7.0.0. Introduction

Transgender is an umbrella term for persons whose gender identity, gender expression, or behavior does not conform to that typically associated with the sex to which they were assigned at birth. Gender identity refers to a person’s internal sense of being male, female, or something else; gender expression refers to the way a person communicates gender identity to others through behavior, clothing, hairstyles, voice, or body characteristics. “Trans” is sometimes used as shorthand for “transgender person.” While transgender person is generally a good term to use, not everyone whose appearance or behavior is gender-nonconforming will identify as a transgender person. The ways that transgender people are talked about in popular culture, academia, and science are constantly changing, particularly as individuals’ awareness, knowledge, and openness about transgender people and their experiences grow (Stryker & Whittle, 2006).

The present research on the “Dimensions of Victimization of Transgender in Thoothukudi District” is a descriptive survey study. The investigation aimed to study the different Dimensions of Victimization in Transgender that includes Biological, Psychological, Sociological and Legal and also its effects on the Transgender Communities. The study also assesses the Victimization of Transgender among the
Permanent Residence Transgender and Migrant Transgender of Thoothukudi District of Tamil Nadu.

7.1.0. NEED FOR THE STUDY

Transgender designate a person whose identity does not conform unambiguously to conventional nations of male or female gender roles but combines or moves between these. People who were assigned a sex usually at birth and feel that this is a false or incomplete description of themselves (USI LGBT campaign, 2007).

Transgender are deprived of various Human rights like, Right to marry, Right to contest in Election, Right to Vote, etc. They are deprived of such rights, only because the law recognizes only two sex i.e., Male and Female and the transgender being not considered as third sex which. So far as criminal liability is concerned they cannot escape punishment when they are accused of committing crimes. This kind of discrimination cannot be justified at all. MTF and FTM are the two gender identities which have been widely noted in the transgender literature (Xavier, 2000).

Transgender is a relatively rare condition, but is increasingly encountered in our modern society. In the world, the transgender are estimated to be six hundred crores. There are roughly one million Hijra in India, representing approximately one in every four hundred post pubertal persons born male. The transgender population in Tamil Nadu would be roughly about sixty thousands. Transgender people are likely to experience some form of victimization as a result of his/her identity or gender expression. They face a unique set of emotional health issues. Both social exclusion and discrimination have a negative impact on the health of these individuals (Lee, 2000). The prevalence of mental health problems and other co-occurring health issues in the transgender community reaches near epidemic levels. Due to a complex network of socio-economic and cultural forces, the transgender community is highly
vulnerable to a host of psychological problems including depression, bipolar affective disorders, post traumatic stress disorders (PT&D), alienation and suicidality in addition to multiple health problems including drug and alcohol abuse, HIV/AIDS & STD. This distress is referred to as a gender dysphoria and may manifest as depression or inability to work and form healthy relationships with others. A psychological condition is considered a mental disorder only if it causes distress and disability. Gender dysphoria is a diagnosis recognized by the American Psychiatric Association of severe distress and discomfort caused by the conflict between one’s gender identity and one’s sex at birth (Brown and Rounsley, 1996). Gender variant experience is not simply an internal psychological process that needs to be navigated by transgender and transsexual people, but it is also a relational and systemic dynamic that intimately involves family, friends, loved ones, and all social relationships. Family members and friends are not able to understand or accommodate the transition process resulting in the ending up at times (Pfafflin and Jung, 2003). Not many studies have been done with Permanent Residence Transgender and with Migrant Transgender.

With this backdrop, the present study was undertaken and the main issues which emerged have been presented here in the form of following questions:

1. Is there any difference between the various Dimensions of Victimization and the selected background variables of the Transgender?

2. Is there any difference between the various Dimensions of Victimization on the Resident Transgender?

3. Is there any difference between the various Dimensions of Victimization on the Migrant Transgender?
4. Is there any association between the different Dimensions of Victimization on the Resident Transgender?

5. Is there any association between the different Dimensions of Victimization on the Migrant Transgender?

6. Whether there is any relationship between the different Dimensions of Victimization on the Resident and Migrant Transgender?

