

**INTERGENERATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY AMONG DISPLACED: A CASE
STUDY OF KAKINADA SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE**

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Abstract:

This study explores the intergenerational occupational mobility among individuals who have been displaced due to the establishment of the Kakinada Special Economic Zone (KSEZ) in India. The KSEZ has been a major driver of economic growth in the region, attracting industries and creating employment opportunities. However, the process of industrialization and displacement has significant implications for individuals and their families, particularly regarding their occupational mobility across generations.

Using a qualitative research approach, this case study investigates the experiences and outcomes of individuals who were displaced by the KSEZ. The study aims to understand the factors influencing intergenerational occupational mobility in this specific context and shed light on the challenges and opportunities faced by the displaced population.

The research methodology includes in-depth interviews with multiple generations of displaced individuals, focusing on their educational backgrounds, skills, and employment trajectories. By examining the interplay of individual attributes, social structures, and the impact of displacement, the study seeks to identify patterns and trends in occupational mobility within families.

The findings of this study will contribute to the existing literature on intergenerational occupational mobility by providing insights specific to the context of displacement caused by industrialization. The research outcomes will inform policymakers, practitioners, and relevant stakeholders about the potential long-term effects of economic development on displaced individuals and their families.

Keywords:

Intergenerational occupational mobility, displacement, Kakinada Special Economic Zone, qualitative research, industrialization, economic development.

I. Introduction:

Intergenerational occupational mobility, the study of how occupations change across generations within families, is a critical area of research that sheds light on the dynamics of social mobility and the impact of various factors on individuals' career trajectories. The process of industrialization and economic development often leads to displacement, presenting unique challenges and opportunities for individuals and their families. This study focuses on exploring the intergenerational occupational mobility among individuals who have been displaced due to the establishment of the Kakinada Special Economic Zone (KSEZ), a significant driver of economic growth in the region.

The KSEZ, located in the coastal city of Kakinada in India, has attracted industries, created employment opportunities. However, the process of industrialization and the accompanying displacement have significant implications for individuals and their families, particularly in terms of their occupational mobility across generations. Understanding how individuals navigate occupational mobility in the face of displacement can provide valuable insights into the long-term effects of economic development on displaced populations.

This case study aims to investigate the intergenerational occupational mobility among individuals who have been displaced by the KSEZ. By utilizing a qualitative research approach, the study seeks to understand the factors influencing occupational mobility within families in this specific context. The research will delve into the experiences and outcomes of the displaced population, examining their educational backgrounds, skills, and employment trajectories.

II. Background: The establishment of the Kakinada SEZ reflects the broader national initiative to create specialized economic zones, fostering a conducive environment for businesses to thrive. These

zones aim to bolster economic activities, generate employment, and enhance global competitiveness by offering incentives such as tax breaks and simplified regulatory procedures. The imperative to study intergenerational occupational mobility in the context of displacement arises from the recognition that the impacts of economic policies and industrial development are not felt uniformly across different generations within families. The positive intergenerational Mobility in occupation is one of the factors which reflects the economic empowerment of the displaced communities. To check what is happening with the intergenerational occupational mobility will help in future policy making. The Kakinada SEZ, with its distinctive economic landscape, provides a compelling case study to explore how the displacement of families influences their occupational choices over time.

III. Overview of the study Area:

The study is conducted in the Kotha Mulapeta village of Kakinada Special Economic Zone resettlement colony, Kakinada District, Andhra Pradesh The resettlement colony comprises a total of 948 households. This is a resettlement colony with 9 villages displaced for the land acquisition of Kakinada Special Economic Zone. The resettlement colony was established in the year 2010. Population Details as on 12/10/2022 is as follows:

Population Details of this colony is given in the following table.

Caste Composition of the Area.

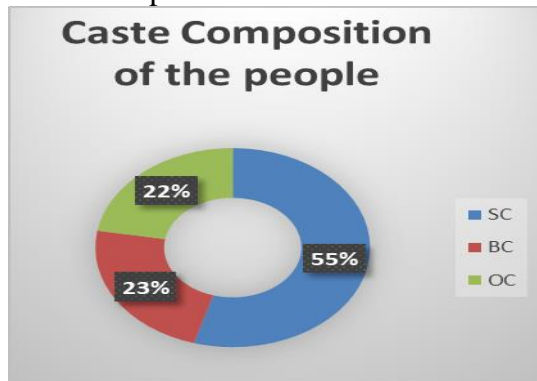


Figure: 1

Caste	No of People
SC	1960
BC	832
OC	800
Total	3592

Table:1

Gender Composition of the study area:

