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**Wherever you are
The Law Protects You**

**Sensitization programme on
Rights and Protection of
LGBTQIA+ Community**

on 14.11.2021

**at TNSJA Headquarters,
Chennai**

Programme Report

Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy – Headquarters, Chennai

In Association with UNICEF

**Sensitization programme on Rights and
Protection of LGBTQIA+ Community**

[for Civil Judges and Assistant Public Prosecutors]

14.11.2021



Concept Note

Every nation has the primary duty under international law to protect everyone from discrimination and violence. The Constitution of India guarantees the right to equality, freedom of expression and the right to dignified life and personal liberty for all persons, all of which constitute an integral part of social justice. Article 15 of the Constitution specifically prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender and sex (which now reads as including sexual orientation). Further, India has enacted several legislations under the purview of Articles 15(1) and 15(3), with the object of protecting women's rights and preventing gender-based discrimination.

However, despite legislative and judicial interventions, the access to justice for gender and sexual minorities, including women, queer individuals, trans and non-binary people, remains elusive. Gender inequality, fuelled by regressive notions of patriarchy, has permeated the functioning of the judiciary and executive, which has further exacerbated the oppression of gender and sexual minorities. Barring a few individuals with high economic and social capital, the LGBTQIA+ community is yet to realise all parameters of a dignified social life. They are at particular risk of physical, psychological and sexual violence in family and community settings. They may also face abuse in medical settings, including unethical and harmful so-called "therapies" to change sexual orientation, forced or coercive sterilization, forced genital and anal examinations, and unnecessary surgery and treatment on intersex children without their consent.

Failure to uphold the human rights of LGBTQIA+ people and protect them against abuses such as violence and discriminatory laws and practices, constitute serious violations of international human rights law and have a far-reaching impact on society – contributing to increased vulnerability to ill health including HIV infection, social and economic exclusion, putting strain on families and communities, and impacting negatively on economic growth, decent work and progress towards achievement of the future Sustainable Development Goals.

Protecting the civil, political and socio-economic rights of the LGBTQIA+ community is thus a critical issue at this hour. Protection of the rights of the gender and sexual minorities requires our society to challenge heteronormativity and the gender binary. As a first step, it requires greater sensitivity and awareness on part of the legal, judicial and police officers who form the key stakeholders in the justice delivery system.

In furtherance of the decisions of the Supreme Court in *Aparna Bhat & Ors. Vs. State of Madhya Pradesh & Anr.* [Criminal Appeal No. 329 of 2021] highlighting the common and pernicious barriers to justice, particularly women victims and survivors of violence through judicial stereotypes, and of the Madras High Court in *S. Sushma & Anr. Vs. Director General of Police* [W.P. No. 7284 of 2021] emphasizing the need for gender identity and sexual orientation, it is affirmed that, stereotyping cause judges to reach a view about cases based on preconceived beliefs, rather than relevant facts and actual enquiry.

Lack of sensitivity has resulted in miscarriage of justice in numerous instances in recent times. It has not only denied the gender and sexual minorities their realisation of rights, but has also failed to protect them from violence and abuse. Judicial reasoning should not be bypassed due to gender stereotyping and unconscious bias.

There is a need for training on gender sensitivity in order to inculcate the values of equality, inclusivity and diversity, which are essential for building a healthy society. With this objective, the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy in association with UNICEF proposes to conduct three sensitisation and training programmes, namely, [i] a Programme on Gender Sensitization and Legal Awareness [ii] a Workshop on the Role of Judiciary in Addressing Gender Stereotypes and Unconscious Bias, and [iii] a Foundational Training Programme for Judges, Lawyers, Public Prosecutors and Police Officers.

UNICEF is committed to preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse, and views violence and discrimination against LGBTQIA+ adults, adolescents and children very seriously. Safeguarding the child, including preventing sexual

exploitation and abuse, is an issue at the core of the programmes conducted by UNICEF. In tandem with its vision and objectives, the UNICEF stands ready to support and assist Member States and other stakeholders as they work to address the challenges, including through constitutional, legislative and policy changes, strengthening of national institutions, and education, training and other initiatives to respect, protect, promote and fulfil the human rights of all LGBTQIA+ people.

The proposed programmes would entail understanding the basic concepts of sexual identity, sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression. The proposed programmes would also address the issue of conventional gender roles, gender stereotyping, gender discrimination, gender inequality, gender-based violence, gender equality, misogyny, patriarchy and toxic masculinity. The proposed programmes would train the participants on overcoming and eliminating the entrenched social bias.

The proposed programmes would enable the judicial officers, public prosecutors, advocates and police officers to transform their understanding into action with due sensitivity and diligence, in matters concerning the welfare of gender and sexual minorities, particularly in cases of sexual assault.

True social inclusion means to be governed, protected and treated in consonance with the values of equity, equality and fairness. The proposed programmes are intended to achieve this objective, thereby affirming the constitutionally guaranteed fundamental rights of gender and sexual minorities and enable their full participation in public life, which is the cornerstone of social justice.

