

Transgender Athletes: Rights and Regulations in Sports Law

Dr. Anuj Kumar Sinha¹, Ms. Pinki Mehta², Ms. Nimisha Sinha³, Dr. Gaurav Mittal⁴, Mr. Touheed Akhter⁵

¹Assistant Professor, Amity Law School, Amity University, Jharkhand

²Assistant Professor, Amity Law School, Amity University, Jharkhand

³Assistant Professor, Amity Law School, Amity University, Jharkhand

⁴Assistant professor (Selection Grade), School of Law, UPES, Dehradun

⁵Assistant Professor, TMIMT College of Physical Education, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad

Abstract

The participation of transgender athletes in competitive sport has emerged as a major, hotly debated issue in sports law which clusters a number of interconnected concerns regarding fairness, equality and regulation. This is a review of the legal and ethical issues related to transgender in sports, including the current policies of international sports organizing bodies and national governing bodies, as well as recent judicial precedents. Critical to the debates are the debates over keeping the competition both inclusive and competitive (e.g., eligibility requirements, hormone regulations, and phenotypic advantages). The work also examines the effect of human rights legislation, including anti-discrimination laws, on sports rules. Through examination of case studies and developing legal standards, this Article underscores the difficulty of formulating fair policies and offers suggestions for regulatory directions that take into account both the rights of transgender people and the tenets of fair competition.

Keywords:- Transgender athletes, sports law, gender inclusion, athletic eligibility, hormone regulations, competitive fairness, human rights in sports, discrimination law, sports policy, gender identity.

1. Introduction

The issue of transgender athletes competing in sports has attracted increasing attention and controversy in medical, legal, moral, and ethical discourse. At the heart of the discussion is how you balance the principles of inclusivity and fairness with concerns about competitive equity, athlete safety. These conversations have resulted in the fabrication and application of laws, at both national and international levels, in an effort to level the playing field in a way that affirms the rights and identities of transgender people. But because of the inconsistent - and often evolving - nature of these rules, it can sometimes be difficult to understand how the law applies to transgender athletes and sports. The convergence of sports law, human rights, and medical science has produced a complicated and nuanced landscape that demands a deft touch to ensure respectful and equitable treatment of all athletes – irrespective of their gender identity. The inquiry into these matters is not merely rule-making but goes to the core of the values on which sport is based: the principles of fairness, integrity and competition. Appreciating the subtleties of these debates requires a layered approach, and the views of athletes, sports administrators, legal scholars, and the wider public all need to be taken into account. As a result, the present review intends to critically examine the various legal and policy provocations implicated in transgender athlete participation, and their potential impacts on the law's intervening role in regard to TGSA as a dynamic subject within sports law.

"As being transgender becomes more accepted and people become more aware," Zeitner says, "obviously that's trickled into sports, where we think of men and women as two separate things, and when that rolls apart, you get interesting dynamics." Sports have long been based on a rigid gender binary, with men's and women's categories, a design that is deeply embedded in the societal and biological fabric. But transgender athletes have complicated this binary model, forcing sports federations to navigate questions about who is eligible to compete, what's fair and who belongs. This demand for inclusion is based on human rights principles of equal opportunities and non-discrimination regardless of gender identity. These principles are frequently embodied in national and international laws, which impose both a legal and moral duty on sport bodies to establish and maintain inclusive settings. However, the application of these principles in sports does not come without some difficulties, since sports organizations have to take into account possible effects on the competitive balance and the safety of the athletes.

2. Defining Transgender Identity and Inclusion

2.1. Understanding Gender Identity and Expression

The conversation about transgender athletes requires an understanding of gender identity — a person's internal sense of being male, female, both or neither — and gender expression — the way people show their gender to others, including through clothes, behavior and hairstyles. These notions differ from assigned sex at birth, which is predicated on physical attributes. Transgender people have a gender identity that does not match their assigned sex, their gender transition includes bringing their outward expressions into alignment with their internal sense of gender. This may include medical interventions such as hormone therapy or surgery, but also social and legal changes tending to reflect the preferred gender as they perceive it and the consistent nature of their gender identity.

