



Dichotomy of Migration in Kolkata City, Indian Bengal Delta

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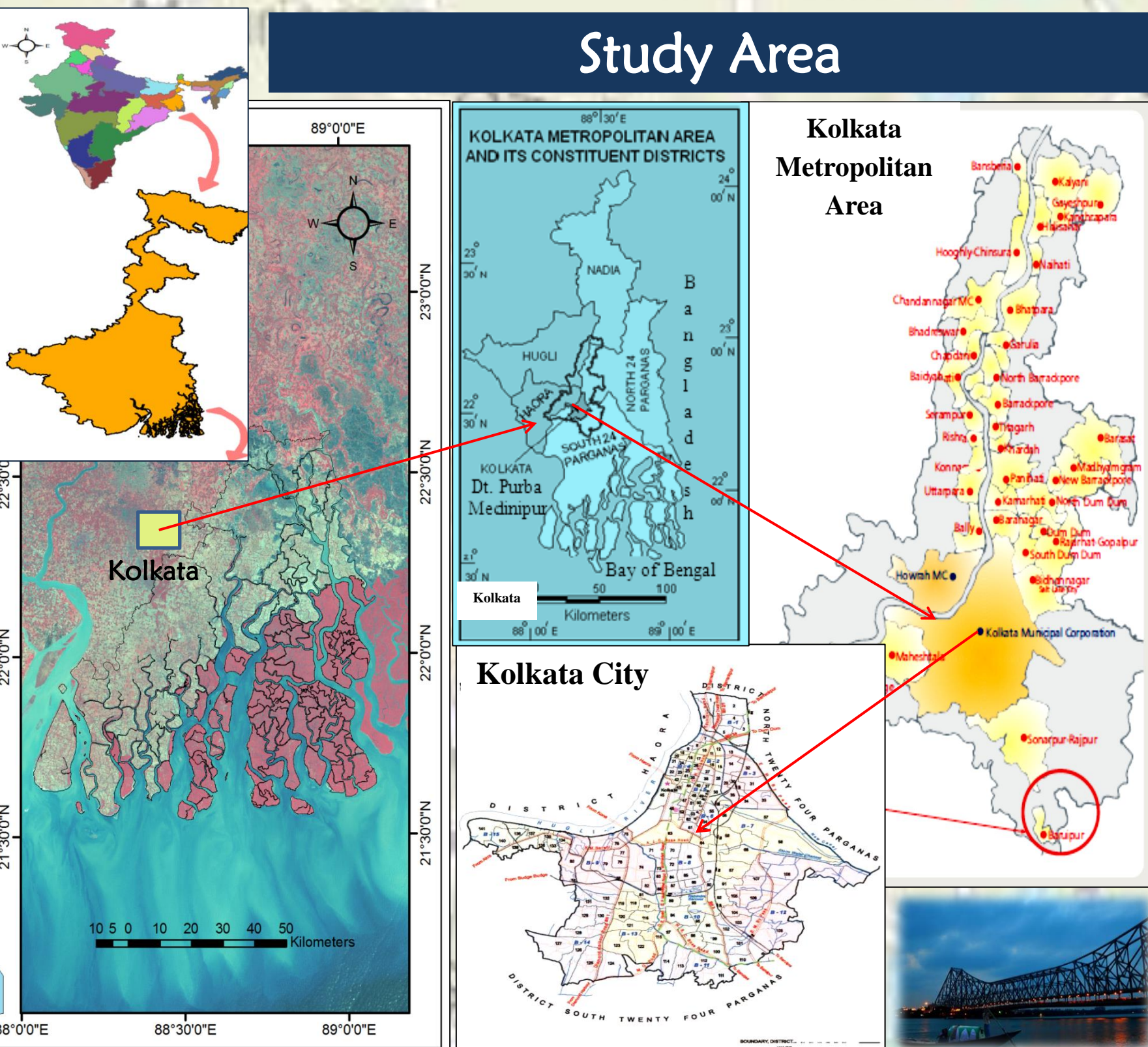
DECCMA



Introduction

- Kolkata, the largest city of India until 1990, has been showing a persistent trend of outmigration over the last decade.
- Exacerbating impacts of Climate Change like accelerated sea level rise, impact of cyclones, rising temperature, high rainfall events and waterlogging, with high density of poor population in slums, Kolkata has been assessed as one of the most vulnerable cities of the world.
- This study attempts to explore reasons behind the present trend of depopulation in the erstwhile preferred migration destination.

