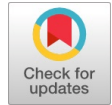


Determinants of Migrated Adolescent Workers Life Satisfaction A Study with Special Reference to Chennai City of Tamilnadu



N. Shanmugapriya, P. Jagadeesan

Abstract: Migration is typically viewed as an economic phenomenon, although non-economic factors also have some influence. Worker migration is generally defined as a cross-border movement for employment and a better quality of life in a foreign country. However, there are no universally accepted definitions of worker migration. Adolescence is a crucial time in the human development process, marking the transitional period between childhood and adulthood. The study of migration holds significant importance for the development and reconstruction of rural areas in India. People move from rural areas to urban areas because the living conditions are better in urban areas. In rural areas, they face numerous challenges, including poverty, high population density, a shortage of healthcare facilities, and inadequate educational opportunities. In this study, we examine the life satisfaction of migrated adolescent workers in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. The researcher must understand the socioeconomic profile and employment patterns of the migrated teenage workers, and also analyse the attitudes of these workers regarding their habits, expenditures, and life satisfaction. In this study, statistical tools such as Analysis of Variance and Multiple Regression Analysis have been used. The researcher found that the results indicate a significant influence of demographic factors on the life satisfaction levels of migrant adolescent workers. Additionally, the overall effort was made to analyse the relationship between demographic characteristics and life satisfaction among adolescent workers in Chennai city, Tamil Nadu.

Key Words: Migration Adolescent Workers, Attitude of Adolescents.

I. INTRODUCTION

Migration is commonly known as the movement of a person from one country or state to another. Several factors, including socio-political, economic, and ecological factors, contribute to migration [3]. Economic disparity among different geographical locations is increasing the rate of temporary migration.

The great Indian culture is a mute witness to employment [1] and exploitation of children, despite its visualization of divinity in childhood and education and celebration of the birthday of the architect of the modern India and the first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru as “Children’s Day”. The children are considered to have an opinion that, despite the tremendous problems faced by India, they are confident about the country's ability to take care of its children, out of whom will grow men and women of tomorrow and the new India. UNICEF (2000) [2] has dedicated the first decade of the 21st century to a global commitment to ensuring that adolescents have opportunities to develop fully and participate in society. They should enjoy all the rights as children up to 18 years of age under the Convention on the Rights of the Child. They are neither children as traditionally understood nor adults. They are working to support their families and lack a political voice. They are denied the opportunity to realise their full potential. Therefore, they need educational institutions [5], vocational training centres and youth centres to develop their skills to face adult life. They have the potential to be a resource for contributing to society and changing the course of human development. Therefore, the adolescents need to be studied. Adolescence is an age of opportunity for children and a pivotal time to invest in them for the realisation of their potential. Adolescents are entitled to all human rights, including those under the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Adolescence is a crucial time in the human development process, marking the transitional period between childhood and adulthood. It is the right situation of tremendous opportunity, when adolescents begin to explore their escalating individuality and independence and start to think decisively about themselves and the world around them. They begin to fine-tune and adjust to the profound biological, psychological, and social changes and challenges that are byproducts of adolescence. There is a significant shift in the way adolescents adapt to changes and face challenges within their families, society, community, and broader social environment.

A. Migration

Employees from various destinations can be seen engaging in hard work in every nook and corner of Tamil Nadu. It is an essential source of manual labour in the state, which faces a severe shortage of manual employees due to the highest wage rates among Indian states, resulting in widespread unemployment. A severe shortage of manual employees and a high wage rate in the centre of group unemployment is considered an absurd feature of the

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*Correspondence Author(s)

N. Shanmugapriya, Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies, Pallavaram, Chennai (Tamil Nadu), India.

Dr. P. Jagadeesan, Professor and Head, Department of Commerce, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies, Pallavaram, Chennai (Tamil Nadu), India. Email ID: hodcommerce.general@velsuniv.ac.in

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employment market in Tamil Nadu, as well as that of the state economy. These aspects led to a short supply in the manual employment market segment of Tamil Nadu. This has highlighted the disparity between the supply and demand of employees in the state's labour market, resulting in a scarcity of employees and an increase in the general wage level for manual workers. Not only does the wage level look good in the state, but the working conditions are also the most favourable for employees. This gives them Tamil Nadu as a reason to migrate, even from distant states like Assam, Odisha, Bihar, and West Bengal. Migrant employees provide low-cost manual labour for various activities in the state. They work in multiple settings, including fields and farms, construction sites, quarries, factories, and industrial firms, as well as hotels and commercial establishments, as skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled employees. Young's employees are also typical. In certain areas, they outperform native employees and have a monopoly over specific responsibilities. Migration [4] employee undertaken with economic motive leads to changes in the employee's patterns of migration, reaching new skills and flexibility of the employee as well as an increase in the incomes and earnings leads to improved standard of living of the migrant and at least that of his dependents and also to human development. The present study examines the income and employment patterns of migrant employees in Tamil Nadu. The socio-economic conditions and inter-relationships with other players in the employee market, as well as the economic impact of migration.

B. The Magnitude of Adolescent Workers

Adolescent workers are often exploited in the business sector. They are deprived of education, vocational training, love, and affection, and this leads to a violation of human rights. Poverty, uncertainty of low income, underemployment, unemployment, larger family size, bad additions, debt burden, family problems, chronic illness, lack of education and social awareness in their families force them to work for low wages under exploitative working conditions, such as unclean, inadequate lighting, without proper ventilation and in noisy surroundings. Moreover, many adolescent workers begin their work very early and end it very late, and also work more than eight hours per day without a proper break system. Employers are exploiting adolescent workers by using them during lean hours to perform household tasks, not providing a weekly day off, and not granting holidays such as national and festival days. The growth of privatisation, globalisation, and urbanisation, coupled with an increasing number of small trade and industrial units in the informal sector, accommodates adolescent workers. Lower wages, easy availability, the impossibility of forming trade unions for teenage workers, and non-compliance with the law are reasons for the employment of adolescent workers on both full-time and part-time bases with excessive workloads. However, those profit-driven employers claim that they teach them a trade, skill, and discipline, and serve their customers with low-priced goods and services.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sundari (2005) examined the development, patterns, and nature of factors that led to migration and earnings of female migrant workers in Tamil Nadu. The researcher has found that unemployment due to drought in the area of origin and favourable employment opportunities in the destination are the main reasons for migration. According to her, migration has led to an increase in self-employment and regular salaried jobs for women, and to avoid hunger and starvation deaths. Migration offers employment opportunities for women, fostering inclusive growth on both personal and economic levels. **Iqbal Ahmed Chowdhury & Nadia Haque (2012)** in their study on internal migration and the socio-economic status of migrants. Migration is one of the key strategies for the development of rural poor people. The primary goal is to improve their overall living standard and enhance their social standing. The study aims to identify the factors influencing internal migration and assess its impact on the socioeconomic status of migrants. The present social and economic conditions, including household income, savings, land possession, expenditure, non-productive assets, housing status, water & sanitation facilities, treatment aptitudes, and social participation, etc. **Narinder Singh (2012)** has studied the migration process, which is one of the most dynamic human activities from the very beginning of human life. During the early days, people used to move from one forest to another in search of forest products. The people moved from early civilisation areas to other parts of the world. Migration of people to large cities occurs from all corners of the country, with diverse social and cultural backgrounds. The majority migrates only short distances and establishes a current of migration towards larger centres. The conclusion of migration is primarily linked with social, economic, cultural, political, and psychological variables. The process of migration has brought about a change in the socio-cultural world of migrants. It has a significant impact on their lives. **Srinivasan, P. Illango (2012)** described women as the "better half" of men. There are one million migrant employees in the world today. In India, the situation of women is worse, especially the migrant women employees. The migration of employees is influenced by economic, social, cultural, and political factors. The reasons for migration include pull factors, push factors, economic factors, and social factors. The methodology employed an exploratory descriptive design, with simple random sampling adopted for data collection, including both primary and secondary data in the study. The concluded reveals that the women migrant employees must be empowered and above all must be seen as unique personalities to treat them with respect and uphold their dignity and work for the betterment of the women migrant employees at Thuvakudi in Trichy district **Ashok Kumar (2012)** was studied the fertility, mortality and migration are the three components by which the growth of population of any society is determined. The population increase resulting from the difference between births and deaths over a specified period is referred to as the natural increase in population. The



concluded women are more migratory than rural women. In rural areas, the distribution of migrants across various migration streams reveals that 72% of the movement is within the state district, 21% between districts, and 6% between states. It is found that economic reasons for males and social reasons for females have been the most dominant reasons for migration in India. Chadha G.K. (1999) has stated that adolescents are included in the youth category up to the age of 35, and their employment and unemployment are studied. The youth are facing the worsening casualisation of jobs and loss of benefits and employment schemes to non-youth. There are hardly any studies on the employment of adolescents.

III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Migrated adolescent workers bring severe changes to society. Generally, migration is considered a natural phenomenon, and migrants are often recognised as among the most dynamic and entrepreneurial members of society. Fundamentally, their role in society is judged only in economic terms. Still, in some places, migration is becoming a serious problem and even a cause of economic, social, and political conflict. Considering their importance in the state's economy and employment market, it is essential to have a detailed understanding of their impact on themselves, the state, and its economy. Thus, a significant gap exists in the world of literature. The current study aims to fill the gap and provide a comprehensive understanding of their socio-economic profiles, working and living conditions, personal income, employment patterns, the economic impact of migration, and the impact of their presence on the employment market of Tamil Nadu.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To analyze the satisfaction level of migrated adolescent workers in Chennai.
- To find out the socio-economic background of the migrated adolescent workers in Chennai.
- To suggest measures for the elimination or mitigation of adolescent workers' exploitation

V. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study aims to highlight the various aspects of employment of migrant adolescent workers in shops covered under the Shops and Establishment Act, 1948, in Chennai city, Tamil Nadu. The respondents are adolescent workers who have reached the age of 14 years but have not yet reached 18 years of age. The researcher has analysed "determinants of migrated adolescent workers' life satisfaction: a study with special reference to Chennai city of Tamil Nadu".

Table-I: Multiple Regression Analysis-Model Summary

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Change Statistics | | | | | Durbin-Watson |
|-------|------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----|-----|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | | R Square Change | F Change | df1 | df2 | Sig. F Change | |
| 1 | .401 | .240 | .057 | 1.17593 | .420 | 1.211 | 5 | 144 | .003 | 2.549 |

Source: Computed data (SPSS 23.0 Version)

It can be observed from the above table that multiple regression analysis was used to analyse the influence of demographic factors on the life satisfaction of migrant

VI. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the present study, Chennai city was purposively selected due to its limited employment opportunities, problems in various unorganised sectors, and changing patterns in the lifestyles of migrant workers. The sample size is 150 respondents from Chennai city. The research study is based on primary data collected from migrant adolescent workers who were all working in various sectors of Chennai city. The data were collected through personal interviews with the selected respondents. However, efforts have been made to collect data, especially from Newspapers, Journals, Magazines, publications, and previous research.

VII. ANALYSIS OF DATA

The primary data collected in the present study will be subjected to statistical analysis using SPSS version 23. The researcher has used percentage analysis and Analysis of Variance. The percentage analysis should be used to understand demographic profiles of the migrated adolescent workers of Chennai city.

VIII. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

- Ho: There is no significant influence between demographic factors of migrated adolescent workers with their life satisfaction level.
- Ho: There is no significant difference between demographic factors of migrated adolescent workers and their life satisfaction level.

IX. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study is conducted on a non-random sample selection. The opinions of the migrated employees are closely related to their socio-economic background, place of living and working, and types of work.

- The primary data will be collected only in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. Therefore, a broad generalisation of the findings may not be valid for the whole country due to the different socio-cultural forms.
- Limitations associated with a non-random convenience sampling method are applicable as the study adopted it for the data collection.

X. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTEROPERATION

A. Multiple Regression

H0: There is no significant influence of the demographic factors of migrant adolescent workers on their life satisfaction level.

The following analysis shows the relationship between demographic factors of migrant adolescent workers and their life satisfaction.

adolescent workers. Regression analysis reveals how the variables interact

Determinants of Migrated Adolescent Workers Life Satisfaction A Study with Special Reference to Chennai City of Tamilnadu

with one another. The R value is 0.401, and the R-squared value is 0.240, indicating that the regression analysis explains 24% of the variation in the data. The R-squared value is 0.057, indicating that the variables have a positive influence on the coefficient of determination in the regression equation.

H0: There is no significant difference between the demographic factors of migrated adolescent workers and their life satisfaction levels.

Table-II: ANOVA

| Model | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|--------------|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|------|
| 1 Regression | 28.375 | 5 | 1.675 | 1.211 | .003 |
| Residual | 179.125 | 144 | 1.383 | | |
| Total | 207.500 | 149 | | | |

Source: Computed data (SPSS 23.0 Version)

Table-III: Coefficient Analysis

| Coefficients | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|-------------------------|-------|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. | Collinearity Statistics | |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | | Tolerance | VIF |
| 1 | (Constant) | 2.099 | .780 | | 2.690 | .008 | | |
| | Age | .435 | .199 | .029 | .357 | .002 | .984 | 1.017 |
| | Gender | .529 | .145 | .074 | .888 | .006 | .970 | 1.031 |
| | Educational Status | .277 | .213 | .108 | 1.302 | .195 | .968 | 1.033 |
| | Monthly Income | .713 | .413 | .322 | 1.475 | .004 | .972 | 1.029 |
| | Work Nature | .860 | .798 | .410 | 1.313 | .001 | .956 | 1.046 |

Source: Computed data (SPSS 23.0 Version)

The value of T is 2.690, indicating that the t-value exceeds the table value for all variables collectively in the regression function. Durbin–Watson statistic informs us whether the assumption of independent errors is reasonable. Based on the coefficient output collinearity statistics, the obtained VIF values range from 1 to 10. It can be concluded that there are symptoms of multicollinearity for all the demographic factors. It concludes that all demographic factors significantly influence the life satisfaction of migrant adolescent workers. Educational qualification has an insignificant influence on their life satisfaction.

XI. FINDINGS

- The majority of the adolescent workers are male respondents who migrated from one place to another in the study area.
- It could be found that the majority of the adolescent workers are illiterate.
- It could be found that the migrated adolescent workers felt a high level of life satisfaction.
- It could be found that the regression analysis indicates the coefficient of determination is positively influenced by the variables in the regression equation.
- It could be found that there is a significant influence of the demographic factors of the migrated adolescent workers on their life satisfaction.

XII. SUGGESTIONS

- The government should help to ensure the safety and security of adolescent workers, both gender male and female.
- The government should provide proper education and training to the adolescent workers.

From Table 2, it is evident that the analysis of variance among the variables, including age, gender, educational qualification, work nature, and life satisfaction of adolescent workers, reveals a significant value of 0.003, which indicates that the difference is less than 0.05. The null hypothesis is rejected, indicating a significant difference between the demographic factors of adolescent workers and their life satisfaction.

The following table presents the coefficient analysis of demographic factors influencing the life satisfaction of migrant adolescent workers.

- The company should provide the necessary facilities and salaries to the migrated adolescent workers based on performance annually

XIII. CONCLUSION

Internal migration has increased significantly, primarily due to the difficulty of finding an adequate livelihood in one's native place. Most of the migrated adolescent workers have a favourable opinion about their life satisfaction. They have faced several problems, including those related to the working environment, language barriers, and human trafficking. However, the migrated adolescent workers are loyal and continue to work for extended periods because the company gives them responsibility. The study found that the migrated adolescent workers felt a high level of life satisfaction in Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

DECLARATION STATEMENT

After aggregating input from all authors, I must verify the accuracy of the following information as the article's author.

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- **Data Access Statement and Material Availability:** The adequate resources of this article are publicly accessible.
- **Author's Contributions:** The authorship of this article is contributed equally to all participating individuals.

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