2.2. The Notion of Inclusion in Sports

In the sporting environment, inclusion is about creating an environment in which all participants, including Trans athletes, have the opportunity to participate and outperform. We can and should also take the necessary steps to limit and eliminate barriers that could potentially block some physically transitioning males from participating in sports, such as discriminatory policies, ignorance, and prejudice. Sports inclusion also encompasses making transgender athletes feel welcome, respected and supported by teammates, coaches and the larger sporting community. We have to make an effort to create a welcome environment for all stories. It will require effort beyond merely letting trans athletes participate and will require making our culture more of one of acceptance and understanding than shunning and fear. One alternative could be for athletes of all sexes to compete together: that would entail the removal of the binary.

2.3. Challenges in Defining Eligibility Criteria

One of the biggest hurdles in crafting policy for transgender athletes, is how to create a fair and equitable parameter for eligibility. Many sports governing bodies have previously used biological measures, including hormone levels, to determine who is eligible to compete, especially for transgender women competing in women's sports. However, they have also been accused of being too reductionist in nature and not taking into account the complex blend of bio – psycho – social aspects that affect sporting achievement. Further, emphasis on hormone levels is criticized because of the heterogeneity of response to hormone therapy, and

a lack of evidence that maintenance of lower levels of hormones will have the demonstrated competitive advantage of these isomers. The concept of social inclusion in sport remains nebulous and offers confusion to sport policy and practice.

3. International Legal and Regulatory Landscape

3.1. International Human Rights Standards

International human rights law establishes a framework for the protection of the human rights of transgender people, including the rights of transgender athletes to participate in sports without discrimination. Some international conventions—such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights—also address sex discrimination, which has been interpreted as covering gender identity. The Yogyakarta Principles, which are a set of principles in the application of international human rights law to issues of sexual orientation and gender identity, also include a statement on the right to participate in sport without discrimination. These principles urge states to enact policy designed to provide equal opportunities to transgender athletes and sports organizations to develop their own inclusive policies.

3.2. Rules by International Federations of Sports (Such as: IOC,FIFA)

Many international sports federations have adopted rules for transgender athletes. The International Olympic Committee has been leading the way on the matter, establishing guidelines in 2003 and revising them in 2015. These policies permit Trans athletes to compete in the category which best matches their gender identity under certain conditions, such as if they have undergone hormone treatment for a certain amount of time. But there have been widespread complaints that the guidelines are too narrow, and concentrate too much on hormone levels. Other sports' governing bodies, including FIFA and World Athletics, have also formulated their own rules, some of which treat eligibility criteria differently. This is not straightforward as the number of specific protocols for female athletes is much less than there is for male athletes.

3.3. Comparative Analysis of Different Approaches

Examining the conflicting responses of international sports bodies to that question highlights a lack of international consensus on the best way to address the tension between accessibility and fairness. Other federations have more inclusive policies that focus on self-identification or have retained narrower eligibility criteria based on hormones or other biological indicators. The inconsistent application is the result of a broader debate about the importance of different factors, in eligibility and the difficulty of establishing policies that everyone involved consider fair. Another thing to remember is that the campaign for sexual orientation and identity to be added to list of SAHAs only started to pick up steam in the mid 90's.

4. National Legal and Policy Frameworks

4.1. United States: Title IX and Other Applicable Laws

In the U.S., Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits sex discrimination in any educational program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. The law has been cited as helping to advance gender equity in sports, and by court interpretations to safeguard transgender students from discrimination. The Office for Civil Rights has published guidance confirming that Title IX covers the rights of transgender students to take part in sports based

on their gender identity. But the understanding and application of Title IX can still be fraught with legal challenges, especially in regards to policies that exclude transgender athletes. Moreover, the 2013 OCR Memo highlighted the need to provide equal access to individuals with disabilities and ensure the availability of sports programs in multiple schools in a district.