Study Area



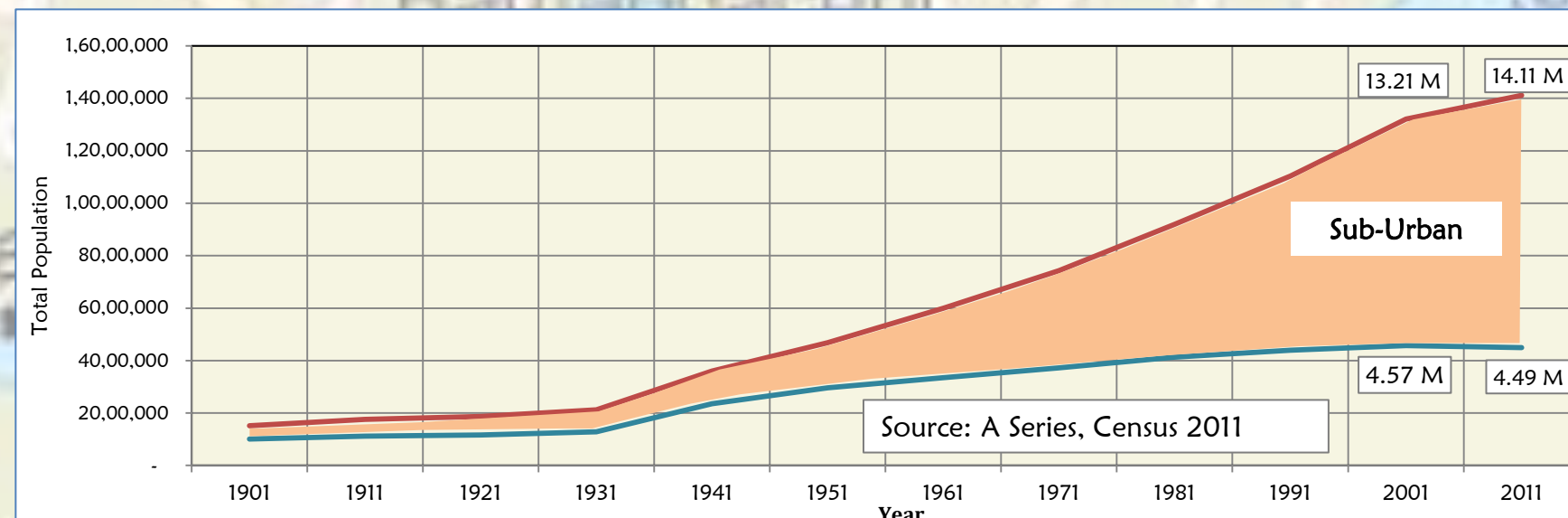
Kolkata City or District: The Old Kolkata City or the Census District 'Kolkata' (KMC) consists of 141 wards as in Census 2011.

Kolkata Megacity or Kolkata Metropolitan Area (KMA): The urban agglomeration of the city of Kolkata of 14 Million population.

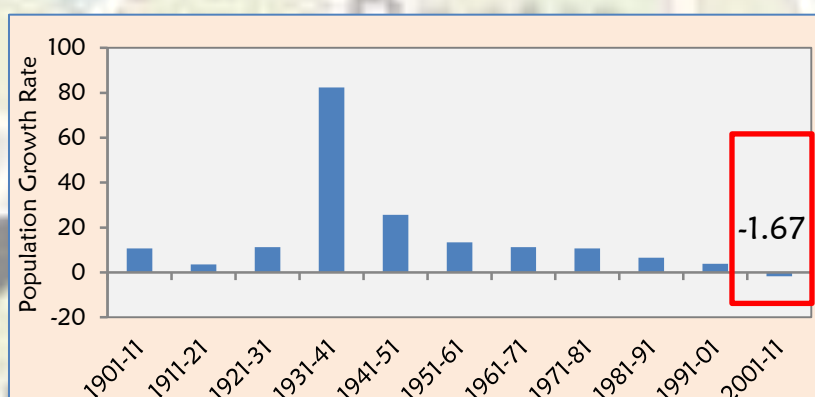
| KMC Wards along the Ganga with Slum Population | KMC wards along the Ganga with Maximum Total Industries |
|--|---|
| 1,6,7,9,19,20,21,22,23,24,75,76,80,134,135,136,137,138,140 and 141 | 1,6,7,8,19,20,21,22,23 and 80 |

Results & Discussion

Decadal Variation of Population Since 1901

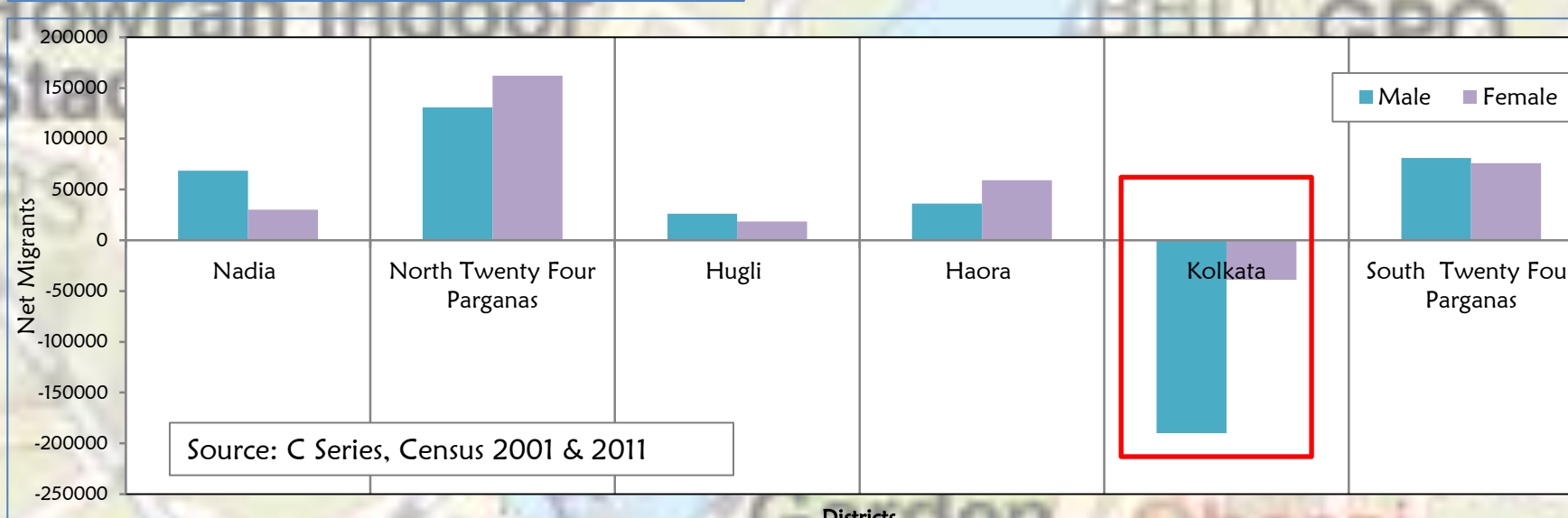


Population Growth Rate

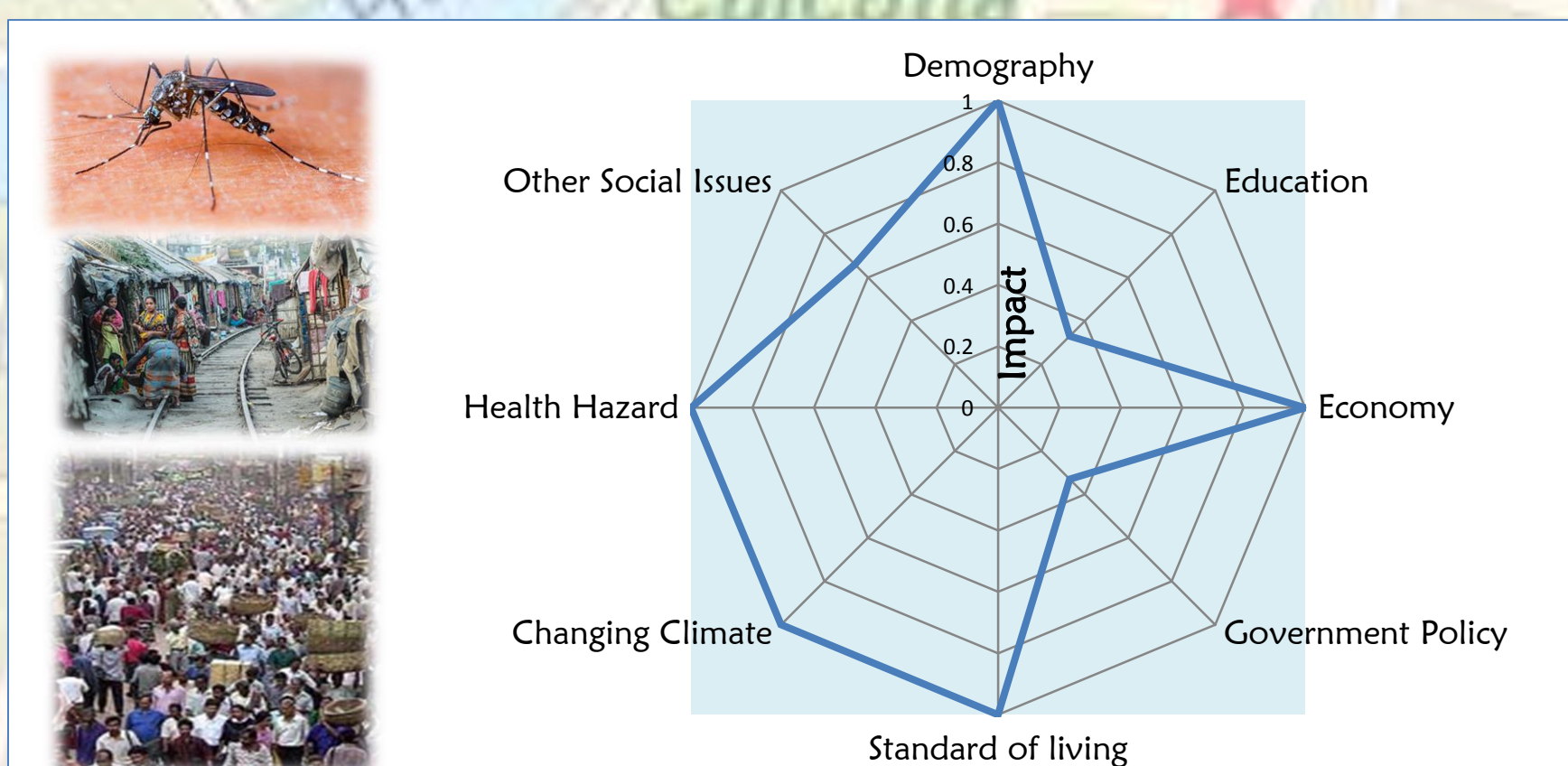


- Kolkata City: 4.5 Million residents
- Growth Rate: -1.67% (2001-11)
- Kolkata Megacity: City+ Peri-Urban = 14.1 Million (Census 2011).

