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Comparative Study

Comparative Study on Quality of Life and Life Satisfaction Among Successful and Unsuccessful Transgender

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful transgender individuals. Transgender individuals often face unique challenges that can impact their quality of life, encompassing aspects such as social acceptance, healthcare access, and legal recognition. Understanding and addressing these multifaceted factors are crucial for fostering an inclusive society that promotes the well-being of transgender individuals. Life satisfaction among transgender individuals is influenced by the intersection of personal identity, societal acceptance, and access to supportive resources. Creating an environment that respects diversity and addresses the specific needs of transgender individuals is essential for fostering increased life satisfaction within this community. A total of 60 successful and unsuccessful transgender participants were included in the sample, comprising successful individuals such as students and job goers, as well as unsuccessful individuals like beggars and sex workers. Purposive sampling was employed for participant selection. The study employed a quantitative research design to investigate the quality of life and life satisfaction among transgender individuals, utilizing a systematic and numerical approach to gather and analyze data on their well-being. The assessment tools used were the WHOQOL, developed by the WHOQOL Group, and the SWLS, developed by Diener, Emmons, Larsen, and Griffin (1985). The findings reveal a significant relationship between the quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful transgender individuals. This study contributes to a better understanding of the nuanced experiences of transgender individuals and underscores the importance of addressing their well-being across diverse life circumstances. The findings underscore the need for targeted interventions and support systems to enhance the quality of life and life satisfaction among transgender individuals, particularly those facing societal challenges. Additionally, policymakers should consider these results when formulating inclusive policies to address the diverse needs of the transgender community.

Keywords: *Quality of Life, Life Satisfaction, Successful and Unsuccessful Transgender*

Psychiatrist John F. Oliven of Columbia University coined the term Transgenders in his 1965 reference work Sexual Hygiene and Pathology, writing that the term which had previously been used, transsexualism, "is misleading; actually, 'Transgenderism' is

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meant, because sexuality is not a major factor in primary transvestism The term Transgenders was then popularized with varying definitions by various Transgenders, transsexual, and transvestite people The term Transgenders signifies a person who is neither male nor female. Transgenders (TG) plays opposite gender roles ascribed to the person wherein the male plays the female and the female plays the male. The identity of Transgenders could be either masculine body with feminine voice/behavior or feminine body with male voice/behavior. Such things generally characterize them as Transgenders. Transgenders are people who are born with male or female anatomies but they feel different from their body structure.

Many mental health experts recommend therapy for those facing internal conflicts or discomfort related to their gender identity, especially if they wish to transition. Talking through feelings can be beneficial for those experiencing a mismatch between their gender and societal expectations or if their gender identity conflicts with their body. It's essential to clarify that not all transgender individuals experience Gender Dysphoria (GD), a diagnosis that is given only if being transgender causes distress or disability, affecting mental health, work, or relationships. This diagnosis is not a blanket statement for all transgender individuals, and those comfortable with their gender or not facing inner frustration do not necessarily have GD. Furthermore, GD is not always permanent and can often be addressed through therapy or transitioning.

Transgender individuals face numerous challenges, making them one of the most marginalized groups. Society's biases against their sexuality and gender identity lead to discrimination, exclusion, and stigma. Families may see them as burdens, worsening their isolation. Limited economic opportunities result in high unemployment and poverty. Transgender children often drop out of school due to harassment. Discrimination in healthcare makes them vulnerable to diseases like HIV/AIDS. Mental health issues arise from pervasive discrimination. Economic struggles push some into exploitative professions. Discrimination in public spaces and inadequate facilities affect their access to shelter. Obtaining accurate identification documents is challenging, and gender-based violence compounds their hardships. Comprehensive societal reforms and protections are urgently needed.

We have categorized transgender individuals into two groups based on their occupations, distinguishing between those engaged in sex work as unsuccessful and those with reputable jobs and societal recognition as successful. Breaking societal norms, numerous successful transgender individuals have emerged as trailblazers, excelling in diverse fields such as academics and politics. Overcoming societal prejudices and abusive behaviors directed at their sexuality, these individuals face unique challenges in carving out their identities. Unlike conventional career paths, transgender individuals must navigate extra hurdles to gain acceptance. Pioneers like Sathyasri Sharmila, India's first transgender lawyer, and Kalki Subramaniam, a rights activist, artist, actress, writer, speaker, and entrepreneur from Tamil Nadu, have paved the way by achieving notable success. Numerous transgender individuals across various fields contribute to their communities, earning respect and acclaim. Presently, many transgender individuals continue to strive for success in diverse fields, challenging stereotypes and making meaningful contributions to society.

Individuals categorized as unsuccessful engage in sex work or begging on the roadside as their occupation, a situation prevalent in both rural and urban areas. Transgender sex

workers, involved in the sex industry and providing sexual services for remuneration, face heightened risks of serious health issues, including physical and sexual assault, robbery, murder, and mental health challenges. The vulnerabilities extend to drug and alcohol addiction. While all sex workers face these risks, studies suggest that those engaged in street-based work, including transgender sex workers, confront even higher probabilities of encountering such problems. Discrimination is pervasive, both within and outside the sex industry, with transgender sex workers experiencing elevated rates of HIV contraction and violence as a direct consequence of their work.

Many transgender individuals face a tough situation where economic struggles, health issues, and societal barriers push some into sex work for survival. Limited job options lead transgender women to choose sex work for basic needs like food and shelter. Without federal-level legal protections, unemployment and poverty rates are high among transgender sex workers. Stigma around being transgender and involved in sex work worsens their economic difficulties. Sex workers, including transgender individuals, also deal with health problems like a higher risk of HIV due to discrimination in healthcare settings, making it hard to seek help. While global HIV prevention programs work well, there's a need for specific resources for transgender sex workers. Transgender individuals, especially those in sex work, often face physical and sexual violence, but fear of discrimination and mistrust hinder reporting. Addressing these challenges requires focused support for the well-being and safety of transgender individuals.

Gender refers to how people express and identify themselves, and while biological sex is similar across cultures, gender can vary. Transgender is a term covering individuals whose gender identity doesn't match their assigned sex at birth. Policies for transgender people are implemented globally. Scientific evidence suggests a biological basis for transgender conditions.

Life satisfaction (LS) measures emotions, relationships, and outlook on the future. It's influenced by factors like age, gender, income, health, and social relationships. LS is associated with better health and stronger relationships. The study aims to help people lead fulfilling lives by promoting habits like an active lifestyle, healthy eating, diverse experiences, goal achievement, meaningful perspectives, and positive relationships. Life satisfaction is subjective, varying among individuals based on their values and priorities, making it crucial for assessing well-being.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

(Anderssen. N, Sivertsen. B, Lonning. K.L and Malterud. K, 2020) A study in Norway looked at how transgender students feel about life and mental health. Out of 50,054 full-time students who took a survey online, 28 identified as binary transgender (12 transwomen and 16 transmen), and 69 as non-binary transgender. The results showed that transgender students faced more challenges in areas like loneliness, mental health issues, and suicidal thoughts compared to cisgender students. Interestingly, there weren't significant differences between binary and non-binary transgender students. The study suggests that more attention and support are needed for the well-being of transgender students in Norway, and universities should work on creating a more inclusive environment for all gender identities.

(Rowniak, Bolt, and Sharifi, 2019) conducted a quantitative systematic review examining the impact of cross-sex hormones on the quality of life, depression, and anxiety in

transgender individuals. The study involved 552 transgender participants and utilized tools such as the Quality-of-Life Scale, Depression Questionnaire, and Anxiety Scale. The findings revealed that individuals receiving cross-sex hormones experienced significant improvements in their quality of life and reductions in anxiety and depression compared to transgender individuals who did not undergo hormone treatment, particularly those enrolled in a sex reassignment clinic. The observed improvements were notable despite issues related to imprecision and indirectness in the study's results.

(Valashany and Janghorbani, 2018) conducted a study on the quality of life among individuals with gender identity disorder. The sample consisted of 30 transgender females and 40 transgender males. The quality-of-life questionnaire was used as the assessment tool. The study revealed that transgender individuals generally had lower physical, mental, and overall quality of life. Among them, female-to-male (FTM) transgender individuals exhibited better quality of life compared to male-to-female (MTF) transgender individuals. The study identified associations between quality of life and factors such as employment, education, province of residence, economic status, and therapeutic intervention for transgender individuals.

(Prosenjit Naskar, Sima Roy, Somnath Naskar, Indrajit Gupta, 2018) undertook a study focusing on the impact of discrimination on the quality of life of transgender individuals, recognizing the higher levels of discrimination they often face. The research involved 79 transgender adults from the Burdwan district in West Bengal, chosen through simple random sampling. The World Health Organization - Quality of Life BREF instrument was used for data collection. The findings indicated that 57 percent of the subjects had a better quality of life. Factors such as income, education, marital status, and living arrangements showed a significant and positive association with the quality of life. However, older adolescents reported a lower quality of life compared to their younger counterparts.

(Bethany A. Jones, Emma Haycraft, Jon Arcelus, 2018) conducted a study on the development and validation of the Gender Congruence and Life Satisfaction Scale (GCLS) to measure outcomes from transgender health services. The GCLS tool was utilized in this research, involving a total of 789 participants (451 transgender individuals, including 171 females, 147 males, and 133 non-binary individuals, and 338 cisgender individuals, including 254 females and 84 males) from the United Kingdom for testing the factor structure and validity of the GCLS. The study concluded that the GCLS is effective in discriminating between groups, distinguishing those who have undergone gender-affirming medical interventions from those who have not. Subscale norms for transgender and cisgender individuals were provided for the GCLS, establishing it as a suitable tool for measuring health-related outcomes in the transgender population for both clinical and research purposes.

METHODOLOGY

Aim of the study: The problem of the study is to understand the quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders.

Objectives:
The following objective describes what is investigated in the research they are;
- To study the role of age difference in quality of life and life satisfaction among unsuccessful and unsuccessful Transgenders.

- To examine the effect of living arrangement in the quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders.
- To examine the effect of education in the quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders
- To identify significant difference in quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders based marital status
- To examine the significant relationship between quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders.

Hypotheses:
Based on the objectives the following hypothesis was formulated for the present investigation they are:
- **H1**. There will be no significant difference in respondent level of quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders with respect to demographic variables.
- **H2**. There will be a significant difference between quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders.
- **H3**. There will be a significant relationship between quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders.

Variables used in this study
a) Independent variable
The independent variable is the variable that is being manipulated; it is also called a stimulus variable that causes changes in the dependent variable. Hence in the present study, Quality of life is the independent variable.

b) Dependent variable
The dependent variable is the presumed effect which varies concomitantly with changes or variations in the independent variable; the dependent variable is also known as the response variable. In the present study, the dependent variable is life satisfaction.

Sample Size:
The sample size was totally 60 Transgenders including successful Transgenders (students, job goers) and unsuccessful Transgenders (beggars, sex workers)

Sampling technique:
Purposive sampling method was used for the study

Research Design:
The study employed a quantitative research design

Tools:
1. Quality of Life
The WHOQOL, or Quality of Life Scale, was created by the WHOQOL Group with international field centers. It aimed to develop a cross-cultural assessment for quality of life. The shorter version, WHOQOL-26, includes 4 domains: physical health, psychological well-being, social relationships, and environment. It seeks to provide a relevant and concise evaluation of personal satisfaction across diverse cultures.

2. Life Satisfaction

The SWLS (Satisfaction with Life Scale) was created by Diener, Emmons, Larsen, and Griffin in 1985. It's a quick questionnaire talking about a minute, where respondents use a Likert scale to answer. The questions are open-ended, making it suitable for adults from various backgrounds, especially in non-clinical settings. The scale has 5 questions, each with a seven-point scale ranging from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree."

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study on quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders was conducted among Transgenders in a total of 60 samples. In the age range of 20-50 years were selected using purposive sampling method socio demographic data quality of life questionnaire-26 and SWLS was attached to collect that data the data was analyzed and tabulated below.

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of respondents on the basis of age.
Successful sample -30
Unsuccessful sample -30

Age	N	%
20-30	26	43.3
30-40	20	33.3
40-50	14	23.3
Total	60	100.0

From the above table 4.1 it is inferred that out of 60 samples 15(43.3%) of the sample come under the age group of 20-30 17(33.3%) of the sample come under the age group of 30-40.

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of respondents on the basis of living arrangement.
Successful sample – 30
Unsuccessful sample - 30

Living arrangement	N	%
With family	23	38.3
Without family	37	61.7
Total	60	100.0

From the above table 4.2 it is inferred that out of 60 samples 23(38.3%) of the sample are living with family 37(61.7%) of the sample are living alone without family.

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of respondents on the basis of marital status.
Successful sample – 30
Unsuccessful sample – 30

Marital status	N	%
Married	18	30.0
Unmarried	42	70.0
Total	60	100.0

From the above table 4.3 it is inferred that out of 60 samples 18(30%) of the sample are married and 42(70%) of the sample are unmarried.

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of respondents on the basis of education.
Successful sample – 30
Unsuccessful sample – 30

Education	N	%
Schooling	26	43.3
Undergraduate	20	33.3
Post graduate	14	23.3
Total	60	100.0

From the above table 4.4 it is inferred that out of 60 sample 26(43.3%) of the sample are completed their schooling and 20(33.3%) of the sample are completed their undergraduate and 14(23.3%) of the sample are completed their post graduate.

Table 4.5 shows the mean score, standard deviation, F- Value of quality of life based on age among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders.

Variable	Category	Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	F- value
Quality of Life	Successful Transgender	20-30	14	82	09	4.137 (S)
		30-40	10	19	15	
		40-50	06	98	20	
		Total	30	87.83	15	
	Unsuccessful Transgender	20-30	12	61	08	3.66 (S)
		30-40	10	71	10	
		40-50	08	66	05	
		Total	13	65.66	09	

S- Significant   **Source-** Primary Data

H-1 there will be a significant difference in the respondent level of quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders concerning demographic variables.

There will be significant age differences in quality of life among successful Transgenders.

It is clear from the above table 4.5 the mean score of quality of life among successful Transgenders based on age are found to be for 21-30 age group are 82, for 31-41 age group are 90 and finally for the 41-50 age group are 98 the corresponding standard deviation is 9, 15, 20, 15 respectively the obtained F- Value is 4.137 which is significant therefore there is the significant age difference in the quality of life among successful Transgenders. The null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted

There will be a significant age difference in the quality of life among unsuccessful Transgenders.
The mean score of quality of life among unsuccessful Transgenders based on age is found to be for the 21-30 age group are 61 for 31-40 age group are 71 and finally for the 41-50 age group are 66 the corresponding standard deviation is 08,10,05,09 respectively the obtained F value is 3.66 which is significant level, therefore, there is a significant age difference in the quality of life among unsuccessful Transgenders. The null hypothesis is rejected and Alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Table 4.6 shows the mean score, standard deviation, F-Value of life satisfaction based on age among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders

Variable	Category	Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	F- value
Life Satisfaction	Successful Transgender	20-30	14	21	05	2.972 (S)
		30-40	10	25	06	
		40-50	06	28	05	
		Total	30	24	06	
	Unsuccessful Transgender	20-30	12	12	05	1.852 (NS)
		30-40	10	16	07	
		40-50	08	11	04	
		Total	13	13	06	

*S : Significant NS: Not significant **Source:** primary data*

There will be a significant age difference in life satisfaction among successful Transgenders.

The above table 4.6 shows the mean score of life satisfaction among successful Transgenders based on age are found to be for the 21-30 are 21 for 31-40 age group are 25 and finally for the 41-50 age group are 28 the corresponding standard deviation is 05, 06, 05, 06 respectively the obtained F value is 2.972 which is significant level, therefore, there is the significant age difference in life satisfaction among successful Transgenders. The null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted

There will be a significant age difference in life satisfaction among unsuccessful Transgenders.
 the mean score of life satisfaction among unsuccessful Transgenders based on age is found to be for the 21-30 are 12 for 31-40 age group are 16 and finally, 41-50 age group are 11 the corresponding standard deviation is 05, 07, 04, 06 respectively the obtained f-value is 1.852 which is not significant level, therefore, there is no significant age difference in life satisfaction among unsuccessful Transgenders. The null hypothesis is accepted and Alternative hypothesis rejected

Table 4.7 shows the mean score, standard deviation, and F value of quality of life based on education among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders.

Variable	Category	Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	F- value
Quality of life	Successful Transgender	Schooling	04	21	05	2.648 (S)
		Undergraduate	12	25	14	
		post graduate	14	28	14	
		Total	30	24	15	
	Unsuccessful Transgender	Schooling	22	65	07	0.036 (NS)
		Undergraduate	04	33	6.5	
		post graduate	04	33	6.5	
		Total	30	65	09	

*S: Significant **NS:** Not significant **Source:** primary data*

There is a significant education difference in quality of life among successful Transgenders.

It clear from the above table: 4.7 the mean score of quality of life among successful Transgenders based on education are found to be for the schooling is 81undergraduate is 84 post graduate is 94 the corresponding standard deviation is 5, 14, 14 respectively the obtained F-value is 2.648 which is significant therefore there is significant education difference in the quality of life among successful Transgender. The null hypothesis is rejected and Alternative hypothesis is accepted

There is significant education difference in quality of life among unsuccessful Transgender
It clear from the above table: 4.7 the mean score of quality of life among unsuccessful Transgenders based on education are found to be for the schooling is 65 undergraduate is 33 post graduate is 33 the corresponding standard deviation is 7, 6.5, 6.5 respectively the obtained F-value is 0.036 which is not significant therefore there is no significant education difference in the quality of life among unsuccessful Transgenders. The null hypothesis is accepted and Alternative hypothesis is rejected

Table: 4.8 shows the mean score, standard deviation, and F value of life satisfaction based on education among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders.

Variable	Category	Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	F-value
Life Satisfaction	Successful Transgender	Schooling	04	22	03	0.589 (NS)
		Undergraduate	12	23	06	
		post graduate	14	22	06	
		Total	30	23	06	
	Unsuccessful Transgender	Schooling	22	13	04	0.143 (NS)
		Undergraduate	04	7.5	05	
		post graduate	04	7.5	05	
		Total	30	13.7	0.6	

NS: Not significant **Source:** primary data

There is a significant education difference in quality of life among successful Transgenders.

It clear from the above table: 4.7 the mean score of quality of life among successful Transgenders based on education are found to be for the schooling is 81 undergraduate is 84 post graduate is 94 the corresponding standard deviation is 5, 14, 14 respectively the obtained F-value is 2.648 which is significant therefore there is significant education difference in the quality of life among successful Transgenders. The null hypothesis is rejected Alternative hypothesis is accepted

There is significant education difference in quality of life among unsuccessful Transgenders

It clear from the above table: 4.7 the mean score of quality of life among unsuccessful Transgenders based on education are found to be for the schooling is 65 undergraduate is 33 post graduate is 33 the corresponding standard deviation is 7, 6.5, 6.5 respectively the obtained F-value is 0.036 which is not significant therefore there is no significant education difference in the quality of life among unsuccessful Transgenders. The null hypothesis is accepted Alternative hypothesis is rejected.

Table: 4.9 shows the mean score, standard deviation, and t value of quality of life based on living arrangements among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders.

Variable	Category	Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	T-value
Quality of Life	Successful Transgender	With family	13	95	16	2.570 (NS)
		Without family	17	82	11	
	Unsuccessful Transgender	With family	10	68	10	0.871 (NS)
		Without family	20	64	08	

S: Significant   NS: Non Significant   **Source:** primary data

There is a significant living arrangements difference in life satisfaction among successful Transgenders.

It is clear from the above table: 4.10 the mean score of life satisfaction among successful Transgenders based on living arrangements are found to be for with family is 27 and without family 21 the corresponding standard deviation is 4, 6 respectively the obtained t-value is 3.338 which is significant therefore there is significant living arrangement difference in life satisfaction among successful Transgenders.The null hypothesis is rejected The alternative hypothesis is accepted

There is a significant living arrangements difference in life satisfaction among unsuccessful Transgenders.

It is clear from the above table: 4.10 the mean score of life satisfaction among unsuccessful Transgenders based on living arrangements are found to be for with family is 15 and without family 12 the corresponding standard deviation is 09, 04 respectively the obtained t- value is 1.154 which is not significant therefore there is no significant living arrangement difference in life satisfaction among unsuccessful Transgenders. The null hypothesis is accepted and The alternative hypothesis is rejected

Table: 4.10 shows the mean score, standard deviation, and t value of life satisfaction based on living arrangements among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders.

Variable	Category	Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	T-value
Life Satisfaction	Successful Transgender	With family	13	27	04	3.338 (NS)
		Without family	17	21	06	
	Unsuccessful Transgender	With family	10	15	09	1.154 (NS)
		Without family	20	12	04	

S: Significant **Source:** Primary Data

There is a significant living arrangements difference in life satisfaction among successful Transgenders.

It is clear from the above table: 4.10 the mean score of life satisfaction among successful Transgenders based on living arrangements are found to be for with family is 27 and without family 21 the corresponding standard deviation is 4, 6 respectively the obtained t-value is 3.338 which is significant therefore there is significant living arrangement difference in life satisfaction among successful Transgenders. The null hypothesis is rejected and The alternative hypothesis is accepted

There is a significant living arrangements difference in life satisfaction among unsuccessful Transgenders.

It is clear from the above table: 4.10 the mean score of life satisfaction among unsuccessful Transgenders based on living arrangements are found to be for with family is 15 and without family 12 the corresponding standard deviation is 09, 04 respectively the obtained t- value is 1.154 which is not significant therefore there is no significant living arrangement difference in life satisfaction among unsuccessful Transgenders. The null hypothesis is accepted and The alternative hypothesis is rejected

Table: 4.11 shows the mean score, standard deviation, and t value of quality of life based on marital status among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders.

Variable	Category	Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	T-value
Quality of Life	Successful Transgender	Married	11	97	17	2.573 (S)
		Unmarried	19	82	11	
	Unsuccessful Transgender	Married	07	71	09	1.673 (NS)
		Unmarried	23	64	08	

S: Significant
NS: Non Significant
Source: Primary Data

There is a significant marital difference in the quality of life among successful Transgenders.

It is clear from the above table: 4.11 the mean score of quality of life among successful Transgenders based on marital status are found to be for married is 97 and unmarried 82 the corresponding standard deviation is 17, 11 respectively the obtained t- value is 2.503 which is significant therefore there is a significant marital difference in the quality of life among successful Transgenders. The null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted

There is a significant marital difference in the quality of life among unsuccessful Transgenders.

It is clear from the above table: 4.11 the mean score of quality of life among unsuccessful Transgenders based on marital status are found to be for married is 71 and unmarried 64 the corresponding standard deviation is 09,08 respectively the obtained t- value is 1.673 which is not significant therefore there is no significant marital difference in the quality of life among unsuccessful Transgenders. The null hypothesis is accepted and The alternative hypothesis is rejected.

Table: 4.12 shows the mean score, standard deviation, and t value of life satisfaction based on marital status among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders.

Variable	Category	Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	T-value
Life Satisfaction	Successful Transgender	Married	11	28	03	3.879 (S)
		Unmarried	19	21	06	
	Unsuccessful Transgender	Married	07	16	10	0.863 (NS)
		Unmarried	23	12	04	

S: Significant   **NS:** Non Significant   **Source:** Primary Data

There is a significant marital status difference in life satisfaction among successful Transgenders.

It is clear from the above table: 4.12 the mean score of life satisfaction among successful Transgenders based on marital status are found to be for married is 28 and unmarried 21 the corresponding standard deviation is 3, 6 respectively the obtained t- value is 3.879 which is significant therefore there is a significant marital difference in life satisfaction among successful Transgenders. The null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted

There is a significant marital status difference in life satisfaction among successful Transgenders.

It is clear from the above table: 4.12 the mean score of life satisfaction among successful Transgenders based on marital status are found to be for married is 16 and unmarried 12 the corresponding standard deviation is 10, 04 respectively the obtained t- value is 0.863 which is not significant therefore there is no significant marital difference in life satisfaction among unsuccessful Transgenders. The null hypothesis is accepted and the alternative hypothesis is rejected.

Table: 4.13 shows the mean score, standard deviation, and t value of quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders.

Variable	Category	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	T- value
Quality of life	Successful Transgender	30	87.83	15.029	6.122 (S)
	Unsuccessful Transgender	30	65.60	9.039	
Life Satisfaction	Successful Transgender	30	23.77	5.917	6.814 (S)
	Unsuccessful Transgender	30	13.17	6.086	

S: Significant
Source: Primary Data

H-2 There will be a significant difference between the quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders

It is clear from the above table: 4.13 the mean score of quality of life among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders are 87.83, 65.60 the corresponding standard deviation 15.029, 9.039, and the t value 6.122which is significant therefore there is a significant difference between successful and unsuccessful Transgenders in respect to the quality of life the mean score of life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders is 23.77, 13.17 the corresponding standard deviation 5.917, 6.086 respectively the obtained t- value is 6.814 which is significant therefore there is a significant difference between successful and unsuccessful Transgenders in life satisfaction The null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted

The successful Transgenders have a high quality of life and life satisfaction when compare to unsuccessful Transgenders.

Table 4.14 shows the correlation and overall mean value of quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders

Category	Variable	N	Mean	R- value
Successful Transgender	Quality of life	30	88.83	0.706
	Life Satisfaction	30	24	
Unsuccessful Transgender	Quality of life	30	66	0.639
	Life Satisfaction	30	14	

** *Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).*
S: Significant
Source: primary data

H-3 There will be a significant relationship between quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders

It is clear from the above table: 4.14 the mean score of quality of life among successful Transgenders is 88.83 and the mean score of life satisfaction is 24 the correlation value is 0.706 (positive correlation) when Transgenders' quality of life of increase the life satisfaction of Transgenders also increase.

It is clear from the above table 4.14 that the mean score of quality of life among unsuccessful Transgenders is 66 and the mean score of life satisfaction is 14 the correlation value is 0.639 (positive correlation) when Transgenders' quality of life of increase the life satisfaction of Transgenders also increase.

The successful Transgenders have a high quality of life and life satisfaction. When collate to unsuccessful Transgenders

DISCUSSION

From the table 4.5, there is a significant difference between the three age groups on the measure of subscale thus the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis was accepted based on the analysis the age group of 40-50 have a high quality of life among successful Transgenders and the age group 31-40 have a high quality of life among unsuccessful Transgenders.

Based on the age the successful Transgenders have a high quality of life when compared to unsuccessful Transgenders.

From the table 4.6, there is a significant difference between the three age groups in successful Transgenders on the measure of subscale thus the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis was accepted and there is no significant difference between the three age groups.

In unsuccessful Transgenders on the measure of subscale thus the null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative hypothesis was rejected based on the analysis that the age group 31-40 has a high quality of life among unsuccessful Transgenders.
Based on the age .the successful Transgenders have a high level of life satisfaction when compare to unsuccessful Transgenders.

From the table 4.7, there will be a significant education difference in the quality of life among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders based on the analysis it was found that there is significant education difference among successful Transgenders on the measure of subscale thus the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis was accepted and there is no significant education difference among unsuccessful Transgenders on the measure of subscale thus the null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative hypothesis was rejected. Based on the education the successful Transgenders have a high quality of life when collate to unsuccessful Transgenders.

From table 4.8, there will be significant education difference in life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders based on the analysis it was found that there is no significant education difference among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders on the measure of subscale thus the null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative hypothesis was rejected. Based on the education the successful Transgenders have a high level of life satisfaction when compared to unsuccessful Transgenders.

From the table 4.9, there will be a significant living arrangements difference in the quality of life among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders based on the analysis it was found that there is significant living arrangements difference among successful Transgenders on the measure of subscale thus the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis was accepted and there is no significant living arrangement difference among unsuccessful Transgenders on the measure of subscale thus the null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative hypothesis was rejected. Based on the analysis most of the successful and unsuccessful Transgenders are living alone (without family). Based on the living arrangements the successful Transgenders have a high quality of life when compared to unsuccessful Transgenders.