4.2. European Union : Directives on Equality / National Legislation

European Union has several equality directives that prevent sex-discrimination, also in sports. These guidelines have been incorporated into national legislation, which differs in the degree of rights it provides for transgender people. Some countries have passed broad anti-discrimination laws that specifically encompass gender identity, while others have yet to extend legal protections to transgender people in sports. In the eight states and territories in Australia, positive policies and practices for gender and sexuality are not yet systematically in place in schools. Moreover, there are exemptions which permit single sex schools not to accept transgender students in Australian anti-discrimination law which covers gender identity in education.

4.3. Other Jurisdictions: Canada, Australia, and the Rest Of The World

Canada has taken a forward-looking stance on transgender rights, with provincial and federal laws protecting against discrimination based on gender identity and gender expression. CANADIAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, Gender identity and gender expression are also specifically included in the Canadian Human Rights Act as prohibited grounds of discrimination. Australia's treatment of transgender rights in sport is inconsistent, with some states and territories having more inclusive policies than others. What we learn is that the legal and policy terrain elsewhere in the world is also very varied, reflecting other legal traditions and cultural values. "Universities in Australia are seeing more diverse types of students coming forward and don't want to privilege one group and want to show respect to all groups," she said. But despite more diversity, the same discriminatory practices and workplace harassment are alive and well in this part of the country.

5. Ethical and Fairness Considerations

5.1. Balancing Inclusion and Competitive Fairness

Debate over the place of transgender athletes in sport frequently focuses on the tension that exists between the values of inclusion and fairness of competitive opportunity. Supporters of inclusion say that transgender athletes should have the same chance to play sports as their cisgender peers, and that keeping them out is discriminatory. Conversely, others say that transgender women could have a competitive advantage over cisgender women, because of biological differences, and allowing them to compete could present unfairness. This debate is further complicated due to the growth of women's sport which is often seen as second best to men's sport. How do we negotiate between these two interests, to come up with policies that are at once inclusive and equitable? We see this to be appropriate, however, as it is in the unique nature of each of the individual sports and that of these policies on competition. It has also been posited that the eradication of sex segregation in sport will weaken the gender binary.

5.2. Policy-making with Scientific Evidence

The function of scientific evidence in policy development is also important, but it is partial and interpreted. Studies on the effects of hormone treatment on exercise physiology have not

been consistent. Some studies indicate that hormone therapy may narrow the athletic advantages that transgender women have, while other analysis says advantages might last. Because the science is so complex, there is really no way to reach conclusions and to craft policies that are exclusively based on science. Additionally, studies tend to concentrate on a small subset of physical parameters, which are sometimes unable to fully account for the multifaceted integration of traits, capabilities and source of variations associated with athletic performance.

5.3. Ethical Debates Surrounding Transgender Athletes

And the ethical issues around transgender athletes are many — from fairness to safety and human rights. Others contend that banning transgender athletes discriminates against them and infringes on their right to play sports. Still others say that letting transgender women compete against women in sports could threaten the safety of cisgender women. These debates also raise larger questions about what is gender, what is fair, and what should be our values in setting sports policy. It is easy to imagine biological sex as a simple, binary variable, but really it can be more complicated: intersex people, variations in hormone levels and other physiological characteristics all muddle the dividing line. Furthermore, the dominion of biological justifications too frequently occludes the social and cultural aspects of gender, such as how the norms and expectations of gender define sporting opportunities and experiences.

6. Medical and Scientific Perspectives

6.1. Hormone replacement therapy and sport performance: A partial paradox

Gender-affirming hormonal therapy is a cornerstone of the care for Trans youth as it allows them to go through puberty consistent with their experience gender identities. The medical gender transition treatments, gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonists and/or gender-affirming hormones, have effects on growth, bone health, cardiovascular health and fertility which are not yet fully known. The role of hormone therapy in the debate about what is fair competition is a central one when it comes to transgender athletes. Estrogens and androgens are given as feminizing and masculinizing therapy to transgender women and transgender men. GAHT was also reported as a tool to relieve gender dysphoria through body transformation according to gender identity and expression, and to enhance quality of life. The impact of hormone replacement therapy on muscle mass, strength and other factors related to athletic performance must be appreciated. Research into the effects of hormone therapy on athletic performance has also been inconclusive: studies have indicated that hormone therapy can mitigate the athletic advantage of transgender women but that some advantage may remain.

