CHAPTER FIVE

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data collected was analyzed in the light of the objectives of the present study by employing appropriate statistical methods. The obtained results after analyzing the data are submitted in this chapter.

The data was subjected to descriptive statistics as seen in Tables below

5.0.0. Objectives

5.1.0. The first objective is to study the demographic variables of the permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Table 5.1

Mean, Median, Mode and Standard Deviation of the Demographic Variables of the Permanent Resident Transgender persons of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Variables</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational qualification</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>.905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of Living</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.423</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.1 shows that the mean, median, mode and standard deviation of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District with regard to age is 2.90, 3.00, 3 and .772 respectively. Mean, median, mode and standard deviation of the
Permanent resident transgender persons with regard to Educational qualification is 1.75, 1.90, 1 and .539 respectively. Mean, median, mode and standard deviation of the Permanent resident transgender persons with regard to Employment is 1.90, 1.00, 1 and 1.142 respectively. Mean, median, mode and standard deviation of the Permanent resident transgender persons with regard to Income is 4.30, 5.00, 5 and .905 respectively. Mean, median, mode and standard deviation of the Permanent resident transgender persons with regard to Marital status is 2.25, 2.00, 2 and .833 respectively. Mean, median, mode and standard deviation of the Permanent resident transgender persons with regard to Religion is 1.90, 1.00, 2 and .302 respectively. Mean, median, mode and standard deviation of the Permanent resident transgender persons with regard to Area of Living is 1.23, 1.00, 1 and .423 respectively.

Table 5.2

Frequency of the Permanent Resident Transgender persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21-25 years</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-30 years</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30&amp;above</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is observed from the table that about 35.0 % of the Permanent resident transgender persons belong to 21-25 years 40.0 % of the Permanent resident transgender persons are coming under 26-30 years 25.0 % of the Permanent resident
transgender persons comes under 30 and above. The graphical representation with regard to the age of Permanent resident transgender persons is given below.

**Figure 5.1**

*Bar Diagram of the Permanent Resident Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Age*

![Bar Diagram](image)

**Table 5.3**

*Frequency of the Permanent Resident Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Educational Qualification*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational qualification</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-8 Std</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-12 std</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>95.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree and above</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is observed from the table that about 30.0% of the Permanent resident transgender persons were studied in between 1-8th standard and 65% had completed
their studies in between 9-12<sup>th</sup> standard and 5% were qualified degree and above. The graphical representation with regard to the educational qualification of permanent resident transgender persons is given below.

**Figure 5.2**

**Bar Diagram of the Permanent Resident Transgender persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Educational Qualification**
Table 5.4
Frequency of the Permanent Resident Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi
District With regard to Employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Begging</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Worker</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Employed</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>85.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any Other</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is observed from the above table that 55.0 % of the Permanent resident transgender persons was beggars 15.0 % were employed as sex workers 15.0 % were self employed and 15 % were doing different type of work. The graphical representation with regard to employment of Permanent resident transgender persons is given below.
Figure 5.3

Bar Diagram of the Permanent Resident Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi

District With regard to Employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1001-2999</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000-4999</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000-6999</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 7000</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is observed from the table that 5.0 % of the Permanent resident transgender persons were earning an income of 1001-2999 (Rupees) 15.0 % were earning an income of 3000-4999 (Rupees) 25.0 % were getting an income in between 5000-6999 (Rupees) and 55.0 % of them were earning less than 7000 Rupees. The graphical representation with regard to the Income of permanent resident transgender persons is given below.

**Figure 5.4**

**Bar Diagram of the Permanent Resident Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Income**
Table 5.6

Frequency of the Permanent Resident Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Marital Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Living Alone</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living with other</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living with Family</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>85.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living with Partner</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is observed from the table that 10.0 % of the Permanent resident transgender persons were not married and was living alone 70.0 % were living with other transgender persons 5.0 % were living with the family and 15.0 % were living with the partners. The graphical representation with regard to the marital status of Permanent resident transgender persons is given below.
It is observed from the table that 10.0% of the Permanent resident transgender persons was Christians and 90.0% of them were Hindus. The graphical representation with regard to Religion of Permanent resident transgender persons is given below.
Figure 5.6

Bar Diagram of the Permanent Resident Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Religion

Table 5.8

Frequency of the Permanent Resident Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Area of Living

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Living</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Living in Rented House</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>77.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living in Own House</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is observed from the table that 77.0 % of the Permanent resident transgender persons was living in the rented house and 23.0 % of them were living in their house. The graphical representation with regard to Area of living of Permanent resident transgender persons is given below.

Figure 5.7

Bar Diagram of the Permanent Resident Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Area of Living

5.2.0. The Second objective is to study the demographic variables of the Migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.
Table 5.10 shows that the mean, median, mode and standard deviation of the Migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi District with regard to age is 2.60, 3.00, 3 and .620 respectively. Mean, median, mode and standard deviation of the Migrant transgender persons with regard to Educational qualification is 2.03, 2.00, 2 and .594 respectively. Mean, median, mode and standard deviation of the Migrant transgender persons with regard to Employment is 1.82, 2.00, 1 and .903 respectively. Mean, median, mode and standard deviation of the Migrant transgender persons with regard to Income is 3.22, 3.00, 3 and 1.323 respectively. Mean, median, mode and standard deviation of the Migrant transgender persons with regard to Marital status is 1.77, 2.00, 2 and .378 respectively. Mean, median, mode and standard deviation of the Migrant transgender persons with regard to Religion is 1.83, 2.00, 2 and .378 respectively. Mean, median, mode and standard deviation of the Migrant transgender persons with regard to Area of Living is 1.31, 1.00, 1 and .465 respectively.
Table 5.11
Frequency of the Migrant Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16-20 years</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-25 years</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>43.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-30 years</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>95.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 &amp; above</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is observed from the table that about 2.0% of the migrant transgender persons belongs to 16-20 years 41.0% of the Migrant transgender persons are coming under 21-25 years 52.0% of them were between 26-30 years 5.0% of them comes under 30 and above. The graphical representation with regard to the age of migrant transgender persons is given below.

Figure 5.8
Bar Diagram of the Migrant Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Age
Table 5.12
Frequency of the Migrant Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Educational Qualification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Qualification</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-8 Std</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-12 std</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>81.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree and above</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is observed from the table that about 16.0 % of the migrant transgender persons were studied in between 1-8<sup>th</sup> standard and 65% had completed their studies in between 9-12<sup>th</sup> standard and 19.0 % were qualified degree and above. The graphical representation with regard to the educational qualification of migrant transgender persons is given below.

Figure 5.9
Bar Diagram of the Migrant Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Educational Qualification
It is observed from the above table that 45.0% of the Migrant transgender persons was beggars, 34.0% were employed as sex workers, 15.0% were self-employed, and 6% were doing different types of work. The graphical representation with regard to employment of migrant transgender persons is given below.

Table 5.13
Frequency of the Migrant Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Begging</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Worker</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>79.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Employed</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>94.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any Other</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is observed from the above table that 45.0% of the Migrant transgender persons was beggars, 34.0% were employed as sex workers, 15.0% were self-employed, and 6% were doing different types of work. The graphical representation with regard to employment of migrant transgender persons is given below.

Figure 5.10
Bar Diagram of the Migrant Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Employment
Table 5.14
Frequency of the Migrant Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater than 1000</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001-2999</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000-4999</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>59.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000-6999</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 7000</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is observed from the table that 9.0% of the migrant transgender persons were having an income of more than 1000 (Rupees), 26.0 % of the them were earning an income of 1001-2999(Rupees) 24.0 % were earning an income of 3000-4999(Rupees) 16.0 % were getting an income in between 5000-6999 (Rupees) and 25.0 % of them were earning less than 7000 Rupees. The graphical representation with regard to the Income of Migrant transgender persons is given below.
Figure 5.11

Bar Diagram of the Migrant Transgender persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Income

Table 5.15

Frequency of the Migrant Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Marital Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Living Alone</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living with other</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is observed from the table that 23.0% of the migrant transgender persons were not married and was living alone 77.0% were living with other transgender persons. The graphical representation with regard to the marital status of migrant transgender persons is given below.

**Table 5.16**

Frequency of the Migrant Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi District with regard to Religion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindus</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is observed from the table that 17.0 % of the migrant transgender persons were Christians and 83.0 % of them were Hindus. The graphical representation with regard to religion of migrant transgender persons is given below.

**Figure 5.13**

**Bar Diagram of the Migrant Transgender Persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Religion**
Table 5.17

Frequency of the Migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi District With regard to Area of Living

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Living</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Living in Rented House</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>69.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living in Own House</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is observed from the table that 69.0% of the Migrant transgender persons was living in the rented house and 31% of them living in their own house. The graphical representation with regard to Area of Living of Permanent resident transgender persons is given below.
5.2.0. HYPOTHESES TESTING

5.2.1. HYPOTHESIS ONE

There is no significant difference between biological dimension of victimization and the background variables like educational qualification, employment, marital status, religion and area of living of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi District.

5.2.1.0. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the biological dimension of victimization and the educational qualification of the
Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

**Table No: 5.18**

**Significance Of Difference Between Biological Dimension Of Victimization And The Educational Qualification Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biological Dimension of Victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational qualification</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>.512</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>.051</td>
<td>.161</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>28.238</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>.317</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (10, 89) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 1.95)

**Results:** It is inferred from the table 5.18 that the calculated ‘F’ value .161 for Biological dimension of victimization corresponding to the Educational qualification is lesser than the table value 1.95 at 0.05 confidence levels. It shows that there is no significant difference between biological dimension of victimization and the Educational qualification of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.
Discussion

Education constitutes a safety crisis, impacting the health and educational achievements of transgender persons and gender nonconforming youth. The National Transgender persons Discrimination Survey illustrates the alarming extent of the problem: 78% of respondents who were out as trans indicated that they had been harassed on the basis of their gender identity, with over one-third (35%) reporting that the harassment escalated to physical assault. The abuse could be so severe that it resulted in almost one-sixth (15%) leaving school to escape. Since most of the transgender persons had discontinued schooling the educational qualification has no role in the biological aspects of transgender persons especially for medical surgery etc. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is no significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

**5.2.1.1. EMPLOYMENT**

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the biological dimension of victimization and the employment of the permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.
Table No: 5.19

Significance Of Difference Between Biological Dimension Of Victimization And The Employment Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biological Dimension of Victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational Qualification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.214</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>.621</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td></td>
<td>122.786</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>1.380</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (10, 89) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 1.95)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.19 that the calculated ‘F’ value 1.98 for Biological dimension of victimization corresponding to the Employment is greater than the table value 1.95 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is a significant difference between Biological dimension of victimization and the Employment of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) issued a landmark ruling in Macy v. Holder. In that case a transgender person’s woman disclosed that she was in the process of transitioning from male to female, and as a result was denied employment at a federal agency. The EEOC held that discrimination based on a
person’s gender non-conformity, transgender persons status, or plan to transition constitutes unlawful sex discrimination under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Transgender persons can present unique workplace challenges. Transitioning employees – those who are moving outside the socially accepted standards of dress, physiology and/or behavior of their birth gender – often cannot avoid challenging community standards about what is gender-appropriate self-identification, appearance or expression. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and employment of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is no significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and employment of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**5.2.1.2. MARITAL STATUS**

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the biological dimension of victimization and the marital status of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.
### Table No: 5.20

Significance Of Difference Between Biological Dimension Of Victimization And The Marital Status Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biological Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>24.310</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.431</td>
<td>4.868</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>44.440</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>.499</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (10, 89) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 1.95)

**Results:** It is inferred from the table 5.20 that the calculated ‘F’ value 4.868 for Biological dimension of victimization corresponding to the Marital status is greater than the table value 1.95 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is a significant difference between Biological dimension of victimization and the Marital status of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

**Discussion**

Most of the people are aware that transgender individuals are often able to enter into a heterosexual marriage after undergoing sex-reassignment. What may be less well-known, however, is that a transgender person may also be married to a
person of the same sex. That situation arises, for example, when one of the spouses in a heterosexual marriage comes out as transsexual and transitions within the marriage. If the couple chooses to stay together, as many do, the result is a legal marriage in which both spouses are male or female. Alternatively, in states that do not allow a transgender persons person to change his or her legal sex, some transgender people have been able to marry a person of the same sex. To all outward appearances and to the couple themselves, the marriage is a same-sex union. In the eyes of the law, however, it is a different-sex marriage because technically speaking, the law continues to view the transgender persons spouse as a legal member of his or her birth sex even after sex-reassignment. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and marital status of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and marital status of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

5.2.1.3. RELIGION

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the biological dimension of victimization and the religion of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.
Table No: 5.21

Significance Of Difference Between Biological Dimension Of Victimization And
The Religion Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biological Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>24.310</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.431</td>
<td>1.310</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>44.440</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>.499</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (10, 89) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 1.95)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.21 that the calculated ‘F’ value 1.310 for Biological dimension of victimization corresponding to the Religion is lesser than the table value 1.95 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is no significant difference between Biological dimension of victimization and the Religion of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

Since Tamil Nadu is a Hindu Dominant State, around 90% of the Transgender persons were Hindus and nearly 10 % of them were Christians. The first is usually an emotional problem, not really a sexual one. The "transgender personed" label reflects a sexual identity confusion and not a true condition. God doesn't create a person with the genitals of a male and the consciousness and heart of a female. In Genesis 1:26, the Bible says, "And God created man in His image, in His likeness; male and female
He created them....and it was very good." Maleness and femaleness are God's choice, determined at conception. But growing into one's masculinity or femininity and embracing it can be thwarted by very early events that prevent children from having a clear sense of their gender. Gender identity is a developmental issue, and it starts at birth. All the many, many layers of affirmation and validation of one's personhood that contribute to self-understanding (of which gender is a part) start getting laid down the moment one is born, and they go on hour by hour, day by day, for years in childhood. No wonder so many people think they were born gay, lesbian, or transgender persons. But based on the results, there is no significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and the religion of permanent resident transgender persons. This justification is contradictory to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant difference between the Biological dimension of victimization and Religion of the Permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi District is rejected.

And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and religion of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

5.2.1.4. AREA OF LIVING

‘t’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘t’ value between the biological dimension of victimization and the area of living of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.
Table No: 5.22

Significance Of Difference Between Biological Dimension Of Victimization And
The Area Of Living Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons Of
Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Calculated ‘t’-value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biological dimension of</td>
<td>Rented</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>36.51</td>
<td>4.275</td>
<td>.194</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>victimization</td>
<td>House</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Own</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>36.30</td>
<td>4.704</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>House</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.22 that the calculated ‘t’ value .194 for Biological dimension of victimization corresponding to the area of living is lesser than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is no significant difference between Biological dimension of victimization and the area of living of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

People may have to go from well-paying stable jobs to minimum wage work, seasonal employment or unemployment. This impacts their ability to support themselves and their families. Some people are ostracized from their families, losing relationships with parents, spouses, children, siblings and others. They may be forced from their home by family members or no longer be able to pay their rent or
mortgage. While there are many costs associated with transitioning, there is also a cost when people who desire it do not do so. They may live a lifetime in which they never feel congruence between their body and their sense of self. They may be depressed and unhappy, or even suicidal, because they are not able to dress, live or work as they are comfortable. They may not have the opportunity to fulfill their dreams or live as they wish to live. Some transgender persons are able to keep their jobs, stay with their families and maintain their support networks—while enjoying their life much more fully because they have transitioned. According to the results found the variable area of living has no role to in the biological part of permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district. This justification is contradictory to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and area of living of the permanent resident transgender persons in thoothukudi district is rejected.

And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and area of living of the permanent resident transgender persons in thoothukudi district is accepted.

5.2.2. HYPOTHESIS TWO

There is no significant association between biological dimension of victimization and the background variables like age and income of the permanent resident transgender persons in thoothukudi district.
5.2.2.0. AGE

Pearson’s chi square was used to test the statistical hypothesis. Pearson’s association for age with regard to biological dimension of victimization is given in the table below.

**Table No: 5.23**

**Pearsons Association between Age with regard to Biological Dimension of Victimization of the Permanent Resident Transgender Persons in Thoothukudi District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Pearson Chi Square</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Biological</td>
<td>24.702</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 0.05% Level of Significance, 20 df)

**Results:** Pearson’s Chi Square 24.202 for df 20 indicated no significant association for biological dimension of victimization with regard to the age of Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

**Discussion**

Based on the results found age has no role in differentiating the transgender persons from the biological point of view. Transgender persons youth are children and adolescents who identify as transgender persons and/or transsexual. Because transgender persons youth are usually dependent on their parents for care, shelter, financial support, and other needs, and because most doctors are reluctant to provide medical treatments to them, transgender persons youth face different challenges compared to adults. Transgender persons issues manifest at different times in life in different individuals. In most cases of gender identity disorder (GID), the condition is often apparent in early childhood, when such a child may express behavior
incongruent with and dissatisfaction related to his, or her assigned gender. However, many of these children experience rejection as a result of their differences and quickly attempt to repress them. Therefore, people who see these children regularly may be unaware that they are unhappy as members of their assigned gender. This justification is contradictory to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant association between biological dimension of victimization and age of permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is rejected.

And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant association between biological dimension of victimization and age of permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is accepted.

5.2.2.1. INCOME

Pearson’s Chi square was used to test the statistical hypothesis. Pearson’s association for Income with regard to Biological dimension of victimization is given in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Pearson Chi Square</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Biological</td>
<td>44.303</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 0.05% Level of Significance, 30 df)
**Results:** Pearson’s Chi Square 44.303 for df 30 indicated a significant association for biological dimension of victimization with regard to the Income of Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

**Discussion**

While LGBT persons tend to have more education on average than the general population, evidence suggests that they make less money than their heterosexual and other gender counterparts (Factor and Rothblum, 2007; Fassinger, 2007; Egan, Edelman, & Sherrill, 2008). Studies on income differences for LGBT persons indicate that:

- Gay men earn up to 32 percent less than similarly qualified heterosexual men.
- Up to 64 percent of transgender persons people report incomes below $25,000.
- While 5.9 percent of the general population makes less than $10,000, 14 percent of LGBT individuals are within this income bracket. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant association between biological dimension of victimization and income of permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is accepted.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is no significant association between biological dimension of victimization and income of permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is rejected.
5.2.3. HYPOTHESIS THREE

There is no significant difference between psychological dimension of victimization and the background variables like educational qualification, employment, marital status, religion and area of living of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

5.2.3.0. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the psychological dimension of victimization and the educational qualification of the permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

Table No: 5.24

Significance Of Difference Between Psychological Dimension Of Victimization And The Educational Qualification Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Psychological Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational qualification</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>.490</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.061</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>28.260</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>.311</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (8,91) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.60)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.24 that the calculated ‘F’ value 2.65 for Psychological dimension of victimization corresponding to the Educational qualification is lesser than the table value 2.60 at 0.05 confidence levels. It shows that there is a significant difference between Psychological dimension of victimization and
the Educational qualification of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

Based on the results found a difference is well noted in the education provided to the transgender persons and how they have been psychologically affected but all individuals should think of the following. Every person shall have a right to attend the public schools of the town where he actually resides, subject to the following section. No school committee is required to enroll a person who does not actually reside in the town unless said enrollment is authorized by law or by the school committee. Any person who violates or assists in the violation of this provision may be required to remit full restitution to the town of the improperly-attended public schools. **No person shall be excluded from or discriminated against in admission to a public school of any town, or in obtaining the advantages, privileges and courses of study of such public school on account of race, color, sex, gender identity, religion, national origin or sexual orientation.** This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is no significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.
5.2.3.1. EMPLOYMENT

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the psychological dimension of victimization and the employment of the permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

Table No: 5.25
Significance Of Difference Between Psychological Dimension Of Victimization And The Employment Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Psychological Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>2.652</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.332</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>126.348</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>1.388</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (8, 91) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.60)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.19 that the calculated ‘F’ value 2.70 for Psychological dimension of victimization corresponding to the Employment is greater than the table value 2.60 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is a significant difference between Psychological dimension of victimization and the Employment of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

While LGBT persons tend to have more education on average than the general population, evidence suggests that they make less money than their heterosexual and
other gender counterparts (Factor and Rothblum, 2007; Fassinger, 2007; Egan, Edelman, & Sherrill, 2008). Studies on income differences for LGBT persons indicate that:

- Gay men earn up to 32 percent less than similarly qualified heterosexual men.
- Up to 64 percent of transgender persons report incomes below $25,000.
- While 5.9 percent of the general population makes less than $10,000, 14 percent of LGBT individuals are within this income bracket.

This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and employment of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is no significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and employment of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**5.2.3.2. MARITAL STATUS**

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the psychological dimension of victimization and the marital status of the permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.
Table No: 5.26

Significance Of Difference Between Psychological Dimension Of Victimization
And The Marital Status Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons Of
Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Psychological Dimension Of Victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>37.836</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.730</td>
<td>13.992</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>30.914</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>.340</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (8, 91) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.60)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.26 that the calculated ‘F’ value 13.992 for Psychological dimension of victimization corresponding to the Marital status is greater than the table value 2.60 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is a significant difference between Psychological dimension of victimization and the Marital status of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

Based on the results found there is a psychological effect regarding the marital status and the reasons could be as follows. Transgender people going through divorces, inheritance battles or custody disputes are particularly vulnerable to legal challenges to the validity of their marriages because the rules out there are so inconsistent. Some states recognize a person’s gender transition for purposes of entering a different-sex marriage; others don’t. Some states allow same-sex couples to marry; others don’t. Until the freedom to marry for same-sex couples is the law of the land and gender is irrelevant on wedding licenses (and therefore also irrelevant to all of the state and
federal responsibilities, rights and benefits that go along with being married—such as the ability to inherit without a will, to apply jointly for insurance policies, to adopt jointly, to receive Social Security survivor benefits, to file joint tax returns, and so on). This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and marital status of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is no significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and marital status of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**5.2.3.3. RELIGION**

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the psychological dimension of victimization and the religion of the permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.
Table No: 5.27

Significance of Difference between Psychological dimension of victimization and the Religion of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Psychological dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>.700</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.087</td>
<td>.959</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>8.300</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>.091</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (8, 91) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.60)

**Results**: It is inferred from the table 5.27 that the calculated ‘F’ value .959 for Psychological dimension of victimization corresponding to the Religion is lesser than the table value 2.60 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is no significant difference between Psychological dimension of victimization and the Religion of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

**Discussion**

As far as the results are concerned the religion has no role in the emotional aspects of the permanent resident transgender persons. The statistics shows that Hindu population are seen more as transgender persons than that of other religion the reason is that Thoothukudi belongs to Tamil Nadu and it is a Hindu dominant State. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).
Hence theAlternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and religion of the permanent resident transgender persons in thoothukudi district is rejected.

And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and religion of the permanent resident transgender persons in thoothukudi district is accepted.

5.2.3.4. AREA OF LIVING

‘t’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘t’ value between the psychological dimension of victimization and the area of living of the permanent resident transgender persons of thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

Table No: 5.28

Significance Of Difference Between Psychological Dimension Of Victimization And The Area Of Living Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Calculated ‘t’ -value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psychological Dimension of</td>
<td>Rented</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>58.14</td>
<td>3.677</td>
<td>.065</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victimization</td>
<td>House</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Own House</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>58.09</td>
<td>3.410</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.28 that the calculated ‘t’ value .065 for Psychological dimension of victimization corresponding to the area of living is lesser
than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is no significant difference between Psychological dimension of victimization and the area of living of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

There are still many myths about sexual orientation. Families and providers often believe that young people have to be adults before they can know they are gay. Many assume that being gay is a “phase” that youth will grow out of as they get older. Some think that teens may decide to be gay if they have a gay friend, read about homosexuality, or hear about gay people from others. These myths are very common and they are also incorrect. Many parents are ashamed or embarrassed by their children’s gender non-conforming behavior. They often fear that these children will be hurt by others. And they need education and accurate information to support their child’s emerging gender identity. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and area of living of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and religion of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.
5.2.4. HYPOTHESIS FOUR

There is no significant association between psychological dimension of victimization and the background variables like age and income of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

5.2.4.0. AGE

Pearson’s Chi square was used to test the statistical hypothesis. Pearson’s association for age with regard to psychological dimension of victimization is given in the table below.

Table No: 5.29

Pearsons Association between Age With Regard To Psychological Dimension Of Victimization Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons In Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Pearson Chi Square</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Psychological</td>
<td>36.335</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 0.05% Level of Significance, 18 df)

Results: Pearson’s Chi Square 36.335 for df 18 indicated a significant association for Psychological dimension of victimization with regard to the age of Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

When given two choices -- boy or girl-- most kids feel strongly that they are one or the other. However, some children cannot so easily make this choice, and when given a wider set of options, will provide a wider set of responses. When your 18 month old girl’s first words are “me boy” or your two year old son insists he is a girl, and these
responses don’t waver over the next few years, you can be pretty sure that you have a transgender persons child. This does not mean the second a child demonstrates behavior that is inconsistent with their biological sex you should assume they are gender nonconforming. But if you can look over time and see that your child has persistently and consistently made that assertion, it is probably not just a phase. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant association between psychological dimension of victimization and age of permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is accepted.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is a significant association between psychological dimension of victimization and age of permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**5.2.4.1. INCOME**

Pearson’s Chi square was used to test the statistical hypothesis. Pearson’s association for income with regard to psychological dimension of victimization is given in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table No: 5.30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pearsons Association between Income With Regard To Psychological Dimension Of Victimization Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons In Thoothukudi District</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Pearson Chi Square</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Psychological</td>
<td>41.566</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 0.05% Level of Significance, 24 df)
Results: Pearson’s Chi Square 41.566 for df 24 indicated a significant association for psychological dimension of victimization with regard to the income of permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.

Discussion

Variance in socioeconomic status (SES), including disparities in the distribution of wealth, income, and access to resources, affects everyone. Inequities in wealth and quality of life are increasing in the United States and globally. Behavioral and social science professionals possess the tools necessary to study and identify strategies that could alleviate these disparities at both individual and societal levels. Low SES and its correlates, such as lower education, poverty, and poor health, ultimately affect our society as a whole. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant association between psychological dimension of victimization and income of permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is accepted.

And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant association between psychological dimension of victimization and income of permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is rejected.

5.2.5. HYPOTHESIS FIVE

There is no significant difference between sociological dimension of victimization and the background variables like educational qualification,
employment, marital status, religion and area of living of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

5.2.5.0. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the sociological dimension of victimization and the educational qualification of the permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

Table No: 5.31

Significance Of Difference Between Sociological Dimension Of Victimization And The Educational Qualification Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sociological Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational qualification</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>.442</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>.049</td>
<td>.156</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>28.308</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>.315</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (9,90) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.47)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.31 that the calculated ‘F’ value .156 for Sociological dimension of victimization corresponding to the Educational qualification is lesser than the table value 2.47 at 0.05 confidence levels. It shows that there is no significant difference between Sociological dimension of victimization and the Educational qualification of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.
Discussion

The gender identity law reflects the reality that transgender persons and gender nonconforming students are enrolled schools. These students, because of widespread misunderstanding and lack of knowledge about their lives, are at a higher risk for peer ostracism, victimization, and bullying. The 2011 National School Climate Survey by the Gay, Lesbian & Straight Education Network (GLSEN), found that 75.4% of transgender students had been verbally harassed in the previous year, 32.1% had been physically harassed, and 16.8% had been physically assaulted. Educators play an essential role in advocating for the well-being of these students and creating a school culture that supports them. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

5.2.5.1. EMPLOYMENT

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the sociological dimension of victimization and the employment of the permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.
Table No: 5.32

Significance Of Difference Between Sociological Dimension Of Victimization And The Employment Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sociological Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>2.652</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.332</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                                        | Within Groups  | 126.348 | 91 | 1.388 | | | (At 5% Level of Significance for (8, 91) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.47)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.19 that the calculated ‘F’ value 3.32 for Sociological dimension of victimization corresponding to the Employment is greater than the table value 2.47 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is a significant difference between Sociological dimension of victimization and the Employment of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

Discrimination of LGBT persons in the workplace is a significant factor in the differences in socioeconomic status for LGBT persons. In many cases, discrimination against and unfair treatment of LGBT persons remains legally acceptable (Fassinger, 2007).

- Termination of an employee based on sexual orientation remains legal in 31 American states.
• Termination of an employee based on gender identity remains legal in 39 American states.

Up to 68 percent of individuals identifying as LGBT report experiencing employment discrimination. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and employment of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is no significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and employment of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

5.2.5.2. **MARITAL STATUS**

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the sociological dimension of victimization and the marital status of the permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.
Table No: 5.33

Significance Of Difference Between Sociological Dimension Of Victimization And The Marital Status Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sociological dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>28.629</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.181</td>
<td>7.136</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>40.121</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>.446</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (9, 90) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.47)

**Results:** It is inferred from the table 5.26 that the calculated ‘F’ value 7.136 for Sociological dimension of victimization corresponding to the Marital status is greater than the table value 2.47 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is a significant difference between Sociological dimension of victimization and the Marital status of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

**Discussion**

Some courts have ruled that transgender persons people cannot marry, usually by relying upon bans against marriage for same-sex couples and some states’ refusals to acknowledge gender transition. But marriage has been deemed by the Supreme Court as a fundamental right under the Constitution. And many states recognize that the sex you are assigned at birth is not a permanent stamp of who you are, allowing transgender persons people to amend or correct their birth certificates. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).
Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and marital status of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and marital status of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

5.2.5.3. RELIGION

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the sociological dimension of victimization and the religion of the permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

Table No: 5.34

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sociological dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’-value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>.952</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>.106</td>
<td>1.183</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>8.048</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>.089</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (9, 90) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.47)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.27 that the calculated ‘F’ value 1.183 for Sociological dimension of victimization corresponding to the Religion is lesser than
the table value 2.47 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is no significant difference between Sociological dimension of victimization and the Religion of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

**Discussion**

God's intent for every male is to grow into masculinity, and for every female to grow into femininity. When that doesn't happen, the culture has come up with new labels to describe something new and different: transgender persons, transsexual. God isn't affected by these new labels nor does he have to honor them. He sees the people behind the labels as his precious, broken children. It's only recently that the culture has tried to suggest that "a woman in a man's body" and vice versa is a variation of what is normal and right. The biology of sex alone tells us that homosexuality (under which these other categories of emotional/sexual dysfunction should be put) is not normal. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and religion of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is no significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and religion of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.
5.2.5.4. AREA OF LIVING

‘t’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘t’ value between the sociological dimension of victimization and the area of living of the permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

Table No: 5.35

Significance Of Difference Between Sociological Dimension Of Victimization And The Area Of Living Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Calculated ‘t’ -value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sociological Dimension of victimization</td>
<td>Rented House</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>30.91</td>
<td>3.472</td>
<td>.473</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Own House</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>30.52</td>
<td>3.356</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.35 that the calculated ‘t’ value .473 for Sociological dimension of victimization corresponding to the area of living is lesser than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is no significant difference between Sociological dimension of victimization and the area of living of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

A lack of acceptance and fear of persecution lead many LGBT youth to leave their homes and live in transitional housing or the streets. The consequences of youth homelessness have many implications for the socioeconomic status of LGBT youth
(Ray & National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, 2006). Studies on LGBT youth reveal the following:

- LGBT youth experience homelessness at a disproportionate rate. Studies indicate that between 20 and 40 percent of all homeless youth identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender persons.
- Upon coming out to their parents, up to 50 percent of gay teens report a negative reaction, and 26 percent report being kicked out of their homes.
- Many homeless youth programs are run by faith-based organizations, which express disapproval of homosexuality. This often contributes to discrimination of LGBT youth within homeless youth shelters.
- Homeless LGBT youth are without economic support, often engage in drug use and risky sexual behaviors, and often develop mental health disorders (Cochran, Stewart, Ginzler, & Cauce et al., 2002). Homeless LGBT youth miss out on education and social support during critical formative years—more than half of homeless LGBT youth report experiencing discrimination from peers (Milburn, Ayala, Rice, Batterham, & Rotherham-Borus, 2006). For these reasons, LGBT youth are often at the lower rungs of the SES ladder and may have greater chances of remaining at a lower SES level in the future. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and area of living of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.
And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and religion of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

5.2.6. HYPOTHESIS SIX

There is no significant association between sociological dimension of victimization and the background variables like age and income of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

5.2.6.0. AGE

Pearson’s Chi square was used to test the statistical hypothesis. Pearson’s association for age with regard to sociological dimension of victimization is given in the table below.

Table No: 5.36

Pearsons Association between Age with regard to Sociological dimension of victimization of the Permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Pearson Chi Square</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Sociological</td>
<td>35.146</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 0.05% Level of Significance, 18 df)

Results: Pearson’s Chi Square 35.146 for df 18 indicated a significant association for Sociological dimension of victimization with regard to the age of Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.
**Discussion**

Some children cannot so easily make this choice, and when given a wider set of options, will provide a wider set of responses. When your 18 month old girl’s first words are “me boy” or your two year old son insists he is a girl, and these responses don’t waver over the next few years, you can be pretty sure that you have a transgender persons child. This does not mean the second a child demonstrates behavior that is inconsistent with their biological sex you should assume they are gender nonconforming. But if you can look over time and see that your child has persistently and consistently made that assertion, it is probably not just a phase. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant association between sociological dimension of victimization and age of permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is accepted.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is a significant association between sociological dimension of victimization and age of permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**5.2.6.1. INCOME**

Pearson’s Chi square was used to test the statistical hypothesis. Pearson’s association for income with regard to sociological dimension of victimization is given in the table below.
Table No: 5.37

Pearsons Association Between Income With Regard To Sociological Dimension Of Victimization Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons In Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Pearson Chi Square</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Sociological</td>
<td>42.325</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 0.05% Level of Significance, 27 df)

Results: Pearson’s Chi Square 42.325 for df 27 indicated a significant association for Sociological dimension of victimization with regard to the Income of Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

National Statistics shows a 35% unemployment rate and 60% earning less than $15,300, as well as high rates of workplace termination, denial of employment and harassment. It's interesting to compare these to the statistics in the general US population. The transgender persons statistics are much higher than the statistics in the general US population - the unemployment rate is about 8 times higher and the poverty rate is about 5 times higher. The general population statistics show a a 4.5% unemployment rate and a 13% poverty rate (earning $10,488 or less for 2006). But there are difficulties with making these statements. First is the fact that the poverty rate threshold, $10,488, is lower than the $15,300 cited in the statistics. But the rate comparison is still useful, because $15,300 is still a fairly low income, and it's reasonable to figure that the percent of the general population earning that amount might be 15% to 20%. That would make the poverty rate for transgender people three times higher - still extremely high. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).
Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant association between sociological dimension of victimization and income of permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is accepted.

And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant association between sociological dimension of victimization and income of permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is rejected.

5.2.7. HYPOTHESIS SEVEN

There is no significant difference between legal dimension of victimization and the background variables like educational qualification, employment, marital status, religion and area of living of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

5.2.7.0. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the legal dimension of victimization and the educational qualification of the permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.
Table No: 5.38

Significance Of Difference Between Legal Dimension Of Victimization And The Educational Qualification Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational qualification</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>.359</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.045</td>
<td>.144</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>28.391</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>.312</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (8,91) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.60)

**Result:** It is inferred from the table 5.38 that the calculated ‘F’ value .144 for Legal dimension of victimization corresponding to the Educational qualification is lesser than the table value 2.60 at 0.05 confidence levels. It shows that there is no significant difference between Legal dimension of victimization and the Educational qualification of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

**Discussion**

Gay, Lesbian and Transgender persons Issues in Education also addresses legal aspects of problems in LGBTI education. Examining efforts made to curtail homophobic and anti transgender personed behavior within schools, Sears investigates the issue of bullying when manifested as homophobia. **No person shall be excluded from or discriminated against in admission to a public school of any town, or in obtaining the advantages, privileges and courses of study of such public school on account of race, color, sex, gender identity, religion, national**
origin or sexual orientation. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the permanent resident transgender persons in thoothukudi district is rejected.

And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the permanent resident transgender persons in thoothukudi district is accepted.

5.2.7.1. EMPLOYMENT

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the legal dimension of victimization and the employment of the permanent resident transgender persons of thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

Table No: 5.39

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>2.778</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.347</td>
<td>2.79</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>126.222</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>1.387</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (8, 91) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.60)
**Results:** It is inferred from the table 5.39 that the calculated ‘F’ value 2.79 for Legal dimension of victimization corresponding to the Employment is greater than the table value 2.60 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is a significant difference between Legal dimension of victimization and the Employment of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

**Discussion**

While the number of same-sex couples grows, the legal barriers for these families continue to exist, leading to increasing SES disparities for LGBT persons and families. Very few companies offer health care benefits to same-sex couples or unmarried heterosexual couples. According to the U.S. Census Bureau 2006 American Community Survey:

- Close to 6 percent, or 5.5 million of all American households are headed by unmarried couples, a significant increase from the 3.2 million unmarried couple households reported in the 1990 Census. Of the 5.5 million unmarried couples documented, 13 percent were same-sex couples. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and employment of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.
And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and employment of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

5.2.7.2. MARITAL STATUS

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the legal dimension of victimization and the marital status of the permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

**Table No: 5.40**

Significance Of Difference Between Legal Dimension Of Victimization And The Marital Status Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>19.073</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.384</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.367</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>49.677</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>.546</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (8, 91) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.60)

**Results:** It is inferred from the table 5.40 that the calculated ‘F’ value 4.367 for Legal dimension of victimization corresponding to the marital status is greater than the table value 2.60 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is a significant difference between Legal dimension of victimization and the marital status of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.
Discussion

Most states permit a transgender person to marry a person of the other gender, some states have taken the hard line view that gender is fixed at birth and that reassignment surgery cannot change that fact. So, for example, a court in Texas invalidated a 7-year marriage between a transsexual woman and her deceased husband. As part of a wrongful death suit, the court held that a person’s legal sex is genetically fixed at birth and that the wife was legally male, despite her female anatomy and appearance and despite the fact that she had lived as a woman for most of her life. Tragically, this decision left the wife without any of the rights or protections of a legal spouse – not only the ability to bring a wrongful death action, but the right to inherit and to obtain her husband’s social security. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and marital status of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and marital status of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.
5.2.7.3. RELIGION

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the legal dimension of victimization and the religion of the permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

Table No: 5.41

Significance Of Difference Between Legal Dimension Of Victimization And The Religion Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td></td>
<td>.679</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.085</td>
<td>.928</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.321</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>.091</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (8, 91) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.47)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.41 that the calculated ‘F’ value .928 for Legal dimension of victimization corresponding to the Religion is lesser than the table value 2.60 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is no significant difference between Legal dimension of victimization and the Religion of the permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

LGBT people are much less religious than the broader American population. About half -- 48 percent -- say they don't have any religion, more than double the percentage of the general public that says the same. But slightly more LGBT Americans, 51 percent, do have a religion, and 17 percent of them say religion is
"very important" in their lives. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and religion of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**And null hypothesis,**

There is no significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and religion of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

**5.2.7.4. AREA OF LIVING**

‘t’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘t’ value between the legal dimension of victimization and the area of living of the permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

**Table No: 5.42**

**Significance Of Difference Between Legal Dimension Of Victimization And The Area Of Living Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Calculated ‘t’ -value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legal Dimension of victimization</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rented House</strong></td>
<td>77</td>
<td>53.00</td>
<td>4.107</td>
<td>.046</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Own House</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>52.96</td>
<td>3.561</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Results:** It is inferred from the table 5.42 that the calculated ‘t’ value .046 for Legal dimension of victimization corresponding to the area of living is lesser than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is no significant difference between Legal dimension of victimization and the area of living of the Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

**Discussion**

There are still many myths about sexual orientation. Families and providers often believe that young people have to be adults before they can know they are gay. Many assume that being gay is a “phase” that youth will grow out of as they get older. Some think that teens may decide to be gay if they have a gay friend, read about homosexuality, or hear about gay people from others. These myths are very common and they are also incorrect. Many parents are ashamed or embarrassed by their children’s gender non-conforming behavior. They often fear that these children will be hurt by others. And they need education and accurate information to support their child’s emerging gender identity. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and area of living of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.
And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and area of living of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

**5.2.8. HYPOTHESIS EIGHT**

There is no significant association between legal dimension of victimization and the background variables like age and income of the permanent resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

**5.2.8.0. AGE**

Pearson’s Chi square was used to test the statistical hypothesis. Pearson’s association for age with regard to legal dimension of victimization is given in the table below.

**Table No: 5.43**

**Pearsons Association between Age With Regard To Legal Dimension Of Victimization Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons In Thoothukudi District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Pearson Chi Square</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>26.479</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 0.05% Level of Significance, 16 df)

**Results:** Pearson’s Chi Square 26.479 for df 16 indicated a significant association for Legal dimension of victimization with regard to the age of Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.
Discussion

Children get cues early on from parents about appropriate behavior, and internalize them. For example MTF (male to female) transsexuals have reported getting the message from parents that it wasn’t ok for them to play dolls with their sisters or neighbors, and that they were expected to do “boy” things – like rough and tumble play. Kids of this age start to get the idea that there is a part of themselves that must remain hidden.

Puberty is a particularly hard age, since the body begins to change and adapt gender specific features (breasts, changes in genitals, menses, etc.). Transgendered individuals have reported “I was disgusted by (hair, breasts…etc)”. Many transgendered individuals are aware of their issue by this age, but lack the means and agency to effect any change. This has been changing in recent years where some transgendered youth are more “out”, have supportive families and are able to access services. In some cases medication is available to “delay” puberty until the individual is old enough to decide whether or not to transition. This has the benefit of essentially avoiding the trauma of experiencing the physical effects of puberty in the unwanted gender. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant association between legal dimension of victimization and age of permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is accepted.

And Null Hypothesis,

There is a significant association between legal dimension of victimization and age of permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is rejected.
5.2.8.1. INCOME

Pearson’s Chi square was used to test the statistical hypothesis. Pearson’s association for income with regard to legal dimension of victimization is given in the table below.

Table No: 5.44

Pearson’s Association between Income With Regard To Legal Dimension Of
Victimization Of The Permanent Resident Transgender Persons In Thoothukudi
District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Pearson Chi Square</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>31.195</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 0.05% Level of Significance, 24 df)

Results: Pearson’s Chi Square 31.195 for df 24 indicated no significant association for Legal dimension of victimization with regard to the Income of Permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

Evidence indicates that individuals who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT) are especially susceptible to being placed at a socioeconomic disadvantage. Thus SES is inherently related to the rights and well-being of LGBT persons. While LGBT persons tend to have more education on average than the general population, evidence suggests that they make less money than their heterosexual and cisgender counterparts (Factor and Rothblum, 2007; Fassinger, 2007; Egan, Edelman & Sherrill, 2008). Studies on income differences for LGBT persons indicate that: Evidence indicates that individuals who identify as lesbian, gay,
bisexual or transgender (LGBT) are especially susceptible to being placed at a socioeconomic disadvantage. Thus SES is inherently related to the rights and well-being of LGBT persons.

- Gay men earn up to 32% less than similarly qualified heterosexual men.
- Up to 64% of transgender people report incomes below $25,000.
- While 5.9% of the general population makes less than 10,000, 14% of LGBT individuals are within this income bracket. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant association between legal dimension of victimization and income of permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is no significant association between legal dimension of victimization and income of permanent resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is accepted.

5.2.9. HYPOTHESIS NINE

There is no significant difference between biological dimension of victimization and the background variables like educational qualification, employment, marital status, religion and area of living of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

5.2.9.0. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the biological dimension of victimization and the educational qualification of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.
Table No: 5.45

Significance Of Difference Between Biological Dimension Of Victorization And The Educational Qualification Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biological Dimension of Victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational qualification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>2.216</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>.201</td>
<td>.542</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>32.694</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>.372</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (11, 88) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.20)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.45 that the calculated ‘F’ value .542 for biological dimension of victimization corresponding to the educational qualification is lesser than the table value 2.20 at 0.05 confidence levels. It shows that there is no significant difference between biological dimension of victimization and the educational qualification of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.

Discussion

The National Transgender Discrimination Survey published in 2011 found that 78% of transgender students were harassed in higher education, and 15% left school due to harassment. Exclusionary policies have deep rooted effects on students. The National Center for Lesbian Rights explains that “being singled out and treated differently than their peers is detrimental to a transgender student’s psychological, social, and academic wellbeing and development.” This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).
Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

And null hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

5.2.9.1. EMPLOYMENT

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the biological dimension of victimization and the employment of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

Table No: 5.46

Significance Of Difference Between Biological Dimension Of Victimization And The Employment Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biological Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational qualification</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>8.153</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>.741</td>
<td>.898</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>72.607</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>.825</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (11, 88) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.20)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.46 that the calculated ‘F’ value .898 for Biological dimension of victimization corresponding to the Employment is lesser than
the table value 2.20 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is no significant
difference between Biological dimension of victimization and the Employment of the
Migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

Severe or pervasive and an employer does not take steps to stop it. Jokes or
derogatory comments about transgender people, repeated and intentional use of the
wrong name or pronouns, or intrusive, disrespectful personal questions may constitute
harassment, and supervisors should take steps to stop it. This justification is similar to

Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant difference between the biological dimension of
victimization and employment of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi
district is rejected.

And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the biological dimension of
victimization and employment of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi
district is accepted.

5.2.9.2. MARITAL STATUS

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘f’ value between the
biological dimension of victimization and the marital status of the migrant
transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.
Table No: 5.47

Significance Of Difference Between Biological Dimension Of Victimization And
The Marital Status Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biological Dimension of Victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>2.472</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>.225</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>15.238</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>.173</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (11, 88) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.20)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.47 that the calculated ‘F’ value 1.298 for Biological dimension of victimization corresponding to the marital status is greater than the table value 2.67 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is a significant difference between Biological dimension of victimization and the marital status of the Migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

One problem that sometimes arises with a cross dressing husband is that the behavior can become exclusive and private. The wife may feel left out if that occurs, and worry that she is losing the benefit of the bargain for which she contracted. The reasons underlying such a situation are several, but the net effect is that the cross dressing becomes "excepted" rather than "accepted", and increasingly remote from the terms of the relationship. Ideally, we want our partners to not just tolerate us,
but to truly understand us, to revel in who we are, and to love us for our uniqueness and individuality. Intimacy is at the core of any relationship. The only thing all queer people share is the experience of the closet, being forced to lie about who they are because they feel unsafe about expressing their nature in a society which finds that nature bizarre. This can be frustrating for partners because we do cut ourselves off, do stay closed, because we have learned that is what the acceptable thing is to do. Unless, though, we feel safe enough to open up, to share what society tells us is a "horrible" and "sick" secret, we cannot be intimate, even with ourselves. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and marital status of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi District is accepted.

And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and marital status of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi District is rejected.

5.2.9.3. RELIGION

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the biological dimension of victimization and the religion of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.
Table No: 5.48

Significance Of Difference Between Biological Dimension Of Victimization And
The Religion Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biological Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>.475</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>.043</td>
<td>.297</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>13.635</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>.155</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (11, 88) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.20)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.48 that the calculated ‘F’ value 1.310 for biological dimension of victimization corresponding to the religion is lesser than the table value 1.95 at 0.05 confidence levels. It shows that there is no significant difference between biological dimension of victimization and the religion of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.

Discussion

As far as the results are concerned the religion has no role in the emotional aspects of the permanent resident transgender persons. The statistics shows that Hindu population are seen more as transgender persons than that of other religion the reason is that Thoothukudi belongs to Tamil Nadu and it is a Hindu dominant State. This

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and religion of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**And null hypothesis,**

There is no significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and religion of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

### 5.2.9.4. AREA OF LIVING

‘t’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘t’ value between the biological dimension of victimization and the area of living of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

**Table No: 5.49**

**Significance Of Difference Between Biological Dimension Of Victimization And The Area Of Living Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Calculated ‘t’ -value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological Dimension of</strong></td>
<td>Rented House</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>36.81</td>
<td>3.953</td>
<td>.707</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Victimization</strong></td>
<td>Own House</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>36.13</td>
<td>5.457</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is inferred from the table 5.49 that the calculated ‘t’ value .707 for biological dimension of victimization corresponding to the area of living is lesser than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is no significant difference between biological dimension of victimization and the area of living of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

There are some similarities between what transgender people and gay, lesbian and bisexual people face when coming out to family members. Both groups are likely to fear that their parents will reject them after they come out. Family members might tell you you're immoral, end communications or simply stop loving you.

While it's true that many parents are shocked when their children come out to them, it is also true that for many parents, it's very hard to permanently reject their children. Parents might react in ways that hurt. Some cry, get angry or shut down emotionally. Some try to send their child to counselors or therapists in attempts to change their child. Many go through a cycle of anger and loss that for some eventually turns into acceptance. The parents grew up in a time when some of the misperceptions about gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people were more prevalent than they are today, and many of those that concern transgender people still persist. There's really no set schedule for how long it takes parents to adjust. Some take months. Some take years. And, of course, some have known all along. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).
Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and area of living of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and religion of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

5.2.10. HYPOTHESIS TEN

There is no significant association between biological dimension of victimization and the background variables like age and income of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

5.2.10.0. AGE

Pearson’s Chi square was used to test the statistical hypothesis. Pearson’s association for age with regard to biological dimension of victimization is given in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Pearson Chi Square</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Biological</td>
<td>26.622</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 0.05% Level of Significance, 33 df)
**Results:** Pearson’s Chi Square 26.622 for df 33 indicated no significant association for biological dimension of victimization with regard to the age of Migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

**Discussion**

People who have had gender dysphoria for a long time are known as transsexuals. Some people become aware of transsexual feelings as children while others discover their feelings later in life. The symptoms of gender dysphoria usually begin to appear at a very young age. These might include a girl not showing any interest in typical girl’s clothes or toys or a boy refusing to take part in activities normally associated with boys. For a lot of children, this may just be a normal part of growing up, but in cases of gender dysphoria, it continues as the child becomes a teenager, and then an adult. It isn’t known what causes gender dysphoria, but it is accepted as a medical condition in the UK. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant association between biological dimension of victimization and age of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is no significant association between biological dimension of victimization and age of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is accepted.
5.2.10.1. INCOME

Pearson’s Chi square was used to test the statistical hypothesis. Pearson’s association for income with regard to biological dimension of victimization is given in the table below.

Table No: 5.51

**Pearsons Association between Income With Regard To Biological Dimension Of Victimization Of The Migrant Transgender Persons In Thoothukudi District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Pearson Chi Square</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Biological</td>
<td>32.485</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 0.05% Level of Significance, 44 df)

**Results:** Pearson’s Chi Square 32.485 for df 44 indicated no significant association for biological dimension of victimization with regard to the income of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.