From the table 4.10, there will be significant living arrangements difference in life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders based on the analysis it was found that there is significant living arrangements difference among successful Transgenders on the measure of subscale thus the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis was accepted and there is no significant living arrangement difference among unsuccessful Transgenders on the measure of subscale thus the null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative hypothesis was rejected. Based on the living arrangements the successful

Comparative Study on Quality of Life and Life Satisfaction Among Successful and Unsuccessful Transgender

Transgenders have a high level of life satisfaction when compare to unsuccessful Transgenders

From the table 4.11, there will be a significant marital status difference in the quality of life among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders based on the analysis it was found that there is a significant marital status difference among successful Transgenders on the measure of subscale thus the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis was accepted and there is no significant marital status difference among unsuccessful Transgenders on the measure of subscale thus the null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative hypothesis was rejected. Based on the analysis most of the Transgenders are unmarried.

From the table 4.12, there will be a significant marital status difference in life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders based on the analysis it was found that there is a significant marital status difference among successful Transgenders on the measure of subscale thus the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis was accepted and there is no significant marital status difference among unsuccessful Transgenders on the measure of subscale thus the null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative hypothesis was rejected.

From the table 4.13, there will be a significant relationship between quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders based on the analysis it was found the correlation value of successful and unsuccessful Transgenders is 0.706 and 0.639 (positive correlation) when Transgenders quality of life of increase the life satisfaction of Transgenders also increase.

The mean value of the successful Transgenders is high when collate to unsuccessful Transgenders. Therefore the successful Transgenders have a high quality of life and life satisfaction in contrast to unsuccessful Transgenders

SUMMARY

The aim of the study is to understand the quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders. The majority of the objective investigated the role of age difference in quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders. the role of education difference in quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders and the role of living arrangements difference in quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders. The role of marital status difference in quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders, and to examine the relationship between quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders. The finding of the study reveals that there is a positive correlation between quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders. There are also some age, education, living arrangements, marital status difference in quality of life and life satisfaction among quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders. Comparatively the successful Transgenders have a higher quality of life and life satisfaction more than unsuccessful Transgenders. the sample of the study included 60 successful and unsuccessful Transgenders from Chennai and Chidambaram.

Major findings
- The quality of life and life satisfaction positively correlated among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders.
- There is a significant difference between successful and unsuccessful Transgenders in quality of life and life satisfaction.
- There is a significant age difference in the quality of life among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders.
- There is a significant difference in life satisfaction among successful Transgenders on the basis of age There is no significant difference in life satisfaction among unsuccessful Transgenders on the basis of age.
- There is a significant education difference in the quality of life among successful Transgenders There is no significant education difference in the quality of life among unsuccessful Transgenders.
- There is no significant education difference in life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders.
- There is a significant living arrangement difference in the quality of life among successful Transgenders There is no significant living arrangement difference in the quality of life among unsuccessful Transgenders.
- There is a significant living arrangement difference in life satisfaction among successful Transgenders There is no significant living arrangement difference in life satisfaction among unsuccessful Transgenders.
- There is a significant marital status difference in the quality of life among successful Transgenders There is no significant marital status difference in life quality of life among unsuccessful Transgenders.
- There is a significant marital status difference in life satisfaction among successful Transgenders There is no significant marital status difference in life satisfaction among unsuccessful Transgenders.
- The successful Transgenders have a high level of quality of life and life satisfaction in contrast to unsuccessful Transgenders.

CONCLUSION

The study investigates the quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders. The present study was correlational and descriptive. Among the different methods that are used in descriptive research, the survey (questionnaire) method was used for the present study. 30 successful Transgenders and 30 unsuccessful Transgenders 60 Transgenders WHOQOL-100 quality of life appraisal were developed by the WHOQOL Group and The Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) was first created by researchers Diner, Emmons, Larsen, and Griffin here the hypothesis is proved by using the Pearson product-moment coefficient of correlation analysis. The following test findings show that there is a significant impact on quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders.

Implication
The finding of the present study gives an insight into the relationship between the quality of life and life satisfaction among successful and unsuccessful Transgenders the implementation of an intervention is to avoid sex work and begging as their occupation. The finding of the study may be helpful for one who works for Transgenders rights or Transgenders' goodwill to understand the psychological impact and effect of unsuccessful

Transgenders. How they are living and the level of satisfaction they have in their life. It will help them to change unsuccessful Transgenders into successful Transgenders

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