the nuanced experiences of discrimination, insensitivity, and a pervasive lack of awareness that persistently hinder the LGBTQ community's access to essential healthcare services.

Discrimination within healthcare settings emerges as a resounding challenge that echoes through the lived experiences of LGBTQ individuals seeking medical care. Despite legal provisions aiming to protect against discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity, anecdotal evidence and reports highlight instances where healthcare providers perpetuate biased attitudes, contributing to an environment where LGBTQ individuals may be hesitant to seek care. Interactions laden with prejudice not only jeopardize the physical health of the individual but also inflict emotional distress, fostering an atmosphere of exclusion within a space meant to provide healing and support.

Figure 11: Om Raj Katoch (Faculty of Department of Economics, Govt. Degree College Batote, University of Jammu), A. Mani (Dean of Agricultural Engineering & Technology, ANGRAU) and other people supporting for sex reassignment surgery. (Katoch; Rao et al.,) [17, 18].

The lack of sensitivity within medical settings compounds these challenges. Healthcare professionals, while often well-intentioned, may lack the necessary cultural competency to address the unique healthcare needs of the LGBTQ community. This lack of understanding can manifest in inadvertent insensitivity, misgendering, or overlooking the specific health concerns pertinent to diverse sexual orientations and gender identities. The absence of a supportive and affirming healthcare environment perpetuates feelings of marginalization and, in turn, dissuades LGBTQ individuals from seeking timely and appropriate medical attention.

Moreover, a general lack of awareness within the healthcare system further exacerbates the barriers faced by the LGBTQ community. Awareness gaps manifest on multiple fronts, from healthcare providers remaining uninformed about the unique health concerns of LGBTQ individuals to a dearth of LGBTQ-inclusive health education within medical curricula. The consequence is a systemic failure to address the specific health needs of this community adequately, resulting in a healthcare landscape that falls short of providing equitable and inclusive services.

Assessing the effectiveness of government efforts in promoting inclusivity and awareness within the healthcare system emerges as a pivotal component of understanding the current state of LGBTQ health. The Modi government's initiatives in healthcare must be scrutinized through the lens of their impact on LGBTQ inclusivity. Have there been targeted efforts to enhance cultural competency among healthcare professionals? Is there a commitment to LGBTQ-inclusive health education? These questions underscore the need for a thorough evaluation of the governmental approach towards dismantling barriers and fostering an inclusive healthcare ecosystem.

The intersectionality of identities within the LGBTQ community demands a nuanced understanding of the varied experiences that different individuals may encounter. Transgender individuals, for instance, may face unique challenges such as access to gender-affirming care or navigating healthcare spaces that may not be designed to accommodate their specific needs. A comprehensive assessment of healthcare barriers must recognize and address the diverse identities and needs encompassed within the LGBTQ spectrum.

Moreover, the collaboration between the government and advocacy groups becomes pivotal in dismantling these barriers. Non-governmental organizations and community-based initiatives often play a crucial role in bridging gaps in healthcare access and advocating for LGBTQ-inclusive policies. An exploration of the synergy between government initiatives and grassroots efforts sheds light on the overall effectiveness of the healthcare strategy in promoting inclusivity.

The persistent barriers to healthcare access for the LGBTQ community in India demand an expansive and nuanced examination. Discrimination, insensitivity, and a lack of awareness within healthcare settings intersect to create an environment that falls short of providing equitable and inclusive care. A thorough analysis of government efforts is imperative to assess the trajectory towards inclusivity within the healthcare system. As we navigate this complex terrain, it becomes evident that dismantling these barriers requires not only legal provisions but a transformative shift in societal attitudes, healthcare practices, and government policies, fostering a healthcare ecosystem that genuinely meets the diverse and unique needs of the LGBTQ community. (Majumder & Kar) [19].