Net Migration



Dimensions of Out-Migration from Kolkata City

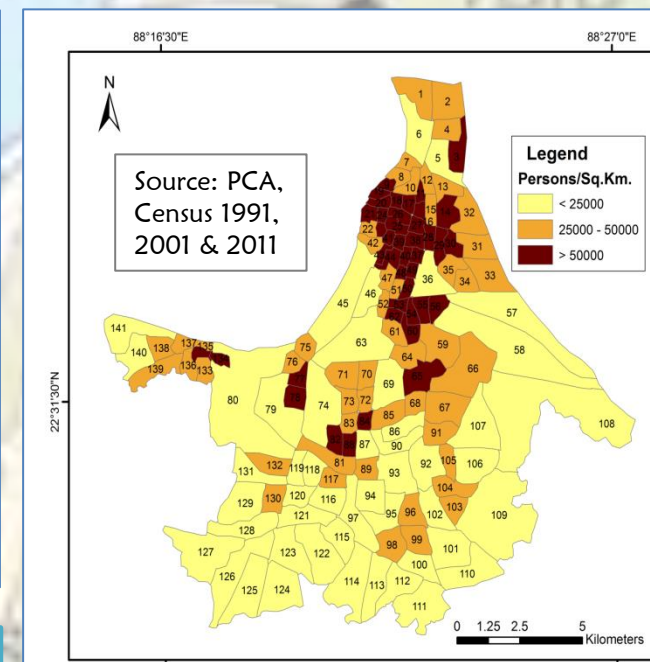


Tabular Representation of Hazards and Vulnerable Areas

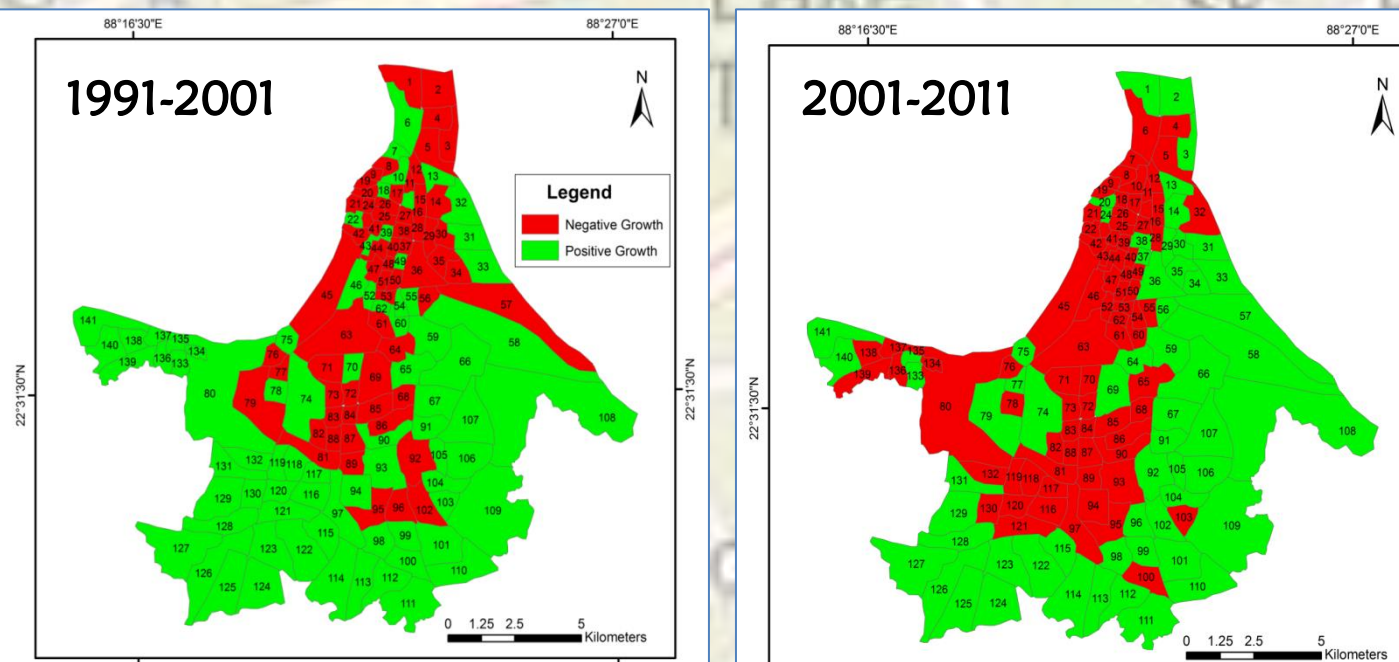
| HAZARD | VULNERABLE AREAS OF KOLKATA | VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES |
|--|--|--|
| Tidal Upsurge | Low lying areas near the River Hooghly e.g. Garden Reach, Kidderpur, Tollygunge | People, mainly poor or lower middle class living in shanties and old houses in congested areas near the canals |
| Cyclone | Exposed areas near the Maidan, South Calcutta and River adjacent West Kolkata | Tile roofed houses; houses near big trees; kuccha houses of shanties |
| Flooding & Water logging by heavy rain | Major parts of the city, including Camac Street, Amherst Street, Theatre Road, College Street, M.G Road, Ultadanga, Kankurgachi, Phoolbagan, New Alipore, Southern Avenue, Rashbehari Avenue, Deshapriya Park, Sovabazar, Shyambazar and AJC Bose Road | Single storied houses at level lower than road, kuccha houses, houses in low water collecting areas like end of flyovers/bridges |

Source: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/CMUDLP/Resources/SamanjitSengupta.pdf>