6.2. Research on Muscle Mass and Bone Density

Camasciosophageal involvement also occasionally occurs among patients receiving concomitant tamoxifen treatment.²² Studies investigating the impact of hormone therapy on muscle mass and bone density are still ongoing, with contrasting results. Some studies indicate that hormone therapy may decrease muscle mass and bone density in transgender women, others that its effects on those measures may be limited. The effects of hormone treatment on athletic performance are multifaceted and may be specific to the individual and sport and dose and duration of hormone treatment. Similarly, it has also been discovered that lesbian and bisexual women possess higher levels of testosterone in comparison to

heterosexual women. It is worth noting that research in this area is still developing, and so further investigations need to be carried out to gain a complete understanding of the long term impact of hormone treatment on athletic performance.

As the prevention of incongruent puberty is especially important due to potential impact on mental health and the number of late procedures needed, the evidence of the effects of the use of GnRHa for TGD adolescents are incomplete. It has been observed that the majority of patients perceived at least some life changes in a positive direction while on GnRHa, however, expected negative effects are also commonplace.

6.3. Ongoing Research and Future Directions

As a result of existing restraints in research, active studies are necessary to influence policy decisions. Also of interest in future research are the long-term effects of hormone therapy on performance on elite sport, including effects of specific forms and doses of hormone therapy. More studies also need to examine the experiences of transgender athletes in various sports and competitive levels. Evidence has indicated that menstrual cycle and hormonal contraceptives stages can exert influence on several different aspects, such as fatigue, sleep behaviour, and mood status, as well as on cardiovascular, muscular, and metabolic parameters. To create fair and inclusive policies, sports organizations must invest in research that can help answer these questions. More studies are needed to explore the impact of gender-affirming/non-affirming care on the morbidity for other mental health, cardiac, infectious and chronic diseases as well.

7. Challenges and Controversies

7.1. Public Opinion and Media Representation

Media coverage of transgender athletes is also contentious, and some outlets present the situation as a battle between transgender rights and women's rights. TGD youth are known to experience substantial disparities in physical and mental health as compared with their cisgender peers (eg elevated rates depressive and anxiety symptoms, suicidality, substance use, and poor general health) and that part of these disparities are due to gender minority stigma and discrimination, as well as lack of access to high-quality health care. These hostile attitudes can result in discrimination, harassment, and violence against transgender athletes. In order to create a more welcoming climate for transgender athletes, myths being spread and the failure of media to report and portray this issue fairly have to be countered.

7.2. Discrimination and Exclusion

Although not exclusively transgender themes, transgender athletes experience considerable barriers including discrimination and exclusion. Trans and nonbinary people are experiencing transphobic sociopolitical factors causing higher rates of housing instability, unemployment, and violence and HIV preventative care avoidance. Numerous transgender athletes are marginalized from sports because of exclusionary policies or hostile attitudes from coaches, teammates and fellow athletes. This can contribute to feelings of loneliness, isolation and depression. In addition, transgender athletes face discrimination, such as harassment, bullying and violence. There is evidence that transgender men experience discrimination and abuse frequently. It is a priority to develop a more welcoming environment for transgender athletes by having anti-discrimination policies, educating athletes and coaches about trans issues, and encouraging positive attitudes and behaviour.

7.3. The Impact on Women's Sports

Opponents of trans athlete inclusion often harp on how it will impact women's sports. Some also claim that if transgender women are able to compete alongside cisgender women, it would compromise the integrity of women's sports and trans women would take opportunities away from cisgender women to compete — and win. Individuals with GD remain an underserved population with barriers to care, including comorbid psychiatric disorders, substance abuse, and lack of social support. All of these concerns are valid, but one must evaluate the evidence and the trade off of possible benefit for possible damage. Also, intersectionality – two or more overlapping identities – is an important thing to remember. The intersections of dual oppressed identities further drive up healthcare denials.

