

Migration Scenario of Satjalia Island in the Indian Bengal Delta

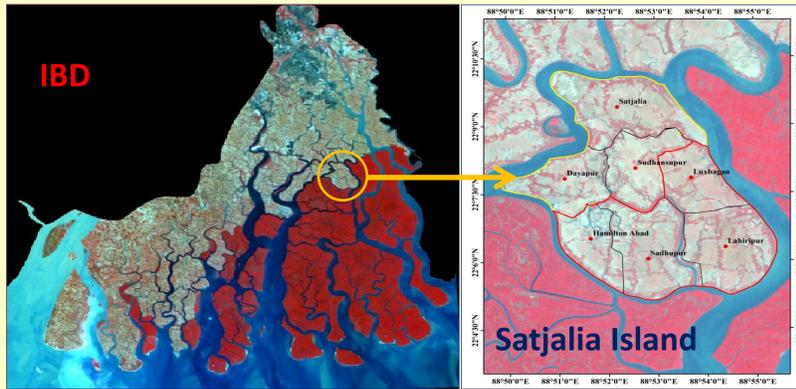
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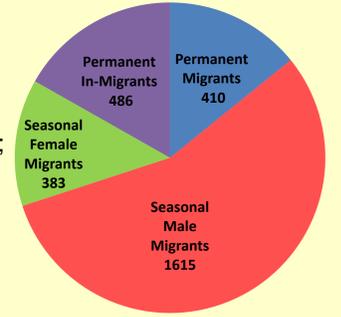
Background of the Study Area

- Satjalia Island (22°07'40"N, 88°52'06"E)
- Situated within the high rank hotspot Block Gosaba, with 2 GPs and 7 mouzas
- Areal coverage 51.66 km²
- Population: 206844 persons (Census, 2011) with a density of 778 persons/km
- Household numbers: 9883
- Natural resource based livelihood



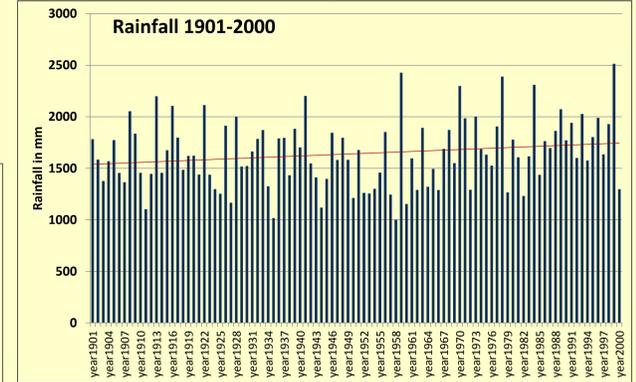
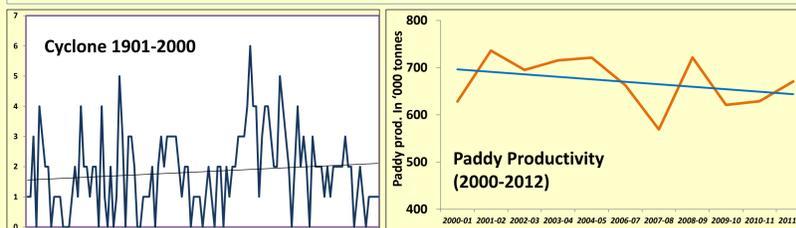
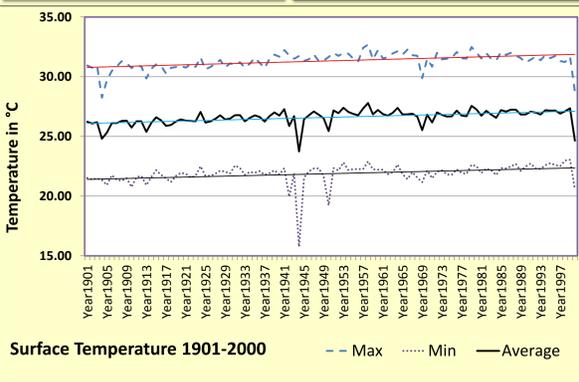
Household Survey

Participatory household survey of 3037 households; considered 2894 data for in-depth analysis



Climate Change Issues and Impacts

- Change in temperature and rainfall pattern, in terms of time, duration and amount
- Local rate of SLR much above the global average
- Acute river bank erosion
- Frequent embankment breaching
- Increasing soil salinity
- Salt water inundation on the agriculture field
- Loss in productivity and production
- Increasing investment in agriculture
- Lack of alternate skill and job opportunity
- High exposure to natural hazards like cyclone and storm surge
- Absence of defined adaptation policy and DRR



Results and Observations



Conclusions

- ### Out-Migration & In-Migration
- Observed both the permanent out-migration and in-migration
 - Satjalia mouza is comparatively a safer location with lesser out-migration and higher in-migration
 - Dayapur mouza is the worst with high out-migration and lesser in-migration
 - Lahiripur mouza has the forest in its affinity and attracts resource dependent population
 - The out-migrants are concentrated in the 46-55 years age group while the in-migrants are in the 36-45 years age group
 - Preferred destination for out-migration is the peri-urban areas of Kolkata city, while in-migration occurs mostly from within the island (*intra*), or nearby islands (*inter*) and trans-border too!
- ### Male & Female Migration
- Both the male and female migrants are seasonal
 - Number of Male migrants are much higher than the number of Female migrants
 - Male migrants are mostly engaged as daily labour or mason in the construction industry, if not as a delivery person or security guard
 - Female migrants are engaged as maid servants, cooks or medical care givers, if not engaged in the hosiery or bag industry
 - Both the male and female migrants are highest from the 25-35 age group followed by the 36-45 years
 - Observed a sharp contrast in remittances being sent by male and female migrants, while males are remitting at least 1.5 times than females
 - Male migrants have a common preference of migrating to the peri-urban areas of Kolkata or absolutely out of the State; people who migrated other states are sending higher remittance amount; Chennai (Tamil Nadu) is the most preferred destination followed by Bengaluru (Karnataka)
 - Female migrants commonly have been found to prefer jobs based in Kolkata city with less interest to migrate out of the state

Influence of 'Aila' cyclonic shock in May 2009

Permanent out-migration and permanent in-migration are not really influenced by Aila

- The trend of observed migration among males and females shows a rise in the post-Aila scenario.