**Discussion**

While LGBT persons tend to have more education on average than the general population, evidence suggests that they make less money than their heterosexual and other gender counterparts (Factor and Rothblum, 2007; Fassinger, 2007; Egan, Edelman, & Sherrill, 2008). Studies on income differences for LGBT persons indicate that:

- Gay men earn up to 32 percent less than similarly qualified heterosexual men.
- Up to 64 percent of transgender persons people report incomes below $25,000.
- While 5.9 percent of the general population makes less than $10,000, 14 percent of LGBT individuals are within this income bracket. This justification

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant association between biological dimension of victimization and income of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is no significant association between biological dimension of victimization and income of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is accepted.

**5.2.11. HYPOTHESIS ELEVEN**

There is no significant difference between psychological dimension of victimization and the background variables like educational qualification, employment, marital status, religion and area of living of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

**5.2.11.0. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION**

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the psychological dimension of victimization and the educational qualification of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.
Table No: 5.52

Significance Of Difference Between Psychological Dimension Of Victimization
And The Educational Qualification Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Psychological Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational qualification</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>.776</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.097</td>
<td>.259</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>34.134</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>.375</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (8,91) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.60)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.52 that the calculated ‘F’ value .259 for Psychological dimension of victimization corresponding to the Educational qualification is lesser than the table value 2.60 at 0.05 confidence levels. It shows that there is no significant difference between Psychological dimension of victimization and the Educational qualification of the Migrant Transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

Education constitutes a safety crisis, impacting the health and educational achievements of transgender persons and gender nonconforming youth. The National Transgender persons Discrimination Survey illustrates the alarming extent of the problem: 78% of respondents who were out as trans indicated that they had been harassed on the basis of their gender identity, with over one-third (35%) reporting that the harassment escalated to physical assault. The abuse could be so severe that it resulted in almost one-sixth (15%) leaving school to escape. Since most of the
transgender persons had discontinued schooling the educational qualification has no role in the biological aspects of transgender persons especially for medical surgery etc. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**And null hypothesis,**

There is no significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

**5.2.11.1. EMPLOYMENT**

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the psychological dimension of victimization and the employment of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table No: 5.53</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Significance Of Difference Between Psychological Dimension Of Victimization And The Employment Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>4.602</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.575</td>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>76.158</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>.837</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (8, 91) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.60)
**Results:** It is inferred from the table 5.53 that the calculated ‘F’ value 2.86 for psychological dimension of victimization corresponding to the employment is greater than the table value 2.60 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is a significant difference between psychological dimension of victimization and the employment of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.

**Discussion**

Some transgender people who wish to disclose this truth about themselves to others have reached a breaking point in their lives where it's too difficult to hide who they are any longer. Transgender people often feel compelled to share who they are in order to build stronger and more authentic relationships with those closest to them. This is particularly true at school and at work, where we consistently spend a majority of our waking lives with certain other people. While there are benefits, there can also be serious risks and consequences involved. The decision is yours and yours alone. It's important to weigh both risks and rewards before making a choice to tell others. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and employment of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is no significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and employment of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.
5.2.11.2. MARITAL STATUS

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the psychological dimension of victimization and the marital status of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

**Table No: 5.54**

**Significance Of Difference Between Psychological Dimension Of Victimization And The Marital Status Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Psychological dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.119</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.140</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.591</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>.182</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (8, 91) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.60)

**Results:** It is inferred from the table 5.54 that the calculated ‘F’ value 3.43 for Psychological dimension of victimization corresponding to the Marital status is greater than the table value 2.60 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is a significant difference between Psychological dimension of victimization and the Marital status of the Migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and marital status of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.
And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and marital status of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

Discussion

One of the biggest reasons transgender people don’t disclose being transgender is fear of how a partner or spouse will react. They wonder if their spouse will ask for a divorce or if their partner will suddenly stop loving them.

The good news is that love is hard to stop suddenly. But even a relationship built on the strongest love may confront insurmountable challenges when a partner discloses being transgender. In these cases, separation may be inevitable. A husband or wife may find it difficult to trust a spouse who has kept their feelings secret, or that they’re no longer able to have a romantic relationship with a partner who is transitioning. But there are many others who discover that they can. More and more couples and families are staying together through transition, and disclosing that you’re transgender to those you love the most doesn’t have to lead to separation.

Before disclosing to a partner or spouse, it’s important to remember that they’ll need time and patience — just as you’d expect time and patience while working through your own feelings. Counseling can be helpful to many couples, as can talking with other couples who have been through similar situations. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009).
5.2.11.3. RELIGION

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the psychological dimension of victimization and the religion of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

Table No: 5.55

Significance Of Difference Between Psychological Dimension Of Victimization And The Religion Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Psychological Dimension of Victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’-value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>.265</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.033</td>
<td>.218</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>13.845</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>.152</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (8, 91) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.60)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.55 that the calculated ‘F’ value .218 for Psychological dimension of victimization corresponding to the Religion is lesser than the table value 2.60 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is no significant difference between Psychological dimension of victimization and the Religion of the Migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

Since Tamil Nadu is a Hindu Dominant State, around 90% of the Transgender persons were Hindus and nearly 10 % of them were Christians. The first is usually an emotional problem, not really a sexual one. The "transgender personsed" label reflects sexual identity confusion and not a true condition. God doesn't create a person with
the genitals of a male and the consciousness and heart of a female. In Genesis 1:26, the Bible says, "And God created man in His image, in His likeness; male and female He created them....and it was very good." Maleness and femaleness are God's choice, determined at conception. But growing into one's masculinity or femininity and embracing it can be thwarted by very early events that prevent children from having a clear sense of their gender. Gender identity is a developmental issue, and it starts at birth. All the many, many layers of affirmation and validation of one's personhood that contribute to self-understanding (of which gender is a part) start getting laid down the moment one is born, and they go on hour by hour, day by day, for years in childhood. No wonder so many people think they were born gay, lesbian, or transgender persons. But based on the results, there is no significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and the religion of permanent resident transgender persons. This justification is contradictory to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and religion of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is no significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and religion of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.
5.2.11.4. AREA OF LIVING

‘t’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘t’ value between the psychological dimension of victimization and the area of living of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

Table No: 5.56

Significance Of Difference Between Psychological Dimension Of Victimization And The Area Of Living Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Calculated ‘t’-value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psychological Dimension of</td>
<td>Rented</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>58.39</td>
<td>3.885</td>
<td>2.023</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>victimization</td>
<td>House</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own House</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>56.87</td>
<td>2.291</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.56 that the calculated ‘t’ value 2.023 for Psychological dimension of victimization corresponding to the area of living is greater than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is a significant difference between Psychological dimension of victimization and the area of living of the Migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

Because of societal restraints, being out as transgender is not always easy, but it’s also the only way to educate others about gender identity and expression. Facing possible rejection and even violence, transgender people must continue coming out to
friends, family, co-workers and community members so that they can, in turn, become more accepting and supportive. This justification is contradictory to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and area of living of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is no significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and religion of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

5.2.12. **HYPOTHESIS TWELVE**

There is no significant association between psychological dimension of victimization and the background variables like age and income of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

5.2.12.0. **AGE**

Pearson’s Chi square was used to test the statistical hypothesis. Pearson’s association for age with regard to psychological dimension of victimization is given in the table below.
Table No: 5.57

Pearsons Association Between Age With Regard To Psychological Dimension Of Victimization Of The Migrant Transgender Persons In Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Pearson Chi Square</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Psychological</td>
<td>43.556</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 0.05% Level of Significance, 24 df)

**Results:** Pearson’s Chi Square 43.556 for df 24 indicated a significant association for psychological dimension of victimization with regard to the age of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.

**Discussion**

The result shows that there is victimization taking place regardless of age. In the age of three Thomas recognized himself as a girl. Her parents have been accused by family, friends and others of being reckless, causing their youngest child permanent damage by allowing her to live as a girl. When children insist that their gender doesn't match their body, it can trigger a confusing, painful odyssey for the family. And most of the time, these families face isolating experiences trying to decide what is best for their kids, especially because transgender issues are viewed as mysterious, and loaded with stigma and judgment. This justification is contradictory to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant association between psychological dimension of victimization and age of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is accepted.
And null hypothesis,

There is a significant association between psychological dimension of victimization and age of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is rejected.

5.2.12.1. INCOME

Pearson’s Chi square was used to test the statistical hypothesis. Pearson’s association for income with regard to psychological dimension of victimization is given in the table below.

**Table No: 5.58**

Pearsons Association Between Income With Regard To Psychological Dimension Of Victimization Of The Migranttransgender Persons In Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Pearson Chi Square</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Psychological</td>
<td>45.876</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 0.05% Level of Significance, 32 df)

**Results:** Pearson’s Chi Square 45.876 for df 32 indicated a significant association for psychological dimension of victimization with regard to the income of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.

**Discussion**

National Statistics shows a 35% unemployment rate and 60% earning less than $15,300, as well as high rates of workplace termination, denial of employment and harassment. It's interesting to compare these to the statistics in the general US population. The transgender persons statistics are much higher that the statistics in the general US population - the unemployment rate is about 8 times higher and the poverty rate is about 5 times higher. The general population statistics show a 4.5% unemployment rate and a 13% poverty rate (earning $10,488 or less for 2006). But
there are difficulties with making these statements. First is the fact that the poverty rate threshold, $10,488, is lower than the $15,300 cited in the statistics. But the rate comparison is still useful, because $15,300 is still a fairly low income, and it's reasonable to figure that the percent of the general population earning that amount might be 15% to 20%. That would make the poverty rate for transgender people three times higher - still extremely high. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant association between psychological dimension of victimization and income of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is accepted.

**And null hypothesis,**

There is no significant association between psychological dimension of victimization and income of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**5.2.13. HYPOTHESIS THIRTEEN**

There is no significant difference between sociological dimension of victimization and the background variables like educational qualification, employment, marital status, religion and area of living of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

**5.2.13.0. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION**

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the sociological dimension of victimization and the educational qualification of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.
Table No: 5.59

Significance Of Difference Between Sociological Dimension Of Victimization
And The Educational Qualification Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of
Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sociological Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational qualification</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>1.769</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>.197</td>
<td>.534</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>33.141</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>.368</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (9,90) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.47)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.31 that the calculated ‘F’ value .534 for sociological dimension of victimization corresponding to the educational qualification is lesser than the table value 2.47 at 0.05 confidence levels. It shows that there is no significant difference between sociological dimension of victimization and the educational qualification of the migrant transgender persons of thoothukudi district.

