**BARRIERS EXPERIENCED BY LGBTQ PEOPLE IN ACCESSING PUBLIC SPACES**

### Streets and Parks
- **Criminalization of means of livelihood**
  - Criminal laws in India leave sex workers and beggars vulnerable to police action and institutionalization. This creates a major barrier in accessing streets and parks for transgender persons who do sex work or begging for a living.

### Public Toilets
- **Gendered infrastructure**
  - Transgender persons have particular difficulties in accessing public sanitation facilities as they are denied access to toilets corresponding to their gender identity.
- **Impact of gendered toilets on health**
  - Inaccessibility of toilets compels LGBTQ persons to avoid drinking water, and to hold urine for long periods of time.

### Public Transport
- **Entry to public transport facilities**
  - Entry to public transport facilities is usually regulated through security screening, which involves frisking in gendered queues. Often, transgender persons are expected to justify their presence in one queue or the other, leading to a public negotiation around their gender identity.

### Privately Owned Public Spaces
- **Discrimination in access**
  - There is discrimination in access to privately-owned places that are generally open to the public, such as shopping malls, hotels, restaurants, privately owned transport and other private businesses.
- **Denial of entry**
- **Refusal to provide services**
- **Invasive surveillance**

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**RIGHTS)**
- **RIGHT TO TAKE PART IN CULTURAL LIFE**
- **RIGHT TO LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF PERSON**
- **RIGHT TO EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION**
- **RIGHT TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION**
- **RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT**