

Entrepreneurial Intentions of Transgender Individuals

Mandeep Kaur¹, Amrik Singh^{1*}, Ankit Dhiraj²

¹School of Hotel Management and Tourism, Lovely Professional University, India, ²Independent Researcher. *Corresponding Author's Email: amrikmhm@gmail.com

Abstract

This study explored the entrepreneurial intentions of the transgender community, surveying 355 transgender adults (228 women, 127 men). The survey focused on entrepreneurial motivation and the need for financial and training support. The study utilized structural equation modeling to analyze the data, revealing that transgender entrepreneurial motivation is a crucial factor. This motivation was found to mediate the relationship between entrepreneurship and financial support fully. This means that financial support doesn't directly lead to entrepreneurship; instead, its positive impact is fully channeled through the individual's motivation to become an entrepreneur. Even when controlling for demographic variables, the research indicates that entrepreneurial motivation has a direct and positive influence on transgender individuals' pursuit of careers as entrepreneurs. This highlights the significant role that intrinsic drive plays in fostering entrepreneurial endeavors within the transgender community. The findings highlight that transgender individuals' motivation to become entrepreneurs is essential for them to be recognized as inspirations for other transgender individuals. Additionally, the study underscores the critical role of financial and training support in facilitating these entrepreneurial endeavors. The implications of these findings, particularly concerning community empowerment and role modeling within the transgender community, are further discussed in the study.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Challenges, Entrepreneurship Motivation, Transgender Community, Transgender Entrepreneur, Transgender Entrepreneurship.

Introduction

Transgender individuals face numerous barriers to social and economic inclusion, including discrimination, stigmatization, and exclusion from mainstream society. The emergence of transgender entrepreneurs is driving an exciting revolution in the business environment of India, which is creating a more diverse and dynamic economy, following passions, and becoming financially independent. The Indian government acknowledges the tremendous potential for transgender entrepreneurship. The government wants to empower this vibrant group and help it reach its full potential by tearing down barriers that discriminate against it and providing vital support networks. However, it is not easy, as in India, transgender individuals have been treated very indifferently, and this behavior is complex and varied (1). They are subjected to a lot of inconveniences based solely on their gender identity, like discrimination, denial of family, fear of rejection and isolation, property risks, school dropouts, unemployment, physical brutal assaults, sexual harassment, depression, democratic deficits, political disfranchised, social annoyance, economic marginalization security concerns,

human rights violations, victims of basic services and amenities, health risks, alcohol usage, arrests on false charges, problems relating to marriage and adoption, refusal of voting rights, etc.(2). In recent years, there has been progress toward legal recognition and protection of transgender rights. In 2014, India's Supreme Court recognized transgender individuals as a "third gender" and ordered the government to provide them with equal rights and protections under the law. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016 defines a "Transgender Person" as someone who is neither fully female nor fully male, a combination of both, or neither female nor male, and whose gender identity differs from their assigned gender at birth. This includes trans-men and trans-women, intersex individuals, and gender-queers. This decision was an important step toward recognizing and addressing the discrimination faced by transgender people in India. The government has also established the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, which provides various welfare measures such as education, employment, health services, and pensions.

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Some Indian states have also established special courts to handle cases of violence against transgender individuals. Besides, in public settings, including train stations, bus stops, workplaces, malls, theatres, and hospitals, society frequently makes fun of transgender people (3). Discrimination against transgender individuals remains a significant issue in India (4). Against all odds these transgenders are continuously fighting for their rights, empowering their community through various ways. In recent years, entrepreneurship has emerged as a means of overcoming challenges and coming out strong by the Indian transgenders.

Transgender entrepreneurship in India is an emerging and understudied field that deserves attention for several reasons. Firstly, transgenders in India are socially and economically marginalized. This discrimination stops them from getting employed and achieving financial stability. Entrepreneurship can offer them an income option that can offer them greater control over their work and income, as well as opportunities to challenge societal stereotypes and stigmas (5). Secondly, transgender entrepreneurship has the potential to contribute to India's economic growth and development. By starting and growing their businesses, transgender entrepreneurs can create jobs, generate income, and drive innovation in a variety of sectors. This can have a ripple effect on local communities and the broader economy, promoting greater economic inclusion and reducing poverty (6).

Theoretical Framework and Hypothesis Building

The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB): The theory of planned behavior (TPB) can help construct a conceptual framework that integrates entrepreneurial motivation, women's tourism entrepreneurship, and sustainable tourism development. TPB claims that an individual's intentions, especially entrepreneurial motivation, are impacted by their attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. Transindividual entrepreneurship is an extension of these motives since more trans people are starting tourist enterprises based on their beliefs and objectives. They can help to moderate the influence of entrepreneurial incentives on sustainable tourism growth by establishing and managing tourist

companies. Because of their attitudes on social responsibility and environmental stewardship, trans entrepreneurs may be more likely to include sustainable practices such as eco-friendly operations and community participation. As a result, trans-individuals-driven tourism entrepreneurship fills the gap between the motivation for entrepreneurship and the growth of sustainable tourism, promoting a travel industry that is not only profitable but also socially and environmentally conscious.

Entrepreneurial Event Theory: Entrepreneurial Event Theory (EET) offers a framework for comprehending how certain occurrences impact the motivations and actions of entrepreneurs. According to this perspective, significant events have the power to encourage entrepreneurial activity by influencing attitudes and motivation, highlighting the importance of event attributes, including criticality, disruptiveness, and novelty, which have an impact on entrepreneurs' coping strategies and stress reactions (7). Events can have a significant effect on the intentions of individuals to become entrepreneurs, and personality qualities and past experiences are crucial (8). Crucial occasions act as catalysts for identifying business prospects, especially in social enterprises where actions might result in creative ideas (9). While a transindividual viewpoint stresses the importance of shared resources, community support, and collective intelligence, EET takes into account individual capabilities and resource accessibility. The ability to mobilize, cooperate with, and utilize the many skills and assets within their network or community is equally as important to the entrepreneur as their capabilities.

Indian Transgender Community: A detailed review of the literature on the transgender community in India demonstrates the serious obstacles and discrimination this marginalized group faces (10). In Indian society, the dualistic view of transgender identity causes marginalization and discrimination, which affects their professional choices and general well-being (11). Trauma experienced by transgender people in India has a detrimental impact on their mental health and general well-being, making a comprehensive strategy necessary to meet their specific requirements (12). They have faced discrimination, social exclusion, and limited access to education, employment, healthcare, and legal rights. However, in recent years, there has been a

growing recognition and acceptance of their rights, identities, and contributions to society. The Transgender community has a long history in India, dating back to ancient times. They were traditionally revered as holy people with special powers and were often invited to bless newborns and newlyweds. However, with the arrival of British colonialism in the 19th century, hijras were criminalized and stigmatized as "unnatural" and "deviant." This legacy of colonialism has contributed to the continued marginalization of hijras in modern Indian society. Transgender individuals in India face significant challenges in terms of identity, self-expression, and social acceptance. Many are forced to conceal their true identities and live in secrecy due to fear of violence and discrimination. However, there is also a growing movement of transgender individuals who are asserting their identities and fighting for recognition and legal rights.

Transgender Empowerment: There have been efforts in recent years to empower and uplift the transgender community in India. One of the major studies in this area is the 2016 report "Being LGBT in Asia: India Country Report" by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Asia-Pacific Transgender Network. The report highlights the challenges faced by the transgender community in India, including discrimination, harassment, and violence, and calls for policies and programs to address these issues. It also highlights the importance of empowering the transgender community by promoting their participation in decision-making processes, providing access to education and healthcare, and promoting their economic and social inclusion. Another important study is the 2018 report "Transgender Persons and Rights in India" by the Center for Internet and Society, which examines the legal framework and policies related to transgender rights in India. The report highlights the need for legal recognition of transgender persons and their right to self-identification, as well as access to healthcare, education, and employment. Several initiatives have been launched in India to empower the transgender community. One of the most prominent is the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, which provides for the protection of transgender persons from discrimination and violence and recognizes their right to self-identification. The act also provides for the establishment of a National Council for

Transgender Persons to address issues related to the community.

Another notable initiative is the Kinnar Maa Trust, a non-profit organization that works to empower the transgender community by providing education, healthcare, and vocational training. The trust also works to raise awareness about transgender rights and challenges faced by the community.

Transgender Empowerment through

Entrepreneurship: Transgender empowerment through entrepreneurship has gained significant attention in recent years in India due to the high prevalence of social exclusion and discrimination faced by the transgender community. This study explores the challenges faced by transgender entrepreneurs in India and examines the role of entrepreneurship in their empowerment. The research highlights the need for policies that support transgender entrepreneurship and recommends the establishment of incubation centers for transgender entrepreneurs (13). This study examined the entrepreneurial aspirations and challenges faced by transgender youth in India. The research highlights the importance of education and skill development in enhancing the entrepreneurial capacity of transgender youth and recommends the provision of financial assistance to support transgender entrepreneurship (14). In this study, researchers explored the challenges faced by transgender entrepreneurs in India and examined the opportunities for their empowerment through entrepreneurship. The research highlights the need for policy interventions to create an enabling environment for transgender entrepreneurship, including access to credit, market linkages, and training and capacity-building programs (15). This study examines the entrepreneurship and livelihoods of transgender entrepreneurs in India, highlighting the role of entrepreneurship in their economic empowerment.

Motivation for Transgender Entrepreneurship:

While there has been some research on transgender individuals in the workplace, there is a lack of understanding of the factors that motivate transgender individuals to become entrepreneurs. One of the main motivations for transgender individuals to become entrepreneurs is the need for financial independence. Transgender individuals often face discrimination in the workplace, which can limit their opportunities for

career advancement and higher pay. This financial insecurity can lead transgender individuals to start their businesses as a means of financial independence. Another motivation for transgender entrepreneurship is the desire for autonomy and control over their work environment. Transgender individuals may face discrimination and harassment in traditional workplaces, leading them to seek out entrepreneurship as a way to create a safe and supportive work environment for themselves. A third motivation for transgender entrepreneurship is the desire to create social change. Transgender individuals may seek to use their businesses as a platform to advocate for transgender issues. This motivation is often driven by a desire to make a positive impact on the transgender community and to increase the visibility of transgender individuals in society. After the theoretical framework researcher proposed the following hypothesis:

H1: Transgender Motivation positively influences to become transgender entrepreneurs

H2: Financial Training positively boosts the motivation to become entrepreneurs

H3: Financial & Training support positively influences to become Transgender entrepreneurs.

H4: Motivation mediates the effect of transgender entrepreneurship and financial & training support

Methodology

Conceptual Modal

Most studies on Transgenders used secondary data. We have conducted this research in the state of Punjab, India. As shown in Figure 1, our study model tends to examine and analyze how financial and training support motivate transgender individuals to become successful entrepreneurs in Punjab.

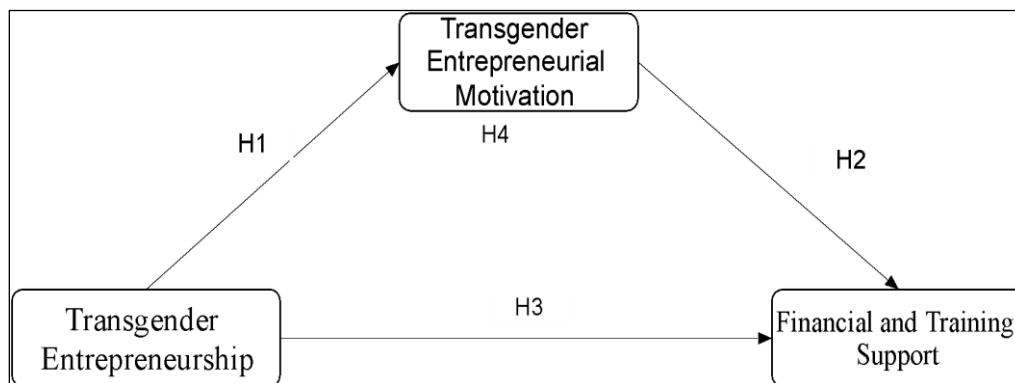


Figure 1: Research Framework

Research Instruments

This study investigates the intentions of transgender individuals to become entrepreneurs. To accomplish this, researchers created a questionnaire to gather the required information. In the first section of the questionnaire, demographic information about the respondents was asked for, and in the second section, items for each of the three constructs in our study model were asked. These constructs are Entrepreneurship, Motivation, and financial training Support. The items used to measure our constructs differed slightly from those in our hypotheses were slightly different. The Entrepreneurship construct was measured with five items, motivation was measured through six items, and six items were used to determine Financial and training support. Then, each item was rated using a five-point Likert scale ranging

from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Pilot research was carried out in Punjab with 50 transmen and transwomen. The reliability of the questionnaire is assessed using Cronbach's Alpha, which is 0.80. The researcher used the questionnaire schedule to collect information.

Data Collection

This study uses a quantitative technique to investigate transgender persons' entrepreneurial intentions and issues. Data were acquired utilizing a standardized questionnaire using an offline manner. The questionnaire aims to gather information on demographics, entrepreneurial objectives, Motivation factors, and financial and training support that help transgender to become successful entrepreneurs. A purposive sampling strategy was employed to achieve varied representation across age groups, education levels, and geographical areas in Punjab. Data was

analyzed using statistical tools like SPSS and Excel to obtain descriptive and inferential insights. For this study, a total of 400 transmen and transwomen individuals received questionnaires. Out of them, thirty participants chose not to participate, and 370 participants responded. The researcher found that 20 responses were either incomplete or inaccurate after reviewing the gathered data. Moreover, as a limitation of the study in data collection, transgender people are a small, often hidden, and geographically dispersed population, making representative sampling challenging; distrust of research also hinders recruitment during data collection. A final sample size of 350 respondents was taken into consideration for this study after the data was refined. In order to assess the applicability of our proposed hypothesized motivation and entrepreneurship model, we employed the structural equation modeling (SEM) technique. Our proposed validity and reliability were first evaluated using confirmatory factor analysis (C.F.A.). We next estimated the full structural model to evaluate the hypotheses we established.

Data Analysis

SPSS version 22 was used to analyze the respondents' descriptive features. The study dimensions were tested for reliability using Cronbach's alpha values. Because of the complexity of the proposed model, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and structural equation modeling (SEM) with AMOS version 24 were used to investigate the conceptualized model's structural

characteristics. After examination, every need for running C.F.A. and S.E.M. was determined to be legitimate. We then employed multiple regression to assess the research hypothesis.

Results and Discussion

A pilot study was carried out in Punjab with 50 transgender individuals. The reliability of the questionnaire is assessed using Cronbach's Alpha, which is 0.80. The researcher used the questionnaire schedule to collect information. Currently, Purposive Sampling serves as a framework for this study. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in Punjab state, India, has 10243 transgender individuals officially registered. In the experiment, the Morgan Table is used to compute the sample size ($n=355$). Primary and secondary data sources were also used in the study.

Respondent Demographics

According to Table 1, demographic overview, transgender females comprise a higher percentage (64.23%) than transgender men (35.77%). Of those questioned, the largest age group is 20–30 years old (40.9%), with almost half (49.4%) being under 20. A majority of individuals (50.3%) have just completed basic school, while a sizable 16% have never attended any kind of formal schooling. A vast majority of individuals (72%), according to employment statistics, are unemployed, while only a small percentage (13.7%) are employed full-time or part-time. Geographically, 61.1 percent of trans people live in rural regions.

Table 1: Demographic Details

Variable		Total No	Percentage
Gender	Trans Male	127	35.77
	Trans Female	228	64.23
Age	Below20	173	49.4
	20-30	143	40.9
	30and above	34	9.7
Education	No formal education	56	16
	Primary Education	176	50.3
	Secondary Education	93	26.6
	Others	25	7.1
Employment	Unemployed	252	72
	Employed (part-time/full-time)	48	13.7
	Others	50	14.3
Residence	Urban area	136	38.9
	Rural area	214	61.1

Confirmatory Factor Analysis

Analysis of Confirmatory Factors Examining the relationship between latent variables and the variables that represent them is part of the evaluation process for a measurement model. C.F.A. was utilized to assess the investigation's measurement approach.

Validity and Reliability

As Table 2 shows, Cronbach's approach is used to measure dependability. A Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.7 is often needed. The Cronbach coefficient for "trans entrepreneurship" is 0.835,

"motivation" alpha is 0.813 and "financial and training support" is 0.865, respectively. The reliability of this study's measurement is acceptable since Cronbach's alpha is higher than 0.7. The model's discriminant validity measurement can be used to evaluate the validity of the discriminant and convergent models. A construct is said to have convergent validity if its AVE is larger than 0.5, greater than MSV, and its square root is greater than the correlations between the constructs. The AVEs of the three constructions are more than 0.5.

Table 2: Reliability of Variables

Factor	Alpha	Consistency	No of items
Trans entrepreneurship	0.835	Good	5
Trans motivation	0.813	Good	6
Financial Training Support	0.865	Good	6

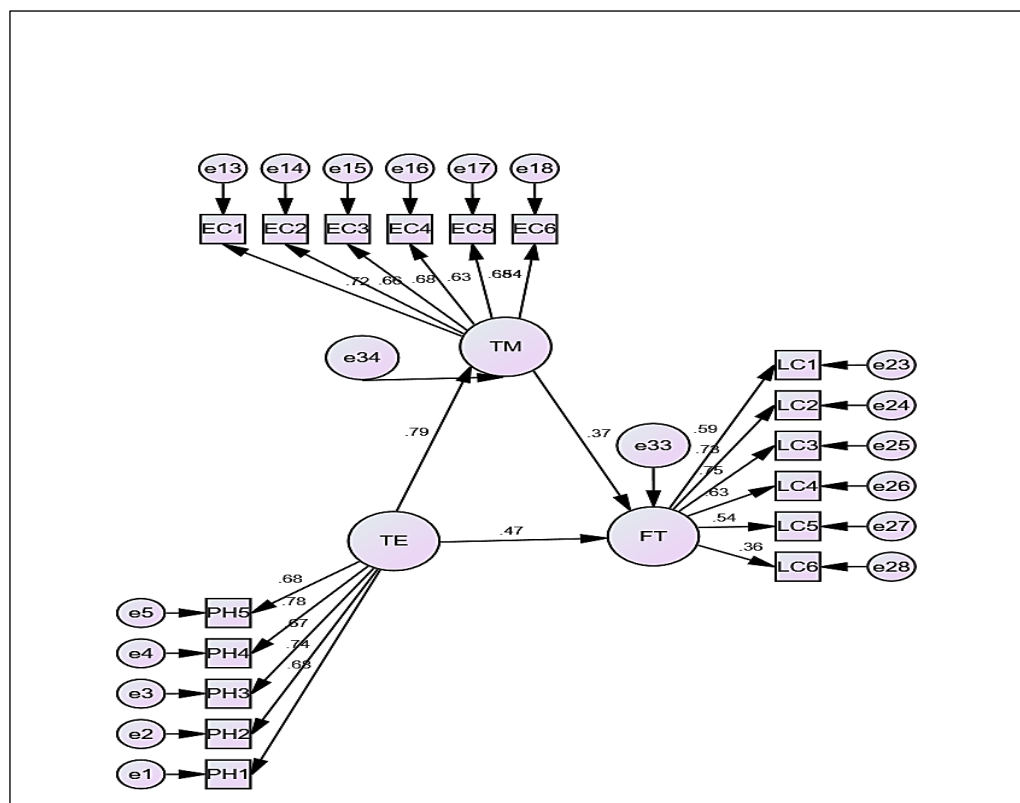


Figure 2: Structural Model of the Study

In the Figure 2 and Table 3 show measurement model, structural model, Tucker-Levis Index (TLI), comparative fit index (CFI), incremental fit index (I.F.I.), root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA), and fit-incremental-fit index (I.F.I.) must all be significantly higher than the levels suggested in past study (16) and the C.F.A. provided a

satisfactory model fit in this investigation (CMIN=359.877, X2/df=2.415; Tucker-Lewis index (TLI)=0.925; comparative fit index (CFI)=0.935; incremental fit index (I.F.I.)=0.935, root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA)=0.069, p=0.000; that is, RMSEA was less than 0.08.