7.2.0. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A comparative study on the dimensions of victimization of transgender person that includes biological (victimization during all medical assistances), psychological (victimization that affects mentally), sociological (victimization due to all social factors) and legal (victimization during legal assistances) and also its effects on the Resident and migrant transgender communities in Thoothukudi district.

7.3.0. OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS USED

VICTIMIZATION

Unwarranted singling out of an individual or group for subjection to crime, exploitation, tort, unfair treatment, or other wrongs.

DIMENSIONS OF VICTIMIZATION

BIOLOGICAL DIMENSION

It involves medical health related victimization (e.g., hormone therapies, sexual reassignment surgery, safe and trans-positive general medical services) for the entire lifespan, not just during the initial assessment process or during transition by the medical practitioners.
PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSION

Victimization of transgender person psychologically, which may include transgender identity development, gender confusion, gender transition, gender expression, sexuality, anxiety and depression related to transgender person life experiences, family/partner relationships, substance abuse, transgender health issues, and presenting concerns unrelated to gender.

SOCIOLOGICAL DIMENSION

The contextual factors and victimization due to social determinants (i.e. race, education, ethnicity, religion and spirituality, socioeconomic status, sexual orientation, role in the family, peer group, geographical region, etc.) on the course of development of transgender identities.

LEGAL DIMENSION

Victimization faced legally for the procedures that exist in the jurisdictions to change their legal gender, or their name, or to reflect their gender identity.

TRANSGENDER PERSON

Gender expression is nonconforming and/or whose gender identity is different from their birth assigned gender. Transgender people might identify as male-to-female or female-to-male.

RESIDENT TRANSGENDER PERSON

A native Transgender of Thoothukudi District.

MIGRANT TRANSGENDER PERSON

Transgender from Tirunelveli, Vizhupuram, Virudhunagar and Madurai who occasionally visit Thoothukudi District.
THOOTUKUDI DISTRICT

It is one among the thirty two districts in Tamil Nadu.

7.4.0. OBJECTIVES

1. To study the general profile of the resident and migrant transgender person of thoothukudi district.

2. To find out the difference between biological, psychological, sociological and legal dimension of victimization of the resident transgender person in thoothukudi district with regard to the following background variables;

   Educational qualification;

   Employment;

   Marital status;

   Religion; and Area of living

3. To find out the association between biological, psychological, sociological and legal dimension of victimization of the resident transgender person in thoothukudi district with regard to the following background variables;

   Age; and

   Income

4. To find out the difference between biological, psychological, sociological and legal dimension of victimization of migrant transgender person in thoothukudi district with regard to the following background variables;

   Educational qualification;
Employment;
Marital status;
Religion; and Area of living

5. To find out the association between biological, psychological, sociological and legal dimension of victimization of the migrant transgender person in Thoothukudi district with regard to the following background variables;

Age; and

Income

6. To find out the relationship between the dimensions of victimization of resident and migrant transgender person in Thoothukudi district.

7.5.0. HYPOTHESES

1. 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 resident transgender person in Thoothukudi district.

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

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

5. 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 resident transgender person in Thoothukudi district.

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

7. 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 resident transgender person in Thoothukudi district.

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

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

11. 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 person in Thoothukudi district.

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

13. 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 person in Thoothukudi district.

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

15. 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 person in Thoothukudi district.
16. There is no significant association between legal dimension of victimization and the background variables like age and income of the migrant transgender person in Thoothukudi district.

17. There is no significant relationship between the dimensions of victimization of resident and migrant transgender person in Thoothukudi district.

7.6.0. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Major Findings

I) Frequency of Resident Transgender persons of Thoothukudi District

1a. Mean, median, mode and standard deviation of the 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 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 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 Resident transgender persons with regard to Income is 4.30, 5.00, 5 and .905 respectively. Mean, median, mode and standard deviation of the 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 Resident transgender persons with regard to Religion is 1.90, 1.00, 2 and .302 respectively. Mean, median, mode and standard deviation of the Resident transgender persons with regard to Area of Living is 1.23, 1.00, 1 and .423 respectively.

2a. Age: 35.0 % of the Resident transgender persons belong to 21-25 years 40.0 % of the Resident transgender persons are coming under 26-30 years 25.0 % of the Resident transgender persons comes under 30 and above.
3a. Educational Qualification: 30.0 % of the Resident transgender persons were studied in between 1-8th standard and 65% had completed their studies in between 9-12th standard and 5% were qualified degree and above.

4a. Employment: 55.0 % of the 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.

5a. Income: 5.0 % of the 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.

6a. Marital Status: 10.0 % of the Resident transgender persons were not married and were 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.

7a. Religion: 10.0 % of the Resident transgender persons was Christians and 90.0 % of them were Hindus.

8a. Area of Living: 77.0 % of the Resident transgender persons was living in the rented house and 23.0 % of them were living in their house.

II) Frequency of Migrant Transgender persons of Thoothukudi District

1b. 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.

2b. Age: 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.

3b. Educational Qualification: 16.0 % of the migrant transgender persons were studied in between 1-8\textsuperscript{th} standard and 65% had completed their studies in between 9-12\textsuperscript{th} standard and 19.0 % were qualified degree and above.

4b. Employment: 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 type of work. 4b.

5b. Income: 9.0% of the migrant transgender persons were having an income of more than 1000 (Rupees), 26.0 % of 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.

6b. Marital Status 23.0 % of the migrant transgender persons were not married and were living alone 77.0 % was living with other transgender persons.

7b. Religion: 17.0 % of the migrant transgender persons were Christians and 83.0 % of them were Hindus.
8b. **Area of Living:** 69.0% of the Migrant transgender persons were living in the rented house and 31% of them living in their own house.

7.7.0. **HYPOTHESES TESTING**

**HYPOTHESIS ONE**

H1a. There is no significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the resident transgender persons in thooothukudi district.

H1b. There is a significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and employment of the resident transgender persons in thooothukudi district.

H1c. There is a significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and marital status of the resident transgender persons in thooothukudi district.

H1d. There is no significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and religion of the resident transgender persons in thooothukudi district.

H1e. There is no significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and area of living of the resident transgender persons in thooothukudi district.

**HYPOTHESIS TWO**

H2a. There is no significant association between biological dimension of victimization and age of resident transgender persons of thooothukudi district.
H2b. There is a significant association between biological dimension of victimization and income of resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.

HYPOTHESIS THREE

H3a. There is a significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

H3b. There is a significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and employment of the resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

H3c. There is a significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and marital status of the resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

H3d. There is no significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and religion of the resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

H3e. There is no significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and area of living of the resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

HYPOTHESIS FOUR

H4a. There is a significant association between psychological dimension of victimization and age of resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.
H4b. There is a significant association between psychological dimension of victimization and income of resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.

HYPOTHESIS FIVE

H5a. There is no significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

H5b. There is a significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and employment of the resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

H5c. There is a significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and marital status of the resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

H5d. There is no significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and religion of the resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

H5e. There is no significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and area of living of the resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

HYPOTHESIS SIX

H6a. There is a significant association between sociological dimension of victimization and age of resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.

H6b. There is a significant association between sociological dimension of victimization and income of resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.
HYPOTHESIS SEVEN

H7a. There is no significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

H7b. There is a significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and employment of the resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

H7c. There is a significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and marital status of the resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

H7d. There is no significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and religion of the resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

H7e. There is no significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and area of living of the resident transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

HYPOTHESIS EIGHT

H8a. There is a significant association between legal dimension of victimization and age of resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.