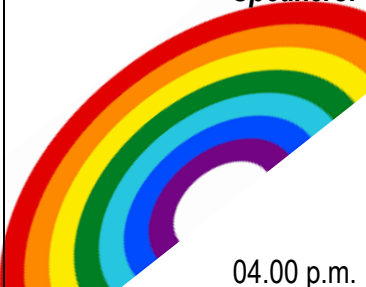
*Sensitization programme on Rights and Protection of LGBTQIA+ Community
for Civil Judges and Assistant Public Prosecutors*

On 14.11.2021 at TNSJA Headquarters, Chennai and

*TNSJA Regional Centre, Madurai **

*(*Regional Centre, Madurai linked through Video Conferencing)*

10.00 a.m. – 10.10 a.m.	Invocation Welcome Address Mr. D. LINGESWARAN, Director, Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy
10.10 a.m. – 10.15 a.m.	Scope and Object of the Programme Mr. K.L. RAO, Chief, Social Policy, UNICEF Office for Tamil Nadu and Kerala
10.15 a.m. – 10.30 a.m.	Special Address Ms. HYUN HEE BAN, Chief – Social Policy, Planning and Evaluations, UNICEF India
10.30 a.m. – 11.00 a.m.	Inaugural Address Hon'ble Mr Justice N. ANAND VENKATESH Judge, High Court of Madras/Member, Board of Governors, TNSJA
11.00 a.m. – 11.30 a.m.	Legal rights of people belonging to LGBTQIA+ and Challenges in securing them Mr. MANURAJ SHUNMUGASUNDARAM, Advocate, High Court of Madras
11.30 a.m. – 11.45 a.m.	Tea Break
11.45 a.m. – 12.15 p.m.	LGBTQIA+ : Access to Justice and empowerment Dr. L. RAMAKRISHNAN, Vice President, SAATHII
12.15 p.m. – 01.00 p.m.	Open House Discussion Moderator: Hon'ble Mr Justice N. ANAND VENKATESH Judge, High Court of Madras/Member, Board of Governors, TNSJA
01.00 p.m. – 02.00 p.m.	Lunch Break
02.00 p.m. – 04.00 p.m.	Transcending Hurdles and Emerging Victorious - A panel discussion Moderator: Hon'ble Mr Justice N. ANAND VENKATESH Judge, High Court of Madras/Member, Board of Governors, TNSJA Speakers: Padmashree Dr. NARTHAKI NATARAJ, Member, State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu Ms. KALKI SUBRAMANIAM, Founder, Sahodari Foundataion Ms. PRITHIKA YASHINI, Sub-Inspector of Police, Tamilnadu Ms. SELVI SANTHOSAM, Physiotherapist, Rajiv Gandhi Govt. General Hospital, Chennai Mr. ARUN KARTHICK, Member, Tamilnadu Transgender Welfare Board Ms. BUSAINA AHAMED, Volunteer and Peer Counsellor, Orinam and Chennai Queer Cafe
04.00 p.m.	Vote of Thanks Mr. R.A.S. ANANDARAJ, Deputy Director, TNSJA Headquarters, Chennai



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Event Report

The sensitisation programme was conducted on 14th November 2021, for the Civil Judges and Assistant Public Prosecutors, at the TNSJA Headquarters in Chennai. The participants who attended from TNSJA, Regional Centre, Madurai joined the programme virtually. The programme commenced with the invocation song, 'தமிழ்த்தாய் வாழ்த்து'.

Mr. D. Lingeswaran, Director, TNSJA



warmly welcomed dignitaries, panellists, resource persons and the participants. He highlighted that unless concerted efforts are taken to secure gender justice for all persons, the achievement of social justice remains incomplete. He emphasised the need for sensitivity on part of the judiciary to protect the civil, political and socio-economic rights of the LGBTQIA+ community, as guaranteed under the Constitution of India.

Mr. K.L. Rao, Chief, Social Policy, UNICEF Office for Tamil Nadu and Kerala, elucidated on the Scope and Object of the Programme. He stressed that discrimination based on gender identity and sexual orientation is irrational and indefensible. He emphasised the need for media publicity to those judgements which furthered the rights of the LGBTQIA+ community. He also highlighted the advantages of the



partnership between UNICEF and TNSJA, which provides an enabling environment for securing justice.

Ms. Hyun Hee Ban, Chief, Social Policy, UNICEF India in her Special Address,



to be free from persecution. She explained that the duty bearers, have the authority to change systems and social norms. She highlighted that, children and young people are more vulnerable to exclusion in their family. She emphasised the need to advocate for laws and policies to secure human rights and urgently end

discrimination. She emphasised that judicial officers play a critical role as key duty bearers, in helping the LGBTQIA+ community to speak up about their rights and the violence they face. She emphasised that in a pluralistic democratic society like India, judiciary is the means to reach the ends of justice.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Anand Venkatesh, Judge, High Court of Madras/Member, Board of Governors, TNSJA delivered the Inaugural Address. His Lordship began his address with explaining the acronym LGBTQIA+, in English as well as in Thamizh. Queer people as a whole are referred to in Thamizh as 'paalputhumayinar'.



The letter 'Q' in LGBTQIA+ stands for queer/questioning, which refers to a person, who is exploring their identity and does not conform to social norms of gender and sexual identity. His Lordship explained that the plus (+) at the end of the term gives scope to add new identities in the spectrum, such as ally, androgynous etc. An ally is someone who support and rally for the cause of the LGBTQIA+ community. His Lordship emphasised that the judiciary needs to be an ally to the LGBTQIA+ community. His Lordship stressed that ignorance is no justification for normalising discrimination. His Lordship explained that our opinions are a manifestation of our subconscious thoughts, and they are capable of changing. His Lordship quoted Justice Stephen Gerald Breyer of SCOTUS, who said, "I cannot jump out of my skin, no one can", to stress that the upbringing, orientation and individual notions of the judge, influences their decisions. His Lordship emphasised that the heteronormative majority need to be cognizant of their prejudices, as nature does not discriminate, but people do. His Lordship explained the role of neuroplasticity, which refers to changing one's thought and attitude through consistent efforts, in overcoming prejudice. His Lordship narrated his experience of dealing with the Sushma case and highlighted that, conscious efforts need to be taken to recognize one's own prejudice and overcome that. His Lordship stated that the society owes reparations and apologies to the



LGBTQIA+ community, for the oppression they suffer in society.