8. Conclusion

Transgender athletes and sports law is a complicated, developing area of law that defies easy solutions that calls the law to respect intersecting layers of identity. This article has discussed the current legal and regulatory environment, the available scientific evidence regarding transgender athletes and athletic performance, and the ethical and social issues involved in this controversy. The ultimate objective should be to create a fair and truly inclusive playing field for all athletes regardless of their gender identity. In order to deliver on this, robust additional inquiry and open, constructive conversation is required to ensure that policy is based on credible evidence and that the basic human rights and interests of everyone impacted by such decisions are consistently upheld. Though much of this literature is generally focused on more general population-levels of analysis, such research has much to offer in the way of understanding what it means to successfully recruit, retain and improve the health and well-being of transgender people. These results highlight the need to adopt inclusive policies, including inclusive non-discrimination policies and equally accessible benefits, which have been found to mitigate discrimination. Gay Male and Lesbian Experience for lesbian and gay male athletes.” Attitudes are also what make creating... a new culture of sport such a prerequisite for effective change. This principle might be further extended, with physical activity frameworks being used to help lead the inclusion of LGBTQ+ participation generally, and for sports to become inclusive places that are open to all. Additional research may help to position mental health in elite sport as a cornerstone of athlete performance and wellness. Resolving LGBTQ research problems in physical education may help make it more hospitable for researchers concerned to investigate these issues.

References

1. Antero, J., Golovkine, S., Niffoi, L., Meignié, A., Chassard, T., Delarochelambert, Q., Duclos, M., Maître, C., Maciejewski, H., Diry, A., & Toussaint, J. (2023). Menstrual cycle and hormonal contraceptive phases' effect on elite rowers' training, performance and wellness. *Frontiers in Physiology*, 14. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fphys.2023.1110526>
2. Aranda, G., Halperín, I., Gómez-Gil, E., Hanzu, F. A., Seguí, N., Guillamón, A., & Mora, M. (2021). Cardiovascular Risk Associated With Gender Affirming Hormone Therapy in Transgender Population [Review of Cardiovascular Risk Associated With Gender Affirming Hormone Therapy in Transgender Population]. *Frontiers in Endocrinology*, 12. *Frontiers Media*. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fendo.2021.718200>