1.5. Government Initiatives

The fabric of government policies under the Modi administration regarding health and well-being has seen intricate weaving, reflecting an acknowledgment of the diverse health needs of the nation. Delving deeper into this tapestry, it is imperative to scrutinize the impact of these policies on the LGBTQ community. Recent developments, as reported by Indian newspapers, indicate a heightened focus on mental health as a crucial component of the overall health policy framework.

The unveiling of the National Mental Health Policy has been widely reported, with articles shedding light on the government's commitment to addressing mental health concerns. However, to gain a comprehensive understanding of the inclusivity of these policies, we must explore how they specifically address the nuanced mental health challenges faced by the LGBTQ community. Detailed analyses, opinion pieces, and expert commentaries found in Indian news sources will

offer valuable insights into the extent of responsiveness and potential gaps within these policies.

Moreover, ongoing healthcare challenges, especially those exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, demand a critical examination of government responses. News reports provide a lens through which we can assess whether the government has recognized and responded to the unique health concerns of the LGBTQ community during this global health crisis. Evaluating how policies are adapted to ensure equitable access to healthcare services during the pandemic will contribute to understanding the government's commitment to LGBTQ health in times of unprecedented challenges [20].

In the realm of LGBTQ health, awareness campaigns play a pivotal role in shaping societal perceptions, dismantling stereotypes, and fostering inclusivity. Examining news sources enables us to gauge the impact, cultural sensitivity, and effectiveness of these campaigns, providing a crucial avenue for evaluating the government's approach.

Recent coverage in Indian newspapers has highlighted various campaigns aiming to destigmatize mental health issues and create an environment conducive to open dialogue. Yet, the effectiveness of these campaigns in addressing LGBTQ mental health requires scrutiny. How actively do these initiatives challenge societal prejudices and stereotypes related to LGBTQ mental health? A detailed analysis of news articles and op-eds will illuminate the prevailing discourse surrounding these initiatives and their resonance within the LGBTQ community.

Furthermore, the narratives crafted by awareness campaigns, as reported by news outlets, contribute to shaping public attitudes and understanding. News reports serve as valuable resources for understanding how these campaigns navigate societal norms, challenge biases, and contribute to fostering a more empathetic understanding of LGBTQ health.

The inclusivity of healthcare services forms a cornerstone in ensuring that the LGBTQ community receives not only adequate but also affirming medical care. News reports serve as a crucial source for examining how government initiatives contribute to creating healthcare environments that are sensitive to the diverse needs of the LGBTQ spectrum.

Reports from reputable Indian news outlets may highlight initiatives such as LGBTQ-affirmative healthcare training for professionals, the establishment of LGBTQ-friendly healthcare spaces, and the integration of inclusive healthcare policies. Scrutinizing these reports allows us to gauge the effectiveness of these measures in dismantling barriers and fostering a healthcare landscape that prioritizes the health and well-being of LGBTQ individuals.

Moreover, understanding the real-world impact of inclusive healthcare policies necessitates an examination of the experiences shared by the LGBTQ community. Personal narratives, as covered by news stories, provide a qualitative dimension to the evaluation, offering insights into the tangible effects of government initiatives on healthcare accessibility and inclusivity for LGBTQ individuals.

As we navigate the intricate landscape of government initiatives under the Modi administration, scrutinizing their impact on LGBTQ health requires a comprehensive approach. News sources not only provide a platform for reporting on policy developments and awareness campaigns but also offer a diverse array of perspectives and experiences within the LGBTQ community. By meticulously analyzing policies, awareness campaigns, and healthcare inclusivity through the lens of Indian news sources, we gain a nuanced understanding of the government's role in shaping the health and well-being of the LGBTQ community. This deeper exploration serves as a vital tool for ongoing assessments and future policymaking endeavors, aiming to foster a more inclusive and affirming healthcare landscape for all. [Same Sex Marriages in India: A Complete Overview] [21].