The first operative session on 'Legal rights of the people belonging to LGBTQIA+ community and challenges in securing them' was handled by Mr. Manuraj Shanmugasundaram, Advocate, High Court of Madras. He likened the rights of the LGBTQIA+ community to building a house, wherein the LGBTQIA+ community is the owner of the house, the judge is the

architect, and the role of the lawyer is that of a mason. He explained that the rights-based jurisprudence with regard to the LGBTQIA+ community is yet to be fully developed, and when a case is placed before the judiciary, the only holy book is the Constitution of India. He explained that dealing with the Sushma case required him to go beyond the law, and consciously break biases and prejudices to handle this case. He explained that there is enough elasticity in the Constitution of India to address issues of the LGBTQIA+ community.

He briefly explained the decision in National Legal Services Authority of India Vs. Union of India [2014 5 SCC 438], which upheld the right to self-determination of identity. He discussed that Article 15 of the Constitution, which provides for the prohibition of discrimination, is the base for affirmative action and social justice policies. He discussed the challenges that arise from the term 'only' used in Article 15, which was not there in the Government of India Act, 1935. Both gender and biological attributes are understood as distinct components of sex, and that the term 'sex' needs to cover sexual orientation and gender variations.

He explained the case of Arun Kumar and Sreeja Vs. Inspector of Police [W.P.No. 4125 of 2019, wherein the Madras High Court held that the expression 'bride' cannot have a static meaning, and interpreted the term 'bride' as occurring in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, to include a trans woman, thus validating the marriage between a cis man and a trans woman. He explained the decision in Navtej Singh Johar Vs. Union of India [(2018) 1 SCC 791], wherein it was held that 'sex' as occurring in Article 15 of the Constitution includes 'sex orientation' and 'gender', and that sexual identity is integral to the identity of LGBTQIA+ community. It was discussed that the state has no business in interfering with the personal matters of an individual. The case of Nicholas Toonen Vs. Australia, wherein the word sex was read to include sexual orientation, was referred to. He discussed the Sushma case to highlight that literal and pedantic construction no longer holds sway today.

After the tea break, the next session on 'LGBTQIA+: Access to justice and empowerment' was dealt with by Dr. L. Ramakrishnan. He began the session by explaining the necessity of learning about the LGBTQIA+ community. He discussed the basics of gender and sexuality, using the term SOGIESC, which refers to the four dimensions of the personality of an individual i.e., Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity Gender Expression and Sex Characteristics. Impact in mental and physical health, accessing education and employment. He described sexual orientation as a spectrum using a three-dimensional graph.



He discussed that although the American Psychiatric Association declassified homosexual orientation, Indian medical text books, still refer to gender and sexual variations as a disorder or abnormality. He explained that the terms 'paal' and 'paalinam' is used interchangeably which is incorrect, and that a transgender person is a person whose inner sense of gender is different from sex assigned at birth. He explained that there is a social element to sex, and a biological element to gender. He discussed that the prevailing view that a marriage can only be between a biological male and a biological woman, is due to a limited understanding of what the terms 'biological male' and 'biological female' mean.

He explained that not all transgender persons identify as the third gender, they may identify as male, female or non-binary as well. Transgender persons could be of two types, binary trans, non-binary. He emphasised that homosexual orientation does not occur by imitation of western or Bollywood culture. He explained that the hormones testosterone and oestrogen are not exclusive to males and females respectively, and that both men and women have both hormones, in varying degrees. He explained the issues faced by persons with intersex variations and emphasised that surgeries on intersex persons need to be banned, and that the parents have to wait for the child to grow up and determine their gender by their own. He explained how indigenous communities in Manipur, uninfluenced by colonialism have a broader idea of gender and sexual identity, and also how gender and sexual variations are prevalent in the animal kingdom and other non-human species.

He explained how heterosexist patriarchal values contribute to oppression of LGBTQIA+ individuals, such as through family pressure, forced marriage and bullying in schools, which leads to discontinuing education, suicidal ideation, death by suicide. He explained that gender identity and sexual orientation cannot be changed through conversion therapies, and that they physically and mentally ruin the child. He emphasised that economic empowerment of LGBTQIA+ community, starts with the protection of gender non-conforming children, and acceptance by their families. He explained that One Stop Centres which are established for the protection of destitute women, are not responsive to those who suffer from natal family violence. He discussed the Gujarat State Juvenile Justice Rules, which incorporates provisions to specifically address issues of gender non-conforming children, and a 2016 notification of the UGC, which seeks to address issues faced by LGBTQIA+ students. He explained how media reportage tends to cover up news of violence against LGBTQIA+ individuals. He explained that homosexuality in Thamizh is to be referred to as 'orupaal eerpu' and not 'orupaal serkai', as homosexuality is not only about sexual pleasure. He emphasised that social attitudes need to change, not only medical or pedagogic tools.