Discussion

Education constitutes a safety crisis, impacting the health and educational achievements of transgender persons and gender nonconforming youth. The National Transgender persons Discrimination Survey illustrates the alarming extent of the problem: 78% of respondents who were out as trans indicated that they had been harassed on the basis of their gender identity, with over one-third (35%) reporting that the harassment escalated to physical assault. The abuse could be so severe that it resulted in almost one-sixth (15%) leaving school to escape. Since most of the transgender persons had discontinued schooling the educational qualification has no
role in the biological aspects of transgender persons especially for medical surgery etc. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is no significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

### 5.2.13.1. EMPLOYMENT

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the sociological dimension of victimization and the employment of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

**Table No: 5.60**

**Significance Of Difference Between Sociological Dimension Of Victimization And The Employment Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sociological Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment Between Groups</td>
<td>5.853</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>.650</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Within Groups</td>
<td>74.907</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>.832</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (9, 90) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.47)
**Results:** It is inferred from the table 5.60 that the calculated ‘F’ value 2.65 for sociological dimension of victimization corresponding to the employment is greater than the table value 2.47 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is a significant difference between sociological dimension of victimization and the employment of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.

**Discussion**

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) issued a landmark ruling in *Macy v. Holder*. In that case a transgender person’s woman disclosed that she was in the process of transitioning from male to female, and as a result was denied employment at a federal agency. The EEOC held that discrimination based on a person’s gender non-conformity, transgender persons status, or plan to transition constitutes unlawful sex discrimination under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Transgender persons can present unique workplace challenges. Transitioning employees – those who are moving outside the socially accepted standards of dress, physiology and/or behavior of their birth gender – often cannot avoid challenging community standards about what is gender-appropriate self-identification, appearance or expression. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and employment of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.
And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and employment of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

5.2.13.2. MARITAL STATUS

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the sociological dimension of victimization and the marital status of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

Table No: 5.61
Significance of Difference between Sociological Dimension Of Victimization And The Marital Status Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sociological dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>1.097</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>.122</td>
<td>.660</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>16.613</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>.185</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (9, 90) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.47)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.61 that the calculated ‘F’ value .660 for sociological dimension of victimization corresponding to the marital status is lesser than the table value 2.47 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is no significant difference between sociological dimension of victimization and the marital status of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.
Discussion

Most of the people are aware that transgender persons individuals are often able to enter into a heterosexual marriage after undergoing sex-reassignment. What may be less well-known, however, is that a transgender person may also be married to a person of the same sex. That situation arises, for example, when one of the spouses in a heterosexual marriage comes out as transsexual and transitions within the marriage. If the couple chooses to stay together, as many do, the result is a legal marriage in which both spouses are male or female. Alternatively, in states that do not allow a transgender persons person to change his or her legal sex, some transgender people have been able to marry a person of the same sex. To all outward appearances and to the couple themselves, the marriage is a same-sex union. In the eyes of the law, however, it is a different-sex marriage because technically speaking, the law continues to view the transgender persons spouse as a legal member of his or her birth sex even after sex-reassignment. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and marital status of the migrant transgender persons in thoothukudi district is rejected.

And null hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and marital status of the migrant transgender persons in thoothukudi district is accepted.
5.2.13.3. RELIGION

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the sociological dimension of victimization and the religion of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

Table No: 5.62

Significance Of Difference Between Sociological Dimension Of Victimization And The Religion Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sociological dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>.388</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>.043</td>
<td>.283</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>13.722</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>.152</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (9, 90) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.47)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.62 that the calculated ‘F’ value .283 for Sociological dimension of victimization corresponding to the Religion is lesser than the table value 2.47 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is no significant difference between Sociological dimension of victimization and the Religion of the Migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

Since Tamil Nadu is a Hindu Dominant State, around 90% of the Transgender persons were Hindus and nearly 10% of them were Christians. The first is usually an emotional problem, not really a sexual one. The "transgender persons" label reflects a sexual identity confusion and not a true condition. God doesn't create a person with
the genitals of a male and the consciousness and heart of a female. In Genesis 1:26, the Bible says, "And God created man in His image, in His likeness; male and female He created them....and it was very good." Maleness and femaleness are God's choice, determined at conception. But growing into one's masculinity or femininity and embracing it can be thwarted by very early events that prevent children from having a clear sense of their gender. Gender identity is a developmental issue, and it starts at birth. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and religion of the migrant transgender persons in thoothukudi district is rejected.

**And null hypothesis,**

There is no significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and religion of the migrant transgender persons in thoothukudi district is accepted.

**5.2.13.4. AREA OF LIVING**

‘t’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘t’ value between the sociological dimension of victimization and the area of living of the migrant transgender persons of thoothukudi district are given in the table below.
Table No: 5.63

Significance Of Difference Between Sociological Dimension Of Victimization And The Area Of Living Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Calculated ‘t’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sociological Dimension of victimization</td>
<td>Rented House</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>30.77</td>
<td>3.308</td>
<td>.182</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Own House</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30.90</td>
<td>3.673</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Results:** It is inferred from the table 5.63 that the calculated ‘t’ value .182 for sociological dimension of victimization corresponding to the area of living is lesser than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is no significant difference between sociological dimension of victimization and the area of living of the migrant transgender persons of thoothukudi district.

**Discussion**

People may have to go from well-paying stable jobs to minimum wage work, seasonal employment or unemployment. This impacts their ability to support themselves and their families. Some people are ostracized from their families, losing relationships with parents, spouses, children, siblings and others. They may be forced from their home by family members or no longer be able to pay their rent or mortgage. While there are many costs associated with transitioning, there is also a cost when people who desire it do not do so. They may live a lifetime in which they
never feel congruence between their body and their sense of self. They may be
depressed and unhappy, or even suicidal, because they are not able to dress, live or
work as they are comfortable. They may not have the opportunity to fulfill their
dreams or live as they wish to live. Some transgender people are able to keep their
jobs, stay with their families and maintain their support networks—while enjoying
their life much more fully because they have transitioned. According to the results
found the variable area of living has no role to in the biological part of permanent
resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district. This justification is

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the sociological dimension of
victimization and area of living of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi
district is rejected.

**And null hypothesis,**

There is no significant difference between the sociological dimension of
victimization and religion of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is
accepted.

**5.2.14. HYPOTHESIS FOURTEEN**

There is no significant association between sociological dimension of
victimization and the background variables like age and income of the migrant
transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.
5.2.14.0. AGE

Pearson’s Chi square was used to test the statistical hypothesis. Pearson’s association for age with regard to sociological dimension of victimization is given in the table below.

Table No: 5.64

Pearsons Association between Age With Regard To Sociological Dimension Of Victimization Of The Migrant Transgender Persons In Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Pearson Chi Square</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Sociological</td>
<td>22.691</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 0.05% Level of Significance, 27 df)

Results: Pearson’s Chi Square 22.691 for df 27 indicated no significant association for Sociological dimension of victimization with regard to the age of Migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

Based on the results found age has no role in differentiating the transgender persons from the biological point of view. Transgender persons youth are children and adolescents who identify as transgender persons and/or transsexual. Because transgender youth are usually dependent on their parents for care, shelter, financial support, and other needs, and because most doctors are reluctant to provide medical treatments to them, transgender persons youth face different challenges compared to adults. Transgender issues manifest at different times in life in different individuals. In most cases of gender identity disorder (GID), the condition is often apparent in early childhood, when such a child may express behavior incongruent with and dissatisfaction related to his, or her assigned gender. However, many of these children
experience rejection as a result of their differences and quickly attempt to repress them. Therefore, people who see these children regularly may be unaware that they are unhappy as members of their assigned gender. This justification is contradictory to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant association between sociological dimension of victimization and age of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**And null hypothesis,**

There is a significant association between sociological dimension of victimization and age of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is accepted.

**5.2.14.1. INCOME**

Pearson’s Chi square was used to test the statistical hypothesis. Pearson’s association for Income with regard to sociological dimension of victimization is given in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Pearson Chi Square</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Sociological</td>
<td>30.663</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 0.05% Level of Significance, 18 df)

**Results:** Pearson’s Chi Square 30.663 for df 18 indicated a significant association for Sociological dimension of victimization with regard to the Income of Migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.


Discussion

While LGBT persons tend to have more education on average than the general population, evidence suggests that they make less money than their heterosexual and other gender counterparts (Factor and Rothblum, 2007; Fassinger, 2007; Egan, Edelman, & Sherrill, 2008). Studies on income differences for LGBT persons indicate that:

- Gay men earn up to 32 percent less than similarly qualified heterosexual men.
- Up to 64 percent of transgender persons report incomes below $25,000.
- While 5.9 percent of the general population makes less than $10,000, 14 percent of LGBT individuals are within this income bracket. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant association between sociological dimension of victimization and income of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is accepted.

And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant association between sociological dimension of victimization and income of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is rejected.

5.2.15. HYPOTHESIS FIFTEEN

There is no significant difference between legal dimension of victimization and the background variables like educational qualification, employment, marital status, religion and area of living of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.
5.2.15.0. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the legal dimension of victimization and the educational qualification of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

Table No: 5.66

Significance Of Difference Between Legal Dimension Of Victimization And The Educational Qualification Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational qualification</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>1.446</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.181</td>
<td>.491</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>33.464</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>.368</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (8,91) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.60)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.38 that the calculated ‘F’ value .491 for Legal dimension of victimization corresponding to the Educational qualification is lesser than the table value 2.60 at 0.05 confidence levels. It shows that there is no significant difference between Legal dimension of victimization and the Educational qualification of the Migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

Gay, Lesbian and Transgender persons Issues in Education also addresses legal aspects of problems in LGBTI education. Examining efforts made to curtail homophobic and anti transgender personed behavior within schools, Sears investigates the issue of bullying when manifested as homophobia. No person shall
be excluded from or discriminated against in admission to a public school of any town, or in obtaining the advantages, privileges and courses of study of such public school on account of race, color, sex, gender identity, religion, national origin or sexual orientation. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is no significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

### 5.2.15.1. EMPLOYMENT

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the legal dimension of victimization and the employment of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

**Table No: 5.67**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores Between Groups</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.664</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.708</td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>75.096</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>.825</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (8, 91) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.60)
**Results:** It is inferred from the table 5.67 that the calculated ‘F’ value 3.01 for legal dimension of victimization corresponding to the employment is greater than the table value 2.60 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is a significant difference between legal dimension of victimization and the employment of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.

**Discussion**

In the vast majority of cases, the gender of a worker is of no relevance. However, there is an exception to sex discrimination legislation for ‘genuine occupational qualifications’ (GOQs). This is where employers can justify employing people of only one sex in a particular job because of the specific needs of the post, for example a male care assistant who helps other men dress. Thus, a male-to-female trans woman employed as a male care assistant would need to be redeployed when they transition. GOQs apply to selection arrangements, offers of employment, promotion, job transfer and training. If a person gains a Gender Recognition Certificate (GRC), their acquired gender is legally recognized for all purposes. This means that a female-to-male trans man with a GRC can apply for a job where being male is a ‘genuine occupational qualification’ (for example as a male care assistant). This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and employment of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.
And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and employment of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

5.2.15.2. MARITAL STATUS

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the legal dimension of victimization and the marital status of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

Table No: 5.68
Significance Of Difference Between Legal Dimension Of Victimization And The Marital Status Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Legal dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>Scores</td>
<td>1.397</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.175</td>
<td></td>
<td>.974</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.313</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>.179</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (8, 91) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.60)

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.68 that the calculated ‘F’ value .974 for legal dimension of victimization corresponding to the marital status is lesser than the table value 2.60 at 0.05 confidence level. It shows that there is no significant difference between legal dimension of victimization and the marital status of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.

Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and marital status of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.
And null hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and marital status of the migrant transgender persons in thoothukudi district is accepted.

Discussion

Most states permit a transgender person to marry a person of the other gender, some states have taken the hard line view that gender is fixed at birth and that reassignment surgery cannot change that fact. So, for example, a court in Texas invalidated a 7-year marriage between a transsexual woman and her deceased husband. As part of a wrongful death suit, the court held that a person’s legal sex is genetically fixed at birth and that the wife was legally male, despite her female anatomy and appearance and despite the fact that she had lived as a woman for most of her life. Tragically, this decision left the wife without any of the rights or protections of a legal spouse – not only the ability to bring a wrongful death action, but the right to inherit and to obtain her husband’s social security. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

5.2.15.3. RELIGION

‘F’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘F’ value between the legal dimension of victimization and the religion of the migrant transgender persons of thoothukudi district are given in the table below.
Table No: 5.69

Significance Of Difference Between Legal Dimension Of Victimization And The Religion Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Degrees of Freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square Value</th>
<th>Calculated ‘F’ –value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>.083</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.010</td>
<td>.067</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>14.027</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>.154</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% Level of Significance for (8, 91) df, the table value of ‘F’ is 2.47)

**Results:** It is inferred from the table 5.69 that the calculated ‘F’ value .067 for legal dimension of victimization corresponding to the religion is lesser than the table value 2.60 at 0.05 confidence level. it shows that there is no significant difference between legal dimension of victimization and the religion of the migrant transgender persons of thoothukudi district.

**Discussion**

LGBT people are much less religious than the broader American population. About half -- 48 percent -- say they don't have any religion, more than double the percentage of the general public that says the same. But slightly more LGBT Americans, 51 percent, do have a religion, and 17 percent of them say religion is "very important" in their lives. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).
Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and religion of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

And null hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and religion of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

5.2.15.4. AREA OF LIVING

‘t’-test was used to test the statistical hypothesis. ‘t’ value between the legal dimension of victimization and the area of living of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district are given in the table below.

Table No: 5.70

Significance Of Difference Between Legal Dimension Of Victimization And The Area Of Living Of The Migrant Transgender Persons Of Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Calculated ‘t’-value</th>
<th>Remarks at 5% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Dimension of victimization</td>
<td>Rented House</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>52.70</td>
<td>3.919</td>
<td>1.560</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Own House</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>54.06</td>
<td>4.358</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results: It is inferred from the table 5.70 that the calculated‘t’ value 1.560 for legal dimension of victimization corresponding to the area of living is lesser than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 confidence level. it shows that there is no significant difference.
between legal dimension of victimization and the area of living of the migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.

Discussion

There are still many myths about sexual orientation. Families and providers often believe that young people have to be adults before they can know they are gay. Many assume that being gay is a “phase” that youth will grow out of as they get older. Some think that teens may decide to be gay if they have a gay friend, read about homosexuality, or hear about gay people from others. These myths are very common and they are also incorrect. Many parents are ashamed or embarrassed by their children’s gender non-conforming behavior. They often fear that these children will be hurt by others. And they need education and accurate information to support their child’s emerging gender identity. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and area of living of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is rejected.

And null hypothesis,

There is no significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and religion of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district is accepted.

5.2.16. HYPOTHESIS SIXTEEN

There is no significant association between legal dimension of victimization and the background variables like age and income of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.
5.2.16.0. AGE

Pearson’s Chi square was used to test the statistical hypothesis. Pearson’s association for age with regard to legal dimension of victimization is given in the table below.

Table No: 5.71

Pearson’s Association between Age With Regard To Legal Dimension Of Victimization Of The Migrant Transgender Persons In Thoothukudi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Pearson Chi Square</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>15.192</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 0.05% Level of Significance, 24df)

Results: Pearson’s Chi Square 15.192 for df 24 indicated no significant association for Legal dimension of victimization with regard to the age of Migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi District.

Discussion

Puberty is a particularly hard age, since the body begins to change and adapt gender specific features (breasts, changes in genitals, menses, etc.). Transgendered individuals have reported “I was disgusted by (hair, breasts…etc)”. Many transgendered individuals are aware of their issue by this age, but lack the means and agency to effect any change. This has been changing in recent years where some transgendered youth are more “out”, have supportive families and are able to access services. In some cases medication is available to “delay” puberty until the individual is old enough to decide whether or not to transition. This has the benefit of essentially
avoiding the trauma of experiencing the physical effects of puberty in the unwanted gender. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant association between legal dimension of victimization and age of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is rejected.

**And null hypothesis,**

There is a significant association between legal dimension of victimization and age of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is accepted.

**5.2.16.1. INCOME**

Pearson’s Chi square was used to test the statistical hypothesis. Pearson’s association for income with regard to legal dimension of victimization is given in the table below.

**Table No: 5.72**

**Pearsons Association between Income With Regard To Legal Dimension Of Victimization Of The Migrant Transgender Persons In Thoothukudi District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Dimension of victimization</th>
<th>Pearson Chi Square</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>31.224</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 0.05% Level of Significance, 18 df)

**Results:** Pearson’s Chi Square 31.224 for df 18 indicated a significant association for legal dimension of victimization with regard to the income of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.

**Discussion**

Evidence indicates that individuals who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT) are especially susceptible to being placed at a socioeconomic
disadvantage. Thus SES is inherently related to the rights and well-being of LGBT persons. While LGBT persons tend to have more education on average than the general population, evidence suggests that they make less money than their heterosexual and cisgender counterparts (Factor and Rothblum, 2007; Fassinger, 2007; Egan, Edelman & Sherrill, 2008). Studies on income differences for LGBT persons indicate that: Evidence indicates that individuals who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT) are especially susceptible to being placed at a socioeconomic disadvantage. Thus SES is inherently related to the rights and well-being of LGBT persons.

- Gay men earn up to 32% less than similarly qualified heterosexual men.
- Up to 64% of transgender people report incomes below $25,000.
- While 5.9% of the general population makes less than 10,000, 14% of LGBT individuals are within this income bracket. This justification is similar to the views of Addis et al (2009) and Schonfield and Gardner (2008).

Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,

There is a significant association between legal dimension of victimization and income of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is accepted.

And Null Hypothesis,

There is no significant association between legal dimension of victimization and income of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district is rejected.

5.2.17. Hypothesis seventeen

There is no significant relationship between the dimension of victimization of permanent and migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

Pearson’s product moment correlation was used to test the statistical hypothesis. Pearson’s correlation between the dimension of victimizations of victimization of
permanent resident transgender persons and migrant transgender persons is given in
the table below.

**Table No: 5.73**

**Pearson’s Correlation between the Dimension of Victimization of Permanent
Resident Transgender Persons And Migrant Transgender Persons**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension of Victimization</th>
<th>Correlation</th>
<th>Pearson Correlation</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biological</td>
<td>Permanent resident transgender persons &amp; Migrant transgender persons</td>
<td>.329</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological</td>
<td>Permanent resident transgender persons &amp; Migrant transgender persons</td>
<td>.363</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociological</td>
<td>Permanent resident transgender persons &amp; Migrant transgender persons</td>
<td>.345</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>Permanent resident transgender persons &amp; Migrant transgender persons</td>
<td>.363</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pearson’s correlation indicated a significant relationship between the
Dimension of Victimization of Permanent resident transgender persons and Migrant
transgender persons.


**Discussion**

From the results of person’s correlation it is well highlighted that there is a high correlation between the four dimensions of permanent resident transgender and migrant transgender. The reason is that irrespective of which background they are from their financial status, age, area of living, income, employment, religion and marital status, doesn’t have effect in showing discrimination of victimization towards transgender. Where ever they belongs or from whatever country they are from all of them are being victimized in more or less same way whether they are permanent resident or migrant transgender. The perspective of the society and the people has to be changed to treat the transgender same like that of other lay people. In India, many rights and acts have to be developed to safeguard them. Similarly, many NGOs has to come forward rendering their helping hands to the needs of these marginalized people. This view is been supported by the studies of Addis et al (2009), Schonfield and Gardner (2008), Grossman, A.H., & D’ Augelli, A.R. (2007), Herman (2013) & Bishop (2010).

**Hence the Alternate Hypothesis,**

There is a significant relationship between the dimension of victimizations of victimization of permanent and migrant transgender persons in thoothukudi district is accepted.

**And Null Hypothesis,**

There is no significant relationship between the dimension of victimizations of victimization of permanent and migrant transgender person in thoothukudi district is rejected.

The following chapters explains about the recommendations