2. Conclusion

The intersection of LGBTQ rights and health in India is a multifaceted issue that demands careful examination. As societal attitudes evolve, the role of the government becomes increasingly critical in fostering an inclusive and supportive environment. This article aims to prompt further discussion and analysis, encouraging a comprehensive assessment of the current state of LGBTQ health in India under the governance of Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

References

1. Hindu Heaven. (n.d.). Google Books.
2. Amazon.com: GREAT SOUL: Mahatma Gandhi and His Struggle with India: 9780307269584: Lelyveld, Joseph: Books. (n.d.).
3. The land of the Lingam. (n.d.). Google Books.
4. The Face of Mother India / by Katherine Mayo: Katherine (1868? -1940) Mayo: 9780815364757: Amazon.com: Books. (n.d.).
5. Old Soldier Sahib (Library of Wales): Richards, Frank: 9781910901205: Amazon.com: Books. (n.d.).
6. ANGRAU. (n.d.).
7. Associate Dean. (n.d.).
8. So now you know: A memoir of growing up gay in India: Tejuja, Vivek: 9789353572693: Amazon.com: Books. (n.d.).
9. Forbidden Sex, Forbidden Texts: New India's Gay Poets. (2018, September 8). Routledge & CRC Press.
10. Sex and the Supreme Court: Saurabh Kirpal: 9789389253009: Amazon.com: Books. (n.d.).
11. Queeristan: LGBT inclusion at the Indian Workplace: 9789389648140: Amazon.com: Books. (n.d.).
12. Amazon.com: Loving Women: Being Lesbian in Unprivileged India eBook : Sharma, Maya: Books. (n.d.).
13. Gay Icons of India: Hoshang Merchant and Akshaya K. Rath: 9789386215956: Amazon.com: Books. (n.d.).
14. Aldama, F. L. (2002, June 22). Vijay Tendulkar. Mitrachi Goshta: A Friend's Story. Document-Gale Academic OneFile.
15. Khan, A., & Khan, S. (2022). Purchasing grocery online in a nonmetro city: Investigating the role of convenience,

security, and variety. Journal of Public Affairs, 22(2), e2497.

16. Moagi, M. M., van Der Wath, A. E., Jiyane, P. M., & Rikhotso, R. S. (2021). Mental health challenges of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people: An integrated literature review. Health SA Gesondheid, 26(1).

17. Arora, L., Bhujang, P. M., & Sivakami, M. (2022). Understanding discrimination against LGBTQIA+ patients in Indian hospitals using a human rights perspective: an exploratory qualitative study. Sexual and Reproductive Health Matters, 29(2), 2104678.

18. Katoch, O. R. (2022). Determinants of malnutrition among children: A systematic review. Nutrition, 96, 111565.

19. Rao, B. V., Mani, A., Devi, B. S., Vishnuvardhan, S., & Rao, C. S. (2023). Spatial and Temporal Variations of Land Use and Land Cover In Kadiri Watershed Using Rs & Gis Techniques. International Journal of Plant & Soil Science, 35(15), 23-31.

20. Majumder, S., & Kar, A. (2022). Primary healthcare for the Indian LGBTQ community–A call for inclusion. Journal of Gay & Lesbian Social Services, 34(4), 424-442.

21. Jaswal, S. (2023, October 24). India's LGBTQ community battles same-sex marriage 'heartbreak' from court. Al Jazeera.

22. Same Sex Marriages in India: A complete overview. (2023, May 6). Times of India Blog.

Authors:

Om Raj Katoch
Department of Economics, Govt. Degree College Batote,University of Jammu, Jammu, India. (orkatoch@gmail.com)

Adil Khan
Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Faculty of Management Studies and Research. (adil.epost@gmail.com)

A. Mani
Dean Of Agricultural Engineering & Technology, ANGRAU (deanaet@angrau.ac.in)

H. V. Hema Kumar
CAE, Madakasira, India. (caemdks@gmail.com)

Md. Bokul Munshi
Department of Political Science, The People's University of Bangladesh (bokulalfadanga@gmail.com)