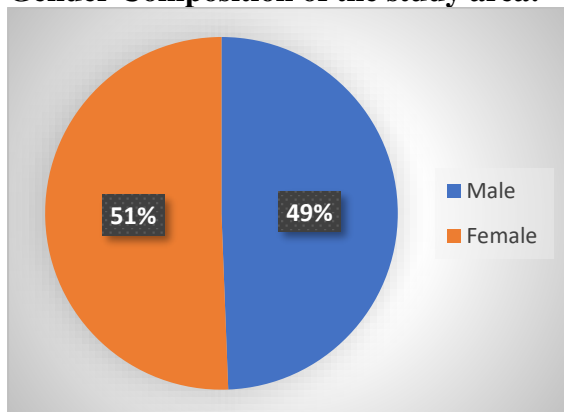


Figure:2

Gender	No of People
Male	1774
Female	1818
Total	3592

Table: 2

Prior to the resettlement, over 90% of the households and working population relied on the agriculture sector as their primary source of income. The main occupations in the community included livestock rearing and agricultural labor. In light of this, the current study aims to examine the intergenerational shifts in occupations following the displacement.

IV. Research Objectives and Questions

Objectives:

1. To assess the extent of intergenerational occupational shifts among households in the resettlement colony after the displacement.

2. To identify the key factors influencing intergenerational occupational mobility within the context of agricultural-dependent communities undergoing industrialization.
3. Explore the impact of displacement on economic trajectories and opportunities for successive generations.

Research Questions:

1. What are the patterns and trends of intergenerational occupational shifts among households in the resettlement colony following the displacement?
2. What are the key factors that contribute to intergenerational occupational mobility within agricultural-dependent communities during the process of industrialization?
3. How do intergenerational occupational shifts impact the socio-economic well-being and livelihoods of the displaced population?
4. Are there any specific challenges or opportunities faced by individuals and families in adapting to new occupations after the displacement?
5. What policy implications can be drawn from the findings to support the socio-economic mobility of the displaced population in similar contexts?

V. Significance of the proposed study:

Understanding intergenerational occupational mobility in the Kakinada SEZ holds significance for several reasons. It contributes to the academic discourse on the broader themes of displacement, economic development, and the role of special economic zones. Additionally, the findings are poised to inform policymakers, community leaders, and practitioners involved in crafting strategies for sustainable economic development and social well-being within displaced communities.

Existing research on intergenerational occupational mobility has primarily focused on factors such as social class, education, and family background, highlighting their influence on individuals' career outcomes. However, studies specifically examining the intergenerational occupational mobility of displaced populations within the context of industrialization are comparatively limited in the literature.

VI. Limitations of the Study:

The following could be the potential constraints and limitations of the study carried out.

Temporal Constraints: The study's cross-sectional design may restrict the ability to capture long-term trends and changes in occupational mobility, potentially overlooking dynamic shifts that occur over more extended periods.

Time Period: The displacement colony is established in the year 2010. 12 years is too early to establish the intergenerational occupational mobility but it clearly paves a way and direction of changes in occupational shifts after the displacement.

VII. Theoretical framework and Literature Review:

One prominent theoretical framework in the study of intergenerational occupational mobility is the Social Reproduction theory. This perspective suggests that social inequality, including occupational outcomes, is reproduced across generations due to various factors such as social class, education, and family background. It emphasizes the role of social structures and institutions in shaping occupational mobility patterns.

the Human Capital theory, developed by Gary Becker, which argues that individuals' occupational mobility is influenced by their own skills, education, and training. According to this theory, individuals with higher levels of human capital are more likely to experience upward mobility in their careers.

The concept of social mobility is crucial to understanding intergenerational occupational mobility. Social mobility refers to the movement of individuals or families between different social positions, often measured by changes in occupational status over time. Upward mobility occurs when individuals move into higher occupational positions compared to their parents, while downward mobility refers to the opposite.

Pierre Bourdieu's concept of cultural capital explores how cultural resources, such as education, language proficiency, and social connections, contribute to intergenerational mobility. The transmission of cultural capital within families can play a crucial role in shaping occupational outcomes for successive generations.

the status attainment model by Robert Hauser, examines how an individual's social background influences their educational attainment and subsequent occupational achievements. It looks at the interplay of factors such as family background, education, and personal characteristics in determining one's occupational status.

The concept of occupational inheritance is also relevant, highlighting how individuals are influenced by their parents' occupation in terms of career choices and opportunities. An interesting concept related to this is assortative mating, which refers to the tendency for individuals to partner with someone of similar occupational background, potentially reinforcing patterns of occupational inheritance.

Intergenerational occupational mobility, the study of how occupations change across generations within families, has been a subject of substantial research interest (Beller & Hout, 2006). It provides insights into the dynamics of social mobility, the role of individual and structural factors in shaping career trajectories, and the consequences of economic development and displacement on occupational mobility patterns.