Population Density



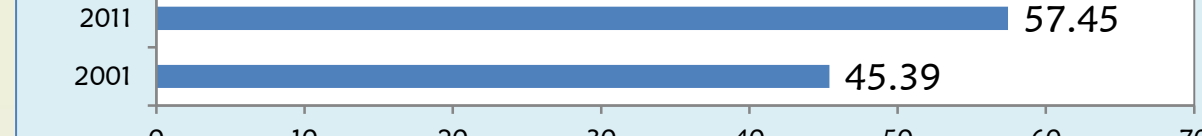
Population Growth



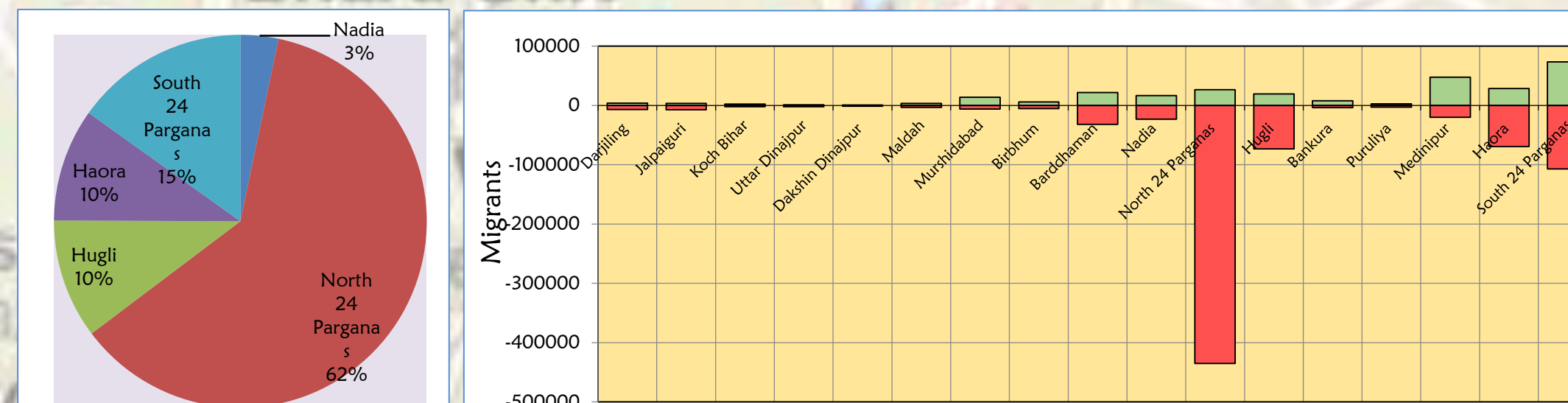
Push Factors

KMA: 7,480 People/ Sq. Km.
Kolkata City : 24,306 People/ Sq. Km.

Increasing Depopulation in Kolkata City



Migration Scenario of Kolkata City by Place of Birth



In-Migration to Kolkata Metropolitan Area (Megacity)

- Vulnerable areas of Sundarban (Rural)
- Kolkata City (Urban)
- Barrackpur-I & II, Barasat, Sonarpur, Garia, Rajarhat, Baruiapur,

Possible Causes:

- Closure of labour intensive industries,
- Comparatively lower land prices,
- Availability of space and accommodation,
- Lower costs of living,
- Development of different modes of transportation and communication.

Pull Factors

Highly Vulnerable + High Rate of Out-Migration

| WARDS | 45 | 46 | 70 | 43 | 52 | 47 | 25 | 12 | 62 | 39 |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| | 63 | 86 | 22 | 41 | 72 | 16 | 93 | 80 | 9 | 135 |

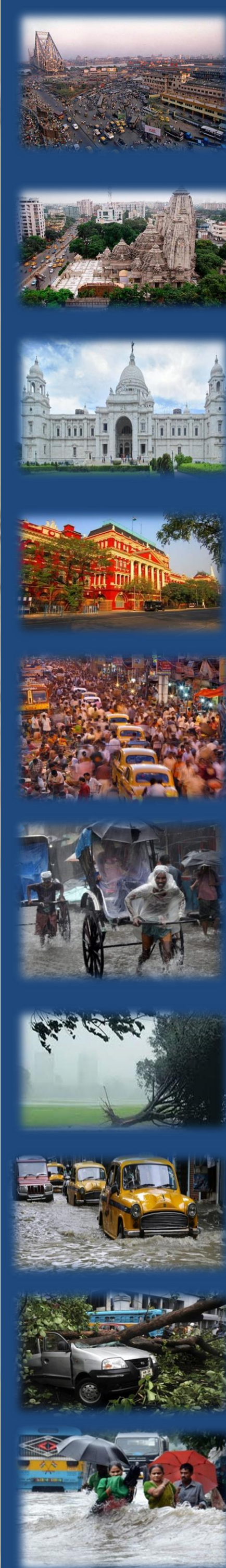
Conclusion

In spite of the declining population in Kolkata city, Kolkata megacity is emerging as a 'major setting of human habitation' in a 21st century world stressed by climate change.

Reference

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