In the open house discussion moderated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Anand Venkatesh, it was emphasised that society and must allow people to be as nature designed them. His Lordship discussed that we gather opinions not out of independent study, but because we are conditioned and taught to think so. It was discussed that transgender persons engage in begging and sex work out of no other choice for their survival, because they were denied food, shelter, education, and employment. The same people who reject transgender persons, are also the ones who exploit them sexually. The matrimonial disputes that arise due to forcing LGBTQIA+ people into marriages against their will, was also discussed.

The issues of specific prison cells for transgender persons, was discussed. The need to amend Rule 6(11) of the Criminal Rules of Practice, 2019 [MHC], was discussed. The question remains as to whether classification of prison cells is based on biological sex or gender identity. The need for prison reforms to protect prisoners' rights, and the need for specific directions to address natal family violence and exclusion, were discussed.



Post lunch, a panel discussion on 'Transcending hurdles and emerging victorious' was moderated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Anand Venkatesh, with renowned members of the LGBTQIA+ community as panellists.

Padmashree Dr. Narthaki Nataraj, Member, State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu, explained that when the marginalised person is not treated equally, the idea of nation



is distorted. She explained that there is a lack of awareness about the laws and their utility. She explained that transgender persons have always been part of the society, long before the terminology was made popular, but were discriminated in history and literature. She highlighted that their human rights come in to the picture, the moment they are treated equally as humans. She shared how transgender persons have

been facing only rejection since childhood, and are denied love, affection and property rights by their family. This is severe injustice, as otherwise they would not have suffered in the streets. She shared how normal things done by others were seen as a crime when done by transgender persons. She stressed that the future generations need to be given protection by the law. She explained that the law needs to take strong action on families who shun their children. She explained the challenges in

designing policies pertaining to LGBTQIA+ people, and highlighted that the Tamil Nadu Transgender Policy will soon be released. She expressed her hope that the future generations would have a safe day and peaceful night, and get to enjoy their childhood. She emphasised that the law needs to reach the very last person, and that measures for women should include transgender persons too.



Mr. Arun Karthick, Member, Tamilnadu Transgender Welfare Board, shared that the Tamil Nadu Transgender Welfare Board, after 13 years has included trans men for the first time. He suggested that the name Thirunangai Nalavariyam needs to be changed to Thirunar Nalavariyam, to be inclusive of all transgender persons. He described how transgender person know of their gender identity during childhood itself. He explained the harassment transgender

persons face at the hands of their parents, relatives and co-workers. He also explained the threat of job loss they face if their identities are revealed. He highlighted that transgender persons are given rights, only when they ask for it. He discussed that although Madurai and Chennai, have established clinics for transgender persons, they remained closed during the pandemic and were opened only upon judicial intervention. He explained that as per the NALSA judgement, transgender persons can identify as a male or female. He emphasised on the need for safe shelter, gender-neutral restrooms, access to healthcare including hormone treatment. He emphasised that if families are not ready to accept their transgender children, they should atleast leave them alone and not inflict violence on them. He explained that LGBTQIA+ children suffer sexual abuse- co-workers, teacher, students, because there is no one to question the perpetrators.

Ms. Selvi Santhosam, Physiotherapist, Rajiv Gandhi Govt. General Hospital, Chennai spoke about her experience of facing a lot of bullying and harassment during



education. She spoke about how she underwent a lot of confusion on whether to continue her education, and struggled with suicidal ideation. She explained that change in attitude and perception does not take place merely by reading books. She explained that although she was in a respectable profession, she was treated differently by people. She explained that she had to struggle and demand for each and

everything, including a job in the government, and added that had she been given the right opportunities at the right time, she would not have suffered so much. Not everyone crosses their struggles, they get caught within. She stressed on importance of self-respect, and having one's unique independent identity. She explained that if laws are there to protect the LGBTQIA+ community, they need not depend on anybody else. She also highlighted the need for inclusivity, affection and respect for the LGBTQIA+ community.

Ms. Busaina Ahamed, Volunteer and Peer Counsellor, Orinam and Chennai Queer Cafe, shared her reflections, and explained that every person on the gender and sexuality spectrum faces unique challenges, and that there is a need to understand the intersectionality within the LGBTQIA+ community. She discussed how women are always given a care-giver role, and are made to depend on men. She described the mental and physical abuse that the LGBTQIA+ people suffer within the family, and highlighted that although the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 although on paper, applies to instances of violence within the natal family, in reality natal family violence is not given due redressal. She explained that homosexual individuals have become more vulnerable during the pandemic, as they are more prone to natal family violence. Therefore, they are forced to run away from home to escape the torture and discrimination. She explained that LGBTQIA+ individuals who are denied support by their natal family, form their own support group who become their chosen family. She explained how the people who are supporting the cause of the LGBTQIA+ community are themselves facing violence. She emphasised the importance of awareness for parents, without which 20-year-olds are made to take life or death decisions. It was discussed that we need to develop empathy to surpass mental conditioning.