Several studies have examined intergenerational occupational mobility in different contexts, highlighting the influence of factors such as social class, education, and family background (Erikson & Goldthorpe, 1992; Ganzeboom et al., 1992). However, limited research has specifically explored the intergenerational occupational mobility of displaced populations within the context of industrialization.

In the case of agricultural-dependent communities undergoing industrialization, the process of displacement can have significant implications for occupational mobility. Prior to displacement, these communities often rely heavily on agriculture as their primary source of livelihood. Livestock rearing and agricultural labor are prevalent occupations, reflecting the rural agrarian economy's characteristics (Borjas, 1987).

Studies on intergenerational mobility in other contexts, such as urban areas or different industries, have shown that factors such as education, skill acquisition, social networks, and access to resources play crucial roles in shaping occupational mobility patterns (Hout, 2011; Mare, 2011). These findings suggest that similar factors may also influence intergenerational occupational mobility in the context of displacement caused by industrialization in agricultural-dependent communities.

The current study aims to address this research gap by examining the intergenerational occupational mobility among individuals who have been displaced by the establishment of the Kakinada Special Economic Zone (KSEZ) in India.

the concept of occupational prestige is essential in understanding intergenerational occupational mobility. Occupational prestige refers to the societal status associated with different occupations. The prestige level of one's occupation can impact their ability to move up or down the occupational ladder.

VIII. Hypotheses of the study:

Hypothesis : H0 (Null Hypothesis): There is no significant difference in the occupational mobility patterns between generations within the resettlement colony after the displacement caused by the establishment of the Kakinada Special Economic Zone. H1 (Alternative Hypothesis): There is a significant difference in the occupational mobility patterns between generations within the resettlement colony after the displacement caused by the establishment of the Kakinada Special Economic Zone.

IX. Research Methodology:

for this study a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative research methods is used. This approach will provide a comprehensive understanding of the intergenerational occupational mobility among the displaced population in the Kakinada Special Economic Zone.

Sampling: A sample size of 400 is considered for the present study.

a. Quantitative Sampling: A stratified random sampling technique is used to select a representative sample of households from the resettlement colony. Stratification is based on factors such as age, education level, and occupation. b. Qualitative Sampling: Focus Group Discussion is used to get information from key informants, such as community leaders and individuals with diverse occupational trajectories within the resettlement colony. This ensured that a range of perspectives and experiences are captured.

Data Collection: a. Quantitative Data: A structured survey questionnaire is developed to collect quantitative data on the intergenerational occupational mobility patterns, socio-demographic characteristics, education, skills, and access to resources. The survey is administered through face-to-face interviews with the selected households. b. Qualitative Data: In-depth interviews and focus group discussions are conducted to gather qualitative data on the experiences, perceptions, and challenges related to intergenerational occupational mobility. These qualitative methods will provide deeper insights into the factors influencing occupational shifts and the socio-economic implications of these shifts.

X. Results and Major findings:

Intergenerational Occupational Mobility:

For testing the occupational mobility among the displaced the data was primarily collected from men, the usual household head in these families. The son's generation is people who are born after 1990s and The father's Generation was people who are born before 1990s.

Son's occupation	Fathers' occupation			Row Sum
	Farming/ Agriculture Labour	Unskilled Labour Industrial/ Construction	White Collor jobs	
Farming/ Agriculture Labour	90	2	0	92
Unskilled Industrial / Construction	215	66	0	281
White Collor jobs	13	8	6	27
Column Sum	318	76	6	400

Table No: 3, Source: filed survey

Comparing the calculated chi-squared value with the critical value from the chi-squared distribution table will let us know the significance of association between occupations of son and father. If the calculated value exceeds the critical value, the null hypothesis will be rejected and conclude that there is a significant association between son's and father's occupations and vice versa.

For the calculating the expected values for each cell assuming independence between the son's and father's occupations is the first step.

Calculating Expected Frequencies: The expected values for each cell are given in the table.

Son's occupation	Fathers' occupation			Row Sum
	Farming/ Agriculture Labour	Unskilled Industrial/ Construction	Labour White Collor jobs	
Farming/ Agriculture Labour	87.06	20.76	1.18	109
Unskilled Labour Industrial/ Construction	208.39	49.74	2.87	261
White Collor jobs	22.55	5.40	0.31	28
Column Sum	318	76	6	400

Compute the expected frequency for each cell assuming independence. The formula for each cell is:

$$E_{ij} = R_i \times C_j / n$$

where E_{ij} is the expected frequency for cell i,j , R_i is the total for row i , C_j is the total for column j , and n is the overall total.