Table 3: Model Fit Indices

	Absolute Fit Indices		Incremental Fit Indices			Parsimonious Fit Indices		
	RMR	RMSEA	IFI	TLI	CFI	χ^2/df	PCFI	PNFI
Criterion	≤ 0.05	≤ 0.08	≥ 0.90	≥ 0.90	≥ 0.90	1- 3	≥ 0.50	≥ 0.50
Results	0.047	0.069	0.935	0.925	0.935	2.415	0.745	0.783

Hypothesis Testing

To test the hypotheses, SEM was conducted using the data collected. Path coefficients of different dimensions demonstrated the statistical relevance of endogenous components in the study's model structure. The association between TE and TM ($\beta =$

0.773, $t = 10.086$, $p < 0.001$), TM and FT ($\beta = 0.311$, $t = 3.553$, $p < 0.01$), and TE and FT were significant ($\beta = 0.390$, $t = 4.385$, $p < 0.001$), were among the primary factors, as indicated in Table 4.

Table 4: Hypothesis Test

Hypothesis Relationship	Beta	S.E.	C.R. (t)	P	Results
H1: TE \rightarrow TM	.773	.077	10.086	***	Supported
H2: TM \rightarrow FT	.311	.088	3.553	***	Supported
H3: TE \rightarrow FT	.390	.089	4.385	***	Supported

Notes: *** $p < 0.001$

Mediation Effect of the Variable Transgender Motivation

To investigate the mediating effect, we used the bootstrap methodology. Transgender Motivation had a significant indirect influence on Entrepreneurship and financial & Training support utilization efficiency through blockchain payment services ($=0.626$, $BC=0.91$, $L.L.=0.228$, and $BC=0.94$, $U.L.=1.224$). Furthermore, as suggested by previous studies (17), the indirect effects did not pass zero, suggesting the existence of a mediating role. Entrepreneurship's direct influence on Financial & Training support is negligible ($p=0.427$). As a result, we may conclude that H4 in this study was supported by a statistically significant mediating effect.

Case Study of Successful Transgender Entrepreneurs

Sharmeen Kaur Mehra: She is from Ludhiana, Punjab, and works as a professional makeup artist. She has a small cosmetics studio at home and freelances as well. These are not the only aspects of her existence, though. Since Sanha is transgender, the term is frequently used in place of disparaging ones like "hijra," "Kinnar," or "chhakka."

Mohini: In addition to her MA, Mohini has a Master of Social Work (MSW) degree and is working towards a PhD in public administration. "Being elected to the Lok Adalat made her feel honored."

DR. Kalki Subramanian: Subramaniam is a multi-talented individual who has worked as an actor, writer, and entrepreneur. She became a

member of the Trans community when she was just 14 years old, and she later graduated from Madurai University with a Bachelor of Arts in English and a Master of Arts in Journalism and Mass Communication.

Conclusion

The emergence of transgender businesses in India is both a growing economic force and an important challenge to social stigma. Transgender entrepreneurs create successful firms and promote a more vibrant and inclusive economy by surmounting substantial obstacles. The present study offers a comprehensive analysis of entrepreneurial intentions among transgender individuals, emphasizing the pivotal roles of motivation, financial support, and training support systems. The findings corroborate the proposed hypotheses, providing valuable insights into the factors influencing transgender entrepreneurship. In the Past, studies researchers found that transgender people are frequently marginalized by society, and many turn to business as a way to gain financial independence and self-empowerment (18). Previous studies have shown that desires for communal improvement, personal fulfilment, and social inclusion serve as motivations (19). This study serves as a strong framework to support (H1). Transgender motivation positively influences Entrepreneurial intentions. Transgender people who have access to financial education gain vital skills that increase their self-esteem and drive them to start their businesses. Such training fills in