Ms. Prithika Yashini, Sub-Inspector of Police, Tamilnadu, spoke about how law alone does not change society, but it is the societal changes which are reflected in law. She explained that the transgender community is stigmatised for engaging in begging and



sex work, though such activities are prevalent in all genders, and that it is only a matter of perception. She explained that asking a transgender person, why they are so, is a form of discrimination. She explained that the identity of a transgender person is defined by everyone other than the transgender person themselves. She discussed the issue of using the nomenclature of 'third gender', as it

contradicts Article 14 of the Constitution of India, which states that all persons are equal before the law. She discussed that not many transgender persons are even aware of Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, and the provisions and procedures therein. She explained that it is extremely difficult for a child to continue education, if they continuously face harassment. She also explained that for a transgender person, the cost of living is disproportionately high. She spoke about her own struggle to seek employment under the Uniformed Services in the Tamil Nadu government. She explained that the transgender community is not demanding for any special measures, just their human rights, particularly for their education and employment. She emphasised that social media and mass media should not project or display transgender persons in a demeaning way. She also explained the need to improve the quality of the gender-affirming surgery in Tamil Nadu, as poor quality of the surgery has severe psychological and physical side effects leading to infections and other health issues.

Ms. Kalki Subramaniam, Founder, Sahodari Foundation, spoke about the contribution of transgender persons which led to the celebrated NALSA judgment. She explained



the urban-rural divide when it comes to and stressed that systemic changes need to reach the local level. She spoke about her own personal experiences during childhood, and how she would seek refuge in nature, to escape the bullying and harassment, and express her feelings through writing and art. She went on to start her own magazine by the name Sahodari, because the general

media does not talk much about the issues faced by transgender persons. She highlighted that the values of resilience, courage and perseverance can be found in abundance within the transgender community. She further highlighted that the transgender community faces the lack of legal security, and expressed that the transgender community is just now recognised as a person, and not yet as a mother, daughter or wife etc. by society.

The open house discussion was followed by a question-answer session, wherein the issue of changed family dynamics when a transgender person undergoes transition after having children, was discussed. The need for access to gender-neutral washrooms, security checks in airports and malls etc., was also discussed. It was also highlighted that there is a discrepancy between the 2019 Act and 2020 Rules, with regard to mandating gender-affirming surgery for issuing a transgender identity card. It was highlighted that legislative action is needed and judicial tweaks can only work till a certain extent. By building upon basic rights as prescribed under the Constitution, the judiciary nudges the legislature to bring changes.

The programme concluded with Mr. R.A.S. Anandraj, Deputy Director, TNSJA, Chennai, proposing the vote of thanks. He thanked the dignitaries, resource persons, participants and staff of TNSJA for making the programme a grand success.

*Sensitization programme on Rights and Protection of LGBTQIA+ Community
for Civil Judges and Assistant Public Prosecutors*

On 14.11.2021 at TNSJA Headquarters, Chennai and

*TNSJA Regional Centre, Madurai **

*(*Regional Centre, Madurai linked through Video Conferencing)*

List of Participants

I. HON'BLE JUDGES	
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. SUBRAMANIAN Judge, High Court of Madras/Member, Board of Governors, TNSJA
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. ANAND VENKATESH Judge, High Court of Madras/Member, Board of Governors, TNSJA
II. OFFICIALS FROM UNICEF	
3.	Ms. HYUN HEE BAN, Chief – Social Policy, Planning and Evaluations, UNICEF India
4.	Mr. K.L. RAO, Chief, Social Policy, UNICEF Office for Tamil Nadu and Kerala
5.	Mr. G. KUMARESAN, Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF
III. OFFICERS, TNSJA HEADQUARTERS, CHENNAI	
6.	Mr. D. LINGESWARAN, Director, TNSJA
7.	Mr. R.A.S. ANANDARAJ, Deputy Director, TNSJA Headquarters, Chennai
8.	Mrs. D. SHOBA DEVI, Assistant Director, TNSJA Headquarters, Chennai
IV. DISTRICT JUDGE	
9.	Mr. B. KARTHIKEYAN, Secretary to Government (Legal Affairs), Law Department, Secretariat, Chennai
V. RESOURCE PERSONS	
10.	Mr. MANURAJ SHUNMUGASUNDARAM, Advocate, High Court of Madras
11.	Dr. L. RAMAKRISHNAN, Vice President, SAATHII
12.	Padmashree Dr. NARTHAKI NATARAJ, Member, State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu

V. RESOURCE PERSONS	
13.	Ms. KALKI SUBRAMANIAM, Founder, Sahodari Foundataion
14.	Ms. SELVI SANTHOSAM, Physiotherapist, Rajiv Gandhi Govt. General Hospital, Chennai
15.	Ms. PRITHIKA YASHINI, Sub-Inspector of Police, Tamilnadu
16.	Mr. ARUN KARTHICK, Member, Tamilnadu Transgender Welfare Board
17.	Ms. BUSAINA AHAMED, Volunteer and Peer Counsellor, Orinam and Chennai Queer Cafe