The formula for the expected value in a cell (i,j) in a contingency table under the assumption of independence is:

$$\text{Expected value } (i,j) = \text{Row Total } (i) \times \text{Column Total } (j) / \text{Grand Total}$$

Calculating the chi-squared statistic and degrees of freedom and then compare it against the critical value to determine significance.

chi-squared statistic using the formula:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

Where:

O_i = Observed frequency

E_i = Expected frequency

The calculated chi-squared statistic from the table is approximately **34.65**.

considering the degrees of freedom for a contingency table

Degrees of Freedom and Critical Value Formula:

Calculate the degrees of freedom (df) using the formula:

$df = (R-1) \times (C-1)$, where R is the number of rows, and C is the number of columns.

Refer to a chi-squared distribution table

The critical value for your calculated degrees of freedom at a chosen significance level (usually 0.05 or 0.01).

$df = (\text{Number of rows} - 1) \times (\text{Number of columns} - 1)$,

$df = (3-1) \times (3-1) = 4$.

The critical value for a significance level 0.05 with 4 degrees of freedom.

Since the calculated chi-squared value (34.65) is greater than the critical value obtained (9.488), this suggests that there is a significant association between the son's and father's occupations.

Chi-Squared Value: $\chi^2 = 9.488$

Critical Chi-Squared Value at a 5% Significance Level with 4 Degrees of Freedom: $\chi^2_{0.05,4}$

The calculated chi-squared value is greater than $\chi^2_{0.05,4}$, it indicates a significant association between the son's and father's occupations.

Intergenerational mobility patterns:

In the transition from the agriculture sector to the industrial sector in son's generation, it was observed that the shift primarily occurred among unskilled laborers. Many individuals working in agriculture ended up finding employment in unskilled positions within the industrial sector. However, a relatively small percentage of individuals from son's generation were able to secure white-collar jobs.

Interestingly, during focus group discussions, it was noted that these men were not employed in industries located within special economic zones. These zones were found to have a higher proportion of women in the workforce. This suggests that the dynamics of special economic zones and displacement may have limited influence on the intergenerational occupational shifts experienced by son's generation.

Overall, these findings highlight the prevalence of unskilled labor in the industrial sector following the decline of agriculture, the limited upward mobility to higher-skilled or white-collar positions, and the distinct employment patterns observed in special economic zones. Further research and analysis could provide deeper insights into the factors influencing these occupational shifts and the role of special economic zones in shaping employment opportunities.

XI. Factors influencing occupational patterns and choices:

The primary reason for the observed pattern of occupational choices in son's generation is that the individuals lack the necessary qualifications and skills to secure white-collar jobs. The industries established in the area also have a limited presence, with a predominantly female workforce. As a result, individuals from son's generation have had to explore alternative options due to the shift from traditional agricultural practices in their native places. This has led to a higher prevalence of occupations such as construction work and unskilled labor in the industrial sector.

The transition away from their traditional livelihoods, such as cattle rearing, has necessitated a shift towards other available opportunities. Unfortunately, the limited availability of industries and the mismatch in qualifications have made it challenging for individuals to pursue higher-skilled or white-collar employment.

A more comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing occupational patterns and choices in son's generation can shed light on the specific challenges they face and inform strategies to address skill gaps and promote inclusive economic growth in the region. These findings are in close with the theoretical frameworks that are mentioned in the review of literature section.

XII. Policy Implications and Conclusion:

Policy Implications:

1. **Skills Development Programs:** To address the lack of necessary qualifications and skills among the son's generation, implementing skills development programs becomes crucial. These programs should focus on providing vocational training and upskilling opportunities to enhance their employability in higher-skilled or white-collar occupations. Collaboration between educational institutions, government agencies, and private sector organizations can help design and implement effective skills development initiatives.
2. **Promoting Entrepreneurship:** Given the limited presence of industries in the area, promoting entrepreneurship can provide alternative avenues for the son's generation. Providing access to entrepreneurial training, mentorship, and financial support can empower individuals to start their own businesses and create employment opportunities for themselves and others.
3. **Enhancing Access to Education:** Improving access to quality education, especially in rural areas, is essential for addressing the skills gap. Government initiatives focusing on improving school infrastructure, reducing gender disparities in education, and providing scholarships or financial assistance can help ensure that the son's generation has the necessary educational foundation for better occupational prospects.

Conclusion:

The intergenerational occupational shifts observed in son's generation reflect the challenges they face in transitioning from the agriculture sector to the industrial sector. The prevalence of unskilled labor and limited mobility to higher-skilled or white-collar positions highlight the need for targeted policies and interventions.

The lack of qualifications, limited industrial presence, and distinct employment patterns in special economic zones further complicate the occupational choices available to the son's generation. Addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach that includes skills development programs, promotion of entrepreneurship, and enhancing access to education.

By implementing policies that focus on skill development, fostering entrepreneurship, and improving educational opportunities, the son's generation can be better equipped to overcome the barriers they face. This will not only benefit individuals and their families but also contribute to the overall inclusive economic growth of the region.

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