knowledge gaps and builds readiness, both of which are essential for starting and maintaining a firm. Financial and Training support enhances entrepreneurial motivation (H2). This hypothesis is supported by the previous study by the researchers (20). Comprehensive support, which includes both training and financial aid, has a big influence on transgender people's decision to become entrepreneurs. Organizations that offer education, scholarships, and chances for skill development, such as the Sahodari Foundation in India, are prime examples of how focused assistance may empower transgender entrepreneurs. Financial and training assistance to encourage people to pursue their business goals, which also applies to transgender entrepreneurs found in the previous studies (21). This corroborates the results of Financial and Training support positively influencing entrepreneurial pursuits (H3). Support networks and business aspirations are crucially mediated by motivation. Motivation, as reflected in one's attitude toward entrepreneurship, plays a crucial mediating role between financial/training support and the decision to engage in entrepreneurial activities. Financial and training assistance increases the intrinsic drive of transgender people, which increases their propensity to pursue entrepreneurial endeavors (H4). Motivation, financial education, and support networks all work together to promote transgender entrepreneurship. By addressing these issues, legislators and advocacy groups may provide environments of acceptance that empower transgender people and advance more general social and economic advancement. A rising number of young transgender people are turning their attention to entrepreneurship and professional development rather than sex work or begging. This positive change emphasizes their desire for self-sufficiency and dignity, which may considerably contribute to social and economic progress if properly supported. To help transgender people reach their full potential, the government should enact specific laws such as reservations and scholarships in schools and employment. Along with giving access to primary education, there is an urgent need for skill-development programs customized to their specific requirements. These programs can provide individuals with the tools and information needed to pursue a variety of career choices, including entrepreneurship,

boosting economic empowerment, and eliminating societal inequality. Promoting inclusiveness and understanding can contribute to a more equal society in which transgender people can thrive. Transgender entrepreneurs have the potential to grow into significant economic forces as well as influential role models for upcoming generations as these initiatives acquire traction. Their achievement will boost the Indian economy and open the door to a society where everyone lives in justice and equity.

Implications of the Study

The implications of this study go beyond knowledge of transgender entrepreneurship. It can help the empowerment of transgenders by focusing on the fulfillment of SDG5 and SDG8. It demands that legislators move to break down obstacles by granting inclusive business loans and expediting legal recognition. By forming alliances and promoting a friendly atmosphere, businesses can act as allies.

Break the cycle: Transgender people should work to defy social preconceptions by avoiding acts that foster negative opinions, such as begging, public exposure, and immoral behavior. They can work towards public acceptability and a favorable image by putting self-respect and ethical behavior first. Education, skill development, and entrepreneurial endeavors can help people live dignified lives. They must embrace self-reliance and avoid behaviors that promote stigma. This move can help eliminate stereotypes and provide new opportunities. Collectively, society and transgender people can create a more inclusive and equitable future.

Ensuring Financial Inclusion and Support:

Transgender people continue to face major barriers to financial help and loans since banks and other financial organizations sometimes need considerable documentation, including correct verification of identification, which many transgender people do not have. This barrier prohibits people from acquiring the financial assistance they require to accomplish their objectives and entrepreneurial ambitions. To solve this issue, the government could simplify and streamline the loan application procedure, making it inclusive and accessible to transgender people. By reducing bureaucratic barriers and offering specialized financial solutions, the government can empower the transgender population, allowing individuals to pursue their

aspirations and make important contributions to society.

Establishing a Transgender Research Centre:

The Punjab government needs to establish a Transgender Research Centre to gather and organize data on transgender people. This centralized database will allow the government to build focused welfare programs and generate specific career possibilities, assuring the transgender community's overall growth and empowerment.

Networking Opportunities: The Punjab government should provide networking venues where transgender people may exchange their thoughts and business ideas. These sites may help you collaborate with other experts, find mentoring opportunities, and get vital advice for company success. Such programs will enable transgender entrepreneurs to make significant contacts, improve their abilities, and develop their businesses successfully.

Addressing Exploitation: Implementing Strict Measures to Protect Transgender, the government and authorities must take strict measures against individuals or organizations who abuse transgender people by forcing them to beg on the streets or engage in illegal activities. Such behaviors not only violate their basic rights but also limit their possibilities for empowerment and social inclusion. Ensuring their safety and dignity via strong law enforcement is critical for creating a just and equitable society.

Limitations of the Study

The limitation of this study is an exclusive emphasis on transmen and transwomen. To give a more thorough picture of entrepreneurial experiences within the LGBTQ+ community, future research should broaden its scope to include non-binary people. This study's geographic scope was limited to the Punjab region. In order to capture a wider range of socio-economic and cultural circumstances impacting entrepreneurship, future research should be carried out in different parts of the nation. Future research would significantly benefit from longitudinal designs to explore reciprocal relationships between variables and draw more definitive conclusions about causality.

Abbreviation

None.

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Author Contributions

All authors have contributed equally.

Conflict of Interest

The author declared there is no conflict of interest.

Ethics Approval

Not applicable.

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