VI. CIVIL JUDGES (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)	
18.	C. SIVAKUMAR, District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate, Papanasam
19.	K.R. KANNAN, Judicial Magistrate, Fast Track Court at Magisterial Level, Kallakurichi
20.	R. KARPAGAVALLI, Judicial Magistrate I, Panruti
21.	S. RAJASEKHAR, Registrar, Court of Small Causes, Chennai
22.	V. AKILA, X Judge, Court of Small Causes, Chennai
23.	N. VENKATESAN, Metropolitan Magistrate, FTC at Magisterial Level - II, Egmore
24.	M. VIGNESH PRABHU, District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate, Neyveli
25.	S.D. AYSH BEGUM, District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate, Vikravandi
26.	T. RAJESH RAJU, Metropolitan Magistrate, FTC at Magisterial Level - I, Egmore
27.	K. NILAVARASAN, District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Thiruvidaimarudhur
28.	K. YUVARAJ, Judicial Magistrate III, Pondicherry
29.	K.R. PADMA KUMARI, Judicial Magistrate III, Vellore
30.	K. THIRUMAL, Judicial Magistrate II, Vellore
31.	P. ALLI, Judicial Magistrate, Additional Mahila Court, Thanjavur
32.	V. PREMKUMAR, District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate, Uthiramerur
33.	A. KANNAN, District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Thandarampattu
34.	S. MUNUSAMY, Judicial Magistrate, Fast Track Court at Magisterial Level, Hosur
35.	M. KALIMUTHUVEL, Judicial Magistrate, Vaniyambadi
36.	V. VANNAMALAR, Judicial Magistrate, Sriperumbudur
37.	K. RAMKUMAR, Judicial Magistrate, Additional Mahila Court, Vellore
38.	N. ANU PRIYA, Judicial Magistrate II, Tambaram

VI. CIVIL JUDGES (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)	
39.	K. ROSE KALA, Judicial Magistrate IV, Vellore
40.	R. REENA, Judicial Magistrate I, Chengalpattu
41.	G. THAMARAI ILANGO, Judicial Magistrate, Thittakudi
42.	R. VIJAYALAKSHMI, Judicial Magistrate II, Ponneri
43.	FANNY RAJAN, District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate, Cheyyur
44.	S. VARATHARAJAN, XII Judge, Court of Small Causes, Chennai
45.	BA. DHAARANI, XIII Judge, Court of Small Causes, Chennai
46.	K. SAKTHIVEL-II, Judicial Magistrate II, Chidambaram
47.	I. VINO, Judicial Magistrate, Additional Mahila Court, Villupuram
48.	MATHIVATHANI VANANGAMUDI, XIV Judge, Court of Small Causes, Chennai
49.	J. SARAVANA KUMAR, Judicial Magistrate II, Kancheepuram
50.	P. MAHARAJAN, Metropolitan Magistrate, Additional Mahila Court, Egmore
51.	N. SIVAPALANI, Judicial Magistrate I, Cuddalore
52.	V. DEVAPRIYA, District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate, Pallipattu
53.	R. VAISHNAVI, Judicial Magistrate I, Alanthur
54.	S. MUTHUKRISHNA MURALIDAS, Judicial Magistrate, FTC at Magisterial Level, Ambattur
55.	C. PALANIVELRAJAN, District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate, Kattumanarkoil
56.	A. SURESH BABU, Judicial Magistrate, Additional Mahila Court, Cuddalore
57.	B. PETER, District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate, Denkanikottai
58.	S. PACKIA RAJ-I, Judicial Magistrate II, Tiruvannamalai
59.	K. ANAND, Judicial Magistrate I, Virudhachalam
60.	M. MURUGESAN, Judicial Magistrate, Fast Track Court at Magisterial Level, Thanjavur
61.	L. VANAJA, District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate, Vanur
62.	E. DEIVEEGAN, District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate, Ranipet
63.	A. VENKATESH KUMAR, Judicial Magistrate II, Virudhachalam
64.	R. PANDI MAHARAJA, Judicial Magistrate II, Kumbakonam
65.	G. LISI, District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate, Vedaranyam
66.	A. MOHAMMED SADIQ HUSSAIN, DM cum JM, Portonovo (parangipettai)
67.	J. STALIN, Judicial Magistrate I, Poonamallee

VI. CIVIL JUDGES (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)	
68.	N. AZHAGESAN, Judicial Magistrate, Pattukottai
69.	A.S. AMEERDHEEN, Judicial Magistrate I, Mannargudi
70.	M. V O CHIDAMBARAM, Judicial Magistrate, Gudiyatham
71.	K.S. DINESH, Judicial Magistrate, Ginjee
72.	R.D. AARTHI, Judicial Magistrate II, Cuddalore
73.	S. KAVITHA, Judicial Magistrate, Katpadi
74.	B. DHARANEETHER, Judicial Magistrate I, Kumbakonam
75.	R. ARUN PANDIAN, Judicial Magistrate I, Kallakurichi
76.	S.K.P. DILIP BABU, District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate, Gummidipoondi
77.	S. POORNIMA, Judicial Magistrate II, Villupuram
78.	M. SURESHKARTHIK, Judicial Magistrate, Additional Mahila Court, Nagapattinam
79.	E. MANIKANDAN, Judicial Magistrate, Thiruvaiyaru
80.	K. VENKATESAN, Judicial Magistrate, Polur
81.	K. MUTHURAJ, Judicial Magistrate, Chengam
82.	S. SAHAANA, Judicial Magistrate I, Tambaram
83.	M.N. RAJANANDHIVARMASIVA, Judicial Magistrate, Thirukovilur
84.	K. ESSAKKI MAGESH KUMAR, Judicial Magistrate, Thiruvottiyur
85.	P. MOSES JEBASINGH, Judicial Magistrate II, Thanjavur
86.	S. ARUN SANKAR, Judicial Magistrate I, Tirupathur
87.	J. ANNS RAJA, Judicial Magistrate, Fast Track Court at Magisterial Level, Tiruvannamalai
88.	M. RAMYA, Judicial Magistrate II, Tirupathur
89.	R. MANIVARMAN, Judicial Magistrate II, Panruti
90.	K. VIJAYAKUMAR-II, District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate, Uthukottai
91.	K. THAIMANAVAR, Judicial Magistrate I, Tindivanam
92.	A. IRUDHAYA MARY, Judicial Magistrate, Fast Track Court at Magisterial Level, Vellore
93.	K. SATHYA, Judicial Magistrate, Vandavasi
94.	A. ABDHUL KANI, Judicial Magistrate II, Mayiladuthurai
95.	D. NAVEEN DURAI BABU, Judicial Magistrate II, Chengalpattu
96.	S.T. KANIMOZHI, Additional District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate, Ambur