3. Carmichael, P., Butler, G., Masic, U., Cole, T., Stavola, B. D., Davidson, S., Skageberg, E. M., Khadr, S., & Viner, R. (2021). Short-term outcomes of pubertal suppression in a selected cohort of 12 to 15 year old young people with persistent gender dysphoria in the UK. *PLoS ONE*, 16(2). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0243894>
4. Casini, L. (2021). Ethics in International Sporting Institutions. In Cambridge University Press eBooks (p. 160). Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108641715.006>
5. Chang, B. L., Sayyed, A. A., Haffner, Z. K., Deldar, R., Mondshine, J., Hill, A., & Corral, G. A. D. (2023). Perioperative misgendering experiences in patients undergoing gender-affirming surgery: a call for a gender-inclusive healthcare environment. *European Journal of Plastic Surgery*, 46(4), 573. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00238-022-02040-2>
6. Chatzinikolaou, M. D. (2021). Gender Dysphoria Treatment: A Critical Discussion of Medical and Psychotherapeutic Approaches in Adults and Young People. <https://doi.org/10.33422/2nd.worldcte.2021.01.35>
7. Coyne, C. A., Yuodsnukis, B., & Chen, D. (2023). Gender Dysphoria: Optimizing Healthcare for Transgender and Gender Diverse Youth with a Multidisciplinary Approach [Review of Gender Dysphoria: Optimizing Healthcare for Transgender and Gender Diverse Youth with a Multidisciplinary Approach]. *Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment*, 479. Dove Medical Press. <https://doi.org/10.2147/ndt.s359979>
8. Curry, A. E. (2024). Name, Image, and Likeness (NIL) Endorsements: How Title IX Compliance Raises the Bar for Legal Concerns. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4879301>
9. Glazbrook, M. R., Webb, S., & McLinton, S. S. (2024). Kick like a girl: a qualitative exploration into community perspectives surrounding the Women's Australian Football League. *Sport in Society*, 27(11), 1794. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2024.2316662>
10. Grubman, E. (2020). Sex is Not a Three-Letter Word: The Effect of Manipulating the Definition of "Sex" on the Future of Transgender Athletes. *Loyola of Los Angeles Entertainment Law Review*, 40(2), 161. <https://digitalcommons.lmu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1632&context=elr>
11. Helm, M. M., McGinnis, G. R., & Basu, A. (2021). Impact of Nutrition-Based Interventions on Athletic Performance during Menstrual Cycle Phases: A Review [Review of Impact of Nutrition-Based Interventions on Athletic Performance during Menstrual Cycle Phases: A Review]. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(12), 6294. Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18126294>
12. Herrick, S. S. C., & Duncan, L. R. (2020). Locker-Room Experiences Among LGBTQ+ Adults. *Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology*, 42(3), 227. <https://doi.org/10.1123/jsep.2019-0133>
13. Hoare, E., Reyes, J., Olive, L., Willmott, C., Steer, E., Berk, M., & Hall, K. (2023). Neurodiversity in elite sport: a systematic scoping review. *BMJ Open Sport & Exercise Medicine*, 9(2). <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjsem-2023-001575>
14. Kattari, S. K., Bakko, M., Hecht, H. K., & Kinney, M. K. (2020). Intersecting Experiences of Healthcare Denials Among Transgender and Nonbinary Patients. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 58(4), 506. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2019.11.014>
15. Kinney, M. K., & Cosgrove, D. (2022). "Truly Listen to Us": Recommendations for Health Professionals to Bolster Wellbeing of Nonbinary Individuals. *International*

- Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 19(15), 9032. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19159032>
16. Kozub, F. M., & Samalot-Rivera, A. (2020). Interscholastic Participation for Athletes with Disabilities Revisited: Are Today's Programs Doing Enough? *Journal of Physical Education Recreation & Dance*, 91(2), 42. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07303084.2019.1693453>
17. Krebs, D., Harris, R. M., Steinbaum, A., Pilcher, S., Guss, C. E., Kremen, J., Roberts, S., Baskaran, C., Carswell, J. M., & Millington, K. (2022). Care for Transgender Young People [Review of Care for Transgender Young People]. *Hormone Research in Paediatrics*, 95(5), 405. Karger Publishers. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000524030>
18. Kruthika, N. S. (2020). Esports and its Reinforcement of Gender Divides. *Marquette Sports Law Review*, 30(2), 347. <https://scholarship.law.marquette.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1778&context=sportslaw>
19. Kumar, A., Amakiri, U. O., & Safer, J. D. (2022). Medicine as constraint: Assessing the barriers to gender-affirming care. *Cell Reports Medicine*, 3(2), 100517. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.xcrm.2022.100517>
20. Landi, D., Flory, S. B., Safron, C., & Martinen, R. (2020). LGBTQ Research in physical education: a rising tide? *Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy*, 25(3), 259. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17408989.2020.1741534>
21. Lowik, A. J. (2022). "I Gender Normed as Much as I Could": Exploring Nonbinary People's Identity Disclosure and Concealment Strategies in Reproductive Health Care Spaces. *Women's Reproductive Health*, 10(4), 531. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23293691.2022.2150106>
22. Martínková, I. (2020a). Unisex sports: challenging the binary. *Journal of the Philosophy of Sport*, 47(2), 248. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00948705.2020.1768861>
23. Martínková, I. (2020b). Open Categories in Sport: One Way to Decrease Discrimination. *Sport Ethics and Philosophy*, 14(4), 461. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17511321.2020.1772355>
24. Masumori, N., & Nakatsuka, M. (2023). Cardiovascular Risk in Transgender People With Gender-Affirming Hormone Treatment [Review of Cardiovascular Risk in Transgender People With Gender-Affirming Hormone Treatment]. *Circulation Reports*, 5(4), 105. Japanese Circulation Society. <https://doi.org/10.1253/circrep.cr-23-0021>
25. Gupta, Y. C. IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON MODERN POLICING. *Law & Order Administration*, 77.
26. Gupta, Y. C. A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES IN HIGHER JUDICIARY IN INDIA. *JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE and ACCOUNTABILITY*, 19.
27. Batar, S. (2021). Review of capital punishment. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 10(12), 422-427.
28. Haldar, B., Dubey, B., & Rai, D. V. (2014). Biomedical Ethics and Legal Perspectives. *Ethics in Biology, Engineering and Medicine: An International Journal*, 5(1).
29. Kumari, S., Nanduri, S., Sharma, H., & Batar, S. (2023). Women in politics: examining their impact on policy development—A comprehensive review. *Multidisciplinary Reviews*, 6.
30. Batar, S. (2021). Concept of gender inequality. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 11(11), 171-176.

31. Jaswal, P. S., & Kaur, J. (2021). Surrogate Motherhood in India: An Analysis of Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021. Paramjit S. Jaswal & Jasdeep Kaur, SURROGATE MOTHERHOOD IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS OF SURROGACY (REGULATION) ACT.
32. Batar, S. (2021). Acquaintance rape: A review. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 11(11), 1059-1066.
33. Sehrawat, A., Katiyar, A. S., Vaishali, M. B. D., Sharma, M. A., & Gupta, M. Y. C. CYBERSECURITY LAWS IN THE DIGITAL AGE: GAPS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.
34. Gupta, Y. C. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS AND FEDERALISM: COMPLEX WEB OF GOVERNANCE. STATE GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION, 67.
35. Gupta, M. Y. C. (2025). Chapter-26 JUDICIARY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE INDIAN DEMOCRATIC FRAMEWORK. CONTOURS OF CONTEMPORARY LEGAL RESEARCH: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVE: Volume 1: FOUNDATIONS AND FRONTIERS OF PUBLIC LAW, 269.
36. Kaur, J. Mob Lynching Vis-a-Vis Rule of Law and Democracy: Recent Legislative and Judicial Trends in India.
37. Batar, S. Community Policing: Building Trust Between Police and Communities. Law & Order Administration, 10.
38. Sharma, A., Bhardwaj, P., Gupta, M. S., Dubey, M. B., Pattnaik, T., & Batar, M. S. The Role Of International Law In Addressing Climate Change.
39. Kaur, J. (2019). Video-Conferencing in Courts in India: An Emerging Trend. International Journal of Current Advance Research.
40. Batar, S. (2021). System of legal education in india. Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities, 11(11), 239-244.
41. Sharma, A., Bhardwaj, P., Gupta, M. S., Dubey, M. B., Pattnaik, T., & Batar, M. S. The Role Of International Law In Addressing Climate Change.
42. Gupta, Y. C. FEDERALISM AND THE INTERNAL CONFLICT. JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE & ACCOUNTABILITY, 51.
43. Batar, S. (2021). A socio-legal study of police atrocities. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 10(12), 624-630.
44. Kaur, J. (2021). Changing dimensions of right against self-incrimination: an analytical study. Revista de Drept Constituțional, (01), 32-42.
45. Jaiswal, M. R., Bibhu, M. N. K., Dubey, M. B., & Dal Chandra, M. PROTECTING INNOVATION IN THE DIGITAL MARKET.
46. Batar, S. (2021). Review of tandoor murder case. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 10(12), 78-83.
47. Chaudhary, A., Asudani, V. H., Mishra, A., Deshpande, A., & Batar, S. (2023). NRI MARRIAGES–WOMEN VICTIMS AND SCAPEGOAT FAMILIES. Russian Law Journal, 11(5S), 132-136.
48. Batar, S. (2021). An overview on cyber crime. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 10(12), 167-172.
49. Irene, M. M. (2015). Maritime Arbitration: Blend of Unity and Diversity. IUP Law Review, 5(4).
50. Batar, S. (2021). Gender inequality in india: an overview. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 11(12), 458-464.

51. Sharma, M. A., Mahal, S. G., Irene, M., Batar, M. S., Gupta, M. Y. C., & Kumar, M. A. Evolving Jurisprudence On Marital Rape: A Comparative Legal Study.
52. Batar, S. (2021). The impact of legal cinema on ancient law reform. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 11(10), 366-371.
53. Batar, S. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND DISASTER RESPONSE: A REVIEW. *STATE GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION*, 54.
54. Batar, S. LACK OF JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY IN INDIA. *JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE & ACCOUNTABILITY*, 6.
55. Batar, S. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY IN INDIA. *JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE and ACCOUNTABILITY*, 7.
56. Batar, S. HUMAN RIGHTS PRINCIPLES AND THEIR GROWTH MARKERS: A DETAILED DESCRIPTION. *AMIT VERMA*, 7.
57. Moparty, H., & Irene, M. (2020). LIFE BETWIXT ON-LINE AND OFF-LINE–A PHARMACEUTICAL PARANOIA. *World Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 9(10.20959).
58. Batar, S. PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS IN INDIA. *AMIT VERMA*, 42.
59. Hiwarale, M. G., Irene, M., Jaiswal, D., & Tyagi, A. (2024). " Competition Comission Of India: Safeguarding Fair Play In Mergers And Acqusitions In India". *Library of Progress-Library Science, Information Technology & Computer*, 44(3).
60. Tornese, G., Mase, R. D., Munarin, J., Ciancea, S., Santamaria, F., Fava, D., Candela, E., Capalbo, D., Ungaro, C., Improda, N., Diana, P., Matarazzo, P., Guazzarotti, L., Toschetti, T., Sambati, V., Tamaro, G., Bresciani, G., Licenziati, M. R., Street, M. E., ... Franceschi, R. (2025). Use of gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonists in transgender and gender diverse youth: a systematic review [Review of Use of gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonists in transgender and gender diverse youth: a systematic review]. *Frontiers in Endocrinology*, 16. *Frontiers Media*. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fendo.2025.1555186>
61. Ullman, J., Manlik, K., & Ferfolja, T. (2024). Supporting the inclusion of gender and sexuality diversity in schools: Auditing Australian education departmental policies. *The Australian Educational Researcher*, 51(5), 2049. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13384-023-00679-9>
62. Vogel, K., Larsen, B., McLellan, C., & Bird, S. P. (2023). Female Athletes and the Menstrual Cycle in Team Sports: Current State of Play and Considerations for Future Research. *Sports*, 12(1), 4. <https://doi.org/10.3390/sports12010004>
63. Waite, S. (2020). Should I Stay or Should I Go? Employment Discrimination and Workplace Harassment against Transgender and Other Minority Employees in Canada's Federal Public Service. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 68(11), 1833. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00918369.2020.1712140>
64. Willis, J., Haydel, J., Satchwell, M., Zeb, T. B. A., Wu, J., Yim, S., Saraf, Y., Hensley, M., Ganasi, S., & Yasa, E. (2022). The WNBA and Athletic Performance Based on Sexual Orientation. *International Journal of Humanities Social Sciences and Education*, 9(4), 4. <https://doi.org/10.20431/2349-0381.0904002>
65. Xiang, M., Soh, K. G., Xu, Y., Ahrari, S., & Zakaria, N. S. (2023). Experiences of LGBTQ student-athletes in college sports: A meta-ethnography [Review of Experiences of LGBTQ student-athletes in college sports: A meta-ethnography]. *Heliyon*, 9(6). Elsevier BV. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e16832>