H8b. There is no significant association between legal dimension of victimization and income of resident transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.
HYPOTHESIS NINE

H9a. There is no significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district

H9b. There is no significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and employment of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district

H9c. There is a significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and marital status of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi District

H9d. There is no significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and religion of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district

H9e. There is no significant difference between the biological dimension of victimization and area of living of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district

HYPOTHESIS TEN

H10a. There is no significant association between biological dimension of victimization and age of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district

H10b. There is no significant association between biological dimension of victimization and income of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district
HYPOTHESIS ELEVEN

H11a. There is no significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the migrant transgender persons in thoothukudi district

H11b. There is a significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and employment of the migrant transgender persons in thoothukudi district

H11c. There is a significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and marital status of the migrant transgender persons in thoothukudi district

H11d. There is no significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and religion of the migrant transgender persons in thoothukudi district

H11e. There is a significant difference between the psychological dimension of victimization and area of living of the migrant transgender persons in thoothukudi district

HYPOTHESIS TWELVE

H12a. There is a significant association between psychological dimension of victimization and age of migrant transgender persons of thoothukudi district

H12b. There is a significant association between psychological dimension of victimization and income of migrant transgender persons of thoothukudi district
HYPOTHESIS THIRTEEN

H13a. There is no significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the migrant transgender persons in thoothukudi district

H13b. There is a significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and employment of the migrant transgender persons in thoothukudi district

H13c. There is no significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and marital status of the migrant transgender persons in thoothukudi district

H13d. There is no significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and religion of the migrant transgender persons in thoothukudi district

H13e. There is no significant difference between the sociological dimension of victimization and area of living of the migrant transgender persons in thoothukudi district

HYPOTHESIS FOURTEEN

H14a. There is a significant association between sociological dimension of victimization and age of migrant transgender persons of thoothukudi district

H14b. There is a significant association between sociological dimension of victimization and income of migrant transgender persons of thoothukudi district
HYPOTHESIS FIFTEEN

H15a. There is no significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and educational qualification of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district

H15b. There is a significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and employment of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district

H15c. There is no significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and marital status of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district

H15d. There is no significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and religion of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district

H15e. There is no significant difference between the legal dimension of victimization and area of living of the migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district

HYPOTHESIS SIXTEEN

H16a. There is a significant association between legal dimension of victimization and age of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district

H16b. There is a significant association between legal dimension of victimization and income of migrant transgender persons of Thoothukudi district.
HYPOTHESIS SEVENTEEN

H17a. There is a significant relationship between the dimension of victimizations of victimization of permanent and migrant transgender persons in Thoothukudi district.

7.9.0 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The study was limited only to transgender persons in Thoothukudi.
- The study was confined only to transgender persons in Tirunelveli, Vizhupuram, Virudhunagar and Madurai.
- The data was collected only from one district of Tamil Nadu.
- The sample was limited only to two hundred transgender persons.
- The study was limited only to four dimensions of victimization.
- A 360 degree performance appraisal would have been ideal to judge the actual performance of the transgender persons.
- Due to time constraint and availability transgender persons, all of them had not completed all the responses in the questionnaires, so they had to be omitted from the study.
- The Transgender persons are hesitant to give appropriate responses for questions of victimization of related to biological dimension.
- Like in all other research, the bias of the respondents may have influenced responses.

7.10.0. Conclusion

In conclusion, there is many more victimization faced by transgender persons that can quote under different dimensions. Further research is necessary to see what are the other dimensions of victimization that had an effect on these transgender persons.
The intercept suggests that there are other predictors of victimization that influence the performance of the transgender persons. These unexplored factors may be one or more of the following.

1. Shunning by family and friends
2. Excommunication by their faith community
3. Insurance discrimination
4. Hate crimes
5. Abuse from the media

Hence there is many more victimization faced by transgender persons. Further research regarding the other predictors of victimization mentioned above may throw more light on the subject and help in formulating methods to overcome the victimization faced by these transgender persons. The support available to the person given by the family, society and community may also greatly impact the performance. Review of the existing policies and procedures and rights and regulations, the sufferings faced by the transgender persons to determine if there are any influencing factors that may affect a particular task's performance. It would also help to record the behavior factors with respect to the victimization perspective. Different dimensions of victimization can be identified only through the depth relationship with the transgender people. In conclusion while this study has thrown more light on the other dimensions of victimization that had an effect on their personality, and also it has opened new venues for more research.