VI. CIVIL JUDGES (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)	
97.	A.K.N. CHANDRA PRABA, Judicial Magistrate II, Alanthur
98.	P. JAISANKAR, District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate, Madhavaram
99.	K. VIJAI RAJESH, Special Judicial Magistrate (Sandal wood cases), Tirupathur
100.	V. LOGANATHAN, Judicial Magistrate, Tiruttani
101.	V.C. KUBERRASUNDAR, Judicial Magistrate II, Mannargudi
102.	A. PALKALAISELVAN, Judicial Magistrate, FTC at Magisterial Level, Thiruthuraipoondi
103.	K. KAMALA, Judicial Magistrate, Fast Track Court at Magisterial Level, Tiruvallur
104.	R. RAJASEKARAN, Judicial Magistrate, Sankarapuram
105.	J. SANGEETHA, Judicial Magistrate II, Madhuranthagam
106.	G. AMIRDHAM, Judicial Magistrate, Fast Track at Magisterial Level, Mayiladuthurai
107.	S.V. SHANMUGANATHAN, Judicial Magistrate I, Ulundurpet
108.	S. ALEXRAJ, Judicial Magistrate, Sirkali
109.	P. PRAVEEN JEEVA, Judicial Magistrate V, Vellore
110.	G. SENTHAMILSELVAN, Additional District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate II, Karaikal
111.	A. SEETHALAKSHMI, District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate, Nannilam
112.	K. PRABU, District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Kalasapakkam

VII. ADVOCATES / INTERNS (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)	
113.	S. MUKUNTH, Advocate
114.	ANISHA GUPTA, Advocate
115.	VADHANA BHASKAR, Advocate
116.	SIMHANJANA, Intern
117.	HARIKRISHNAN, Intern
118.	SANGEETHA SRIRAAM, Intern
119.	SATHIYA, Intern
120.	SANJESH, Intern

VIII. STAFF MEMBERS OF TNSJA HEADQUARTERS, CHENNAI	
S. No.	Name (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
121.	M. LATHAA, Administrative Officer, TNSJA
122.	B. WILSON, Section Officer, TNSJA
123.	R. RAJKUMAR, Assistant Section Officer
124.	M. RAHIM SETH, Assistant Section Officer
125.	P. BABY, Assistant Section Officer
126.	K. THIRUGNANA SAMPANTHAM, Assistant Section Officer
127.	S. RAHMATHUNNISA, Assistant
128.	S. MONISHA, Xerox Operator

IX. RESEARCH ASSISTANTS OF TNSJA	
S. No.	Name (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
129.	K. JITHIN GEORGE JACKSON
130.	THEJASWINI SRIKANTH
131.	K.INDULEKHA

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS ATTENDED THROUGH VIRTUAL MODE
FROM TNSJA REGIONAL CENTRE, MADURAI**

X. OFFICER FROM TNSJA REGIONAL CENTRE, MADURAI	
S. No.	Name (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
1.	Mr. S. MUTHU MAHARAJAN, Deputy Director, TNSJA Regional Centre, Madurai

XI. OFFICIALS FROM DEPARTMENT OF PROSECUTION	
S. No.	Name (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
2.	Mrs. S. AMSAVENI, Deputy Director of Prosecution, Madurai Region, Madurai
3.	Mr. C. RAMASAMY, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-I, DM/JMC, Vadipatti, Madurai
4.	Mr. M. GOPALAKRISHNAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC-VI, Madurai

XI. OFFICIALS FROM DEPARTMENT OF PROSECUTION	
S. No.	Name (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
5.	Mr. M. CHOKKALINGAM, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC-I, Madurai
6.	Mr. V. ESAIKUMAR, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC-II, Madurai
7.	Mr. S.K. Patturaja, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC-IV, Madurai

XII. ASSISTANT PUBLIC PROSECUTORS	
S. No.	Name (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
8.	N. SURESH KUMAR, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, VII MMC, George Town, Chennai
9.	J. ALLEN ROYAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.II, Kovilpatti
10.	M. KAVITHA, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.I, Tiruppur
11.	C. MALARKODI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.II, Coimbatore
12.	D. SAGAYA PRABHA, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.I, Tiruvallur
13.	T.A. IBRAHIM RAJA, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.II, Tiruppur
14.	K. BABY SAKIKA, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC, Perambalur
15.	P. RAMACHANDRAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, Economic Offences Wing (Head Quarters), Chennai
16.	N. SELVI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.I, Pollachi
17.	S. BALAMURUGAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC, Rasipuram
18.	M. DEVASUNDARI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.II, Cuddalore
19.	S. BAHAVATSINGH, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.II, Thirupathur
20.	R. KUMAR, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.I, Kuzhithurai
21.	K. JAYANTHI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC, Thakkalay
22.	K.N. GOVARDHANAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.I, Chidambaram
23.	T. SURESH, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.I, Mettur
24.	V. DHANALAKSHMI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.II, Nagapattinam
25.	P. RAMESHKUMAR, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC, Sholingur
26.	P. ANANDHI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, Additional JMC, Krishnagiri
27.	E. ELANCHEZHIAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.II, Tiruvannamalai
28.	G. SHANMUGA NATHAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.II, Tindivanam

XII. ASSISTANT PUBLIC PROSECUTORS	
S. No.	Name (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
29.	P. LAKSHMI PRABA, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.VI, Salem
30.	S.G. RAMACHANDRAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC, Katpadi
31.	C. KANNAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.I, Tiruppathur
32.	B. JANAKI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.III, Nagercoil
33.	V. BALAKRISHNA KUMAR, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, Law Instructor No.I, Tamil Nadu Police Academy, Oonamancherry
34.	M. REVATHI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, Law Instructor No.II, Tamil Nadu Police Academy, Oonamancherry
35.	K. JAYAKARTHIKA, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, XVth MMC, George Town, Chennai
36.	M. ALAGU MAREESWARI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC, Uthamapalayam
37.	M. LAVANYA, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC, Tiruvarur
38.	G. SIVACAUMI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.II, Mayiladuthurai
39.	S. VARNIKHAA, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC, Ottanchadram
40.	R. PUNITHA, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC, Jayamkondom
41.	P. INDUMATHY, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC, Dharapuram
42.	N. JEEVA, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.I, Nagapattinam
43.	V.M. MATHAVAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.I, Dindigul
44.	R.M. NITHYAKALYANI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, Food Analysis Laboratory, Guindy, Chennai
45.	P. MALATHI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.I, Mayiladuthurai
46.	T. KAVIYA, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.II, Viruthunagar
47.	V. Kannan, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.III, Thoothukudi
48.	N. SIVANANDA- VIJAYALAKSHMI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.I, Kumbakonam
49.	S. ABIRAMI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC, Thirukovilur
50.	K. JAYABHARATHI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.I, Tindivanam
51.	M. KARTHIGAPRIYA, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.I, panruti
52.	P. KAYALVIZHI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.I, Bhavani
53.	S. SATHYA, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC, Thiruvaiyaru
54.	C. MICHAEL GERALD, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.V, Tirunelveli

XII. ASSISTANT PUBLIC PROSECUTORS	
S. No.	Name (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
55.	T. SUBASHINI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.I, Mannargudi
56.	R. GAYATHRI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC, Madurantagam
57.	K. MATHIVANAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.II, Didngiul
58.	V. SANGEETHA, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.II, Bhavani
59.	S. SHAKILA BANU, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.I, Sivagangai
60.	D. JOHNSI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.II, Ponneri
61.	B. VENKADESAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC, Aranthangi
62.	S. PUNITHA, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.II, Sankari
63.	K.G. DEVACHANDIRAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC, Polur
64.	G. SAKTHIVEL, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC, Gingee
65.	C. KALIDOSS, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.II, Kumbakonam
66.	R. MAHILVANNAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.IV, Tirunelveli
67.	C. THANGAMARI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.II, Kuzhithurai
68.	P. SENTHILVELAVAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC, Devakottai
69.	V. MURUGAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.I, Vellore
70.	S. ANANDHAKUMAR, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.I, Kulithalai
71.	M. VENMANI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC, Paramakudi
72.	K. FARZANA BEGUM, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.III, Tirupppur
73.	A.V. RAJA BASKAR, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, JMC No.V, Vellore
74.	N. KARTHIKA PRIYADHARSINI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-ii, JMC, Nilakottai

ABSTRACT		
S. No.	Description	No. of Participants
1.	Participants from TNSJA Headquarters, Chennai	131
2.	Participants from TNSJA Regional Centre, Madurai, through Virtual Mode	74
Total		205

ஒளி தருவேன் !

நீயல்ல! – என்னை
நானேதான் எழுதினேன்!
உயிர் வளர்த்தாய்!
ஊண் அளித்தாய், உண்மை – ஆயின்
உணர்வழிக்க நீயேதான் முயற்சித்தாய்!
நீ என்னை அவனென்றாய்!
நான் மறுதலித்தேன்!
வீடு எனக்கு கூடல்ல, கூண்டானது!

அவளும், நானும்
உனக்காக உருகினோம்!
அருகில்தான் வந்தாய்
அரவணைப்பாய் என்றே(ங்)கினேன்
நீயோ "நீ அவளல்ல" என்றாய்!
நான் மறுதலித்தேன்!
என்னுடல் இப்போது
சிலையல்ல எனக்கு சிறையானது!

முட்டி மோதி எட்டிப் பிடித்தாலும்
வேலையில் எனைநீ வேறாய்ப்பார்க்கிறாய்,
சாலையில் நின்றாலும் சந்தேகப்படுகிறாய்.
தலைக்கு மேலொரு கூரை தேடினால்
பொன்னோடுவேய்ந்தாற் போல குடக்கூலி கேட்கிறாய்!
அட! செத்துத் தொலைந்தாலும்
என் சாதி என்னவென்று
ஏன் நீ கேட்கிறாய்? – அங்கே
புதைக்க மறுக்கிறாய்!

பாலூட்டா தாயான நான்
இப்படியேப் போனாலினி
எரியூட்டா தீயுமாவேன